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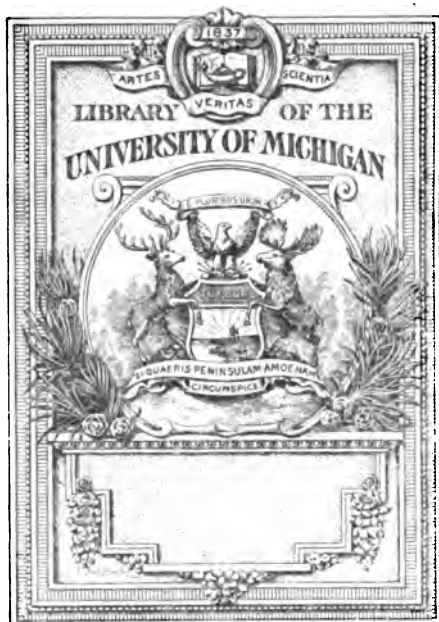
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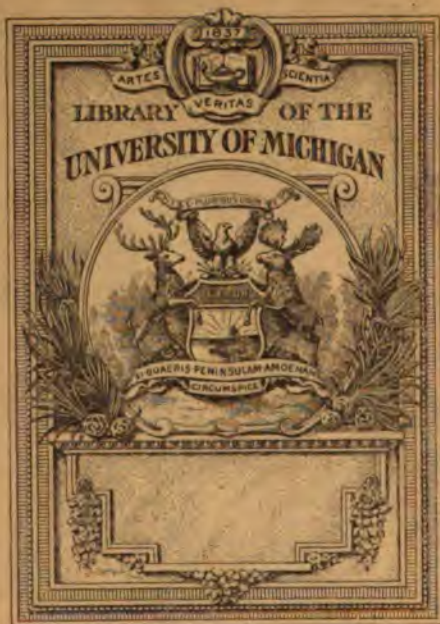
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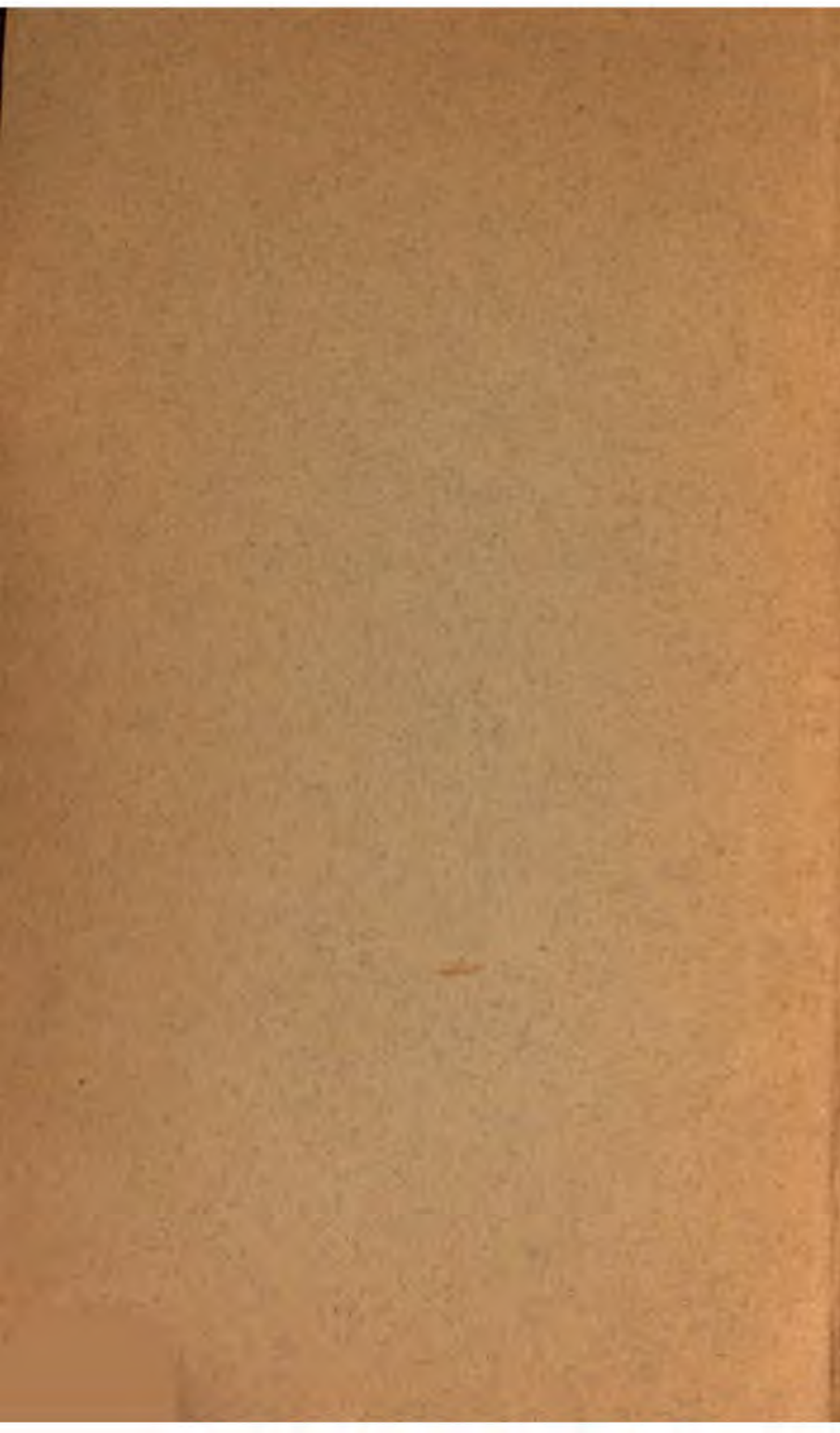


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Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XXXV.

For the YEAR M.DCC.LXV.

PROBESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for D. HENRY and R. CAVE, at ST JOHN'S GATE

To Mr. URBAN, on completing the XXXVth
VOLUME of his MAGAZINE.

YOUR Book, my good Friend, is an Emblem of Life;
It exhibits Joy, Sorrow, Complacence, and Strife;
Play, Business, Devotion, Contention, and Mirth,
Whatever we do, or we suffer, on Earth.

As we now sing a Song, and now hold a Debate;
Now talk of old Stories, now settle the State;
Now visit the Hoards where the Learn'd have laid by
Coins, Medals, and Gems of Antiquity high,
And Fossils, and Metals, and Manuscripts rare;
Then gad to a Playhouse,—perhaps to a Fair.
Just so, when the Pages we turn of your Book,
The Scene is still varied at every Look:
Each Number's a Life, with its Passions, Pursuits;
Its Rest, and its Action; its Flowers, and Fruits:
What we are, and we do, we at once may behold,
Except that your Offspring is not growing old.

It was not an INFANT, when first it began,
Without weak Strength, from its Birth-day, a MAN.
Like the Sun, with fresh Vigour, he starts for the Race,
And, renew'd as he runs, with Old Time he keeps pace.
Thus still, Hand in Hand, thro' the Year may They pass,
Till Time shall grow weary, and lay down his Glass!

The P R E F A C E.

OUR Magazine for the Year 1765, is crowded with Articles of general Concern and Curiosity. There is, perhaps, scarce any Period of Time in which the Prerogative of the Crown, the Privileges of Parliament, and the Liberties of the People, have been more fully discussed, or more impartially determined: To this Discussion and Determination we have attended with particular Diligence, as they may be traced in every Number of our Miscellany; yet we have not neglected other Articles of Information or Amusement, as will appear from the following brief Sketch, in which many interesting Particulars must necessarily be omitted.

In **JANUARY**, we communicated to the Public an Account of a very extraordinary Female Genius in *Germany*, with a Specimen of her Works; some Particulars of the Life of the celebrated *Leibnitz*; a Defence of the Bishops, for opposing Alterations in the Liturgy; many useful Particulars relating to Husbandry, to the Discovery of the Longitude, and to the *American Colonies*; with a most circumstantial and authentic Narrative of the very extraordinary Robbery of *Lord Harrington*.

In **FEBRUARY**, we gave an Account of *Dr B——*'s Treatise on Civil Liberty, with Remarks; of the salutary Effects of a new Remedy for the Stone; of the second Volume of the celebrated *Linnaeus's Systema Naturæ*; of the *Maid of the Mill*, a Ballad Opera; with a most curious Table, exhibiting the standard Weight, Value, and a comparative View of *English Gold Money*, from *K. William I. Anno 1066*, to *K. George III. 1764*.

MARCH contains an impartial State of the Contest concerning *East India Directors*; a View of the State of the Nation; Considerations upon the Policy of Entails; *Jeannot and Colin*, a moral Tale; an Account of the Life of *Churchill*; humorous Story of an amorous Friar; Anecdotes from *Hastings*; and a remarkable *American Expedient* to prevent Poverty, and retrieve a Man's Affairs.

In **APRIL** are some judicious Remarks on the Plan of a Bill for amending the Highways; an Account of the Life of *Widiffe*; the History of *Uriel Acabo*, an apostate Jew; remarkable Particulars of the Life of the celebrated *John Bayan*; an entertaining Tale from *Voltaire*; and many Articles relating to Husbandry, Astronomy, Mechanics, and other Sciences.

MAY contains a new Life of the celebrated *Molière*, from *Voltaire*; a particular and authentic Narrative of the Duel between a noble Lord and *Mr Chabert*; an Account of the Life and Writings of *Dr Stukeley*, who called himself the *British Druid*; plain Directions for preserving and recovering Health, by the celebrated *Dr Tissot of Geneva*; an Enquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Cure of a new and fatal Disease, called the *Croup*; Observations on the Number and Misery of the Poor; Memoirs of the Life of *Gustavus Adolphus*; Characters of *Lord Oxford* and *Lord Bolingbroke*; with many other Articles of Use and Entertainment.

In **JUNE**, besides other Articles of Entertainment, is the Trial of *Friendship*, a Tale, from *Marmontel*; the Story of *Foote's Commissary*; an Account of new Discoveries in Agriculture; a remarkable Letter of *Christina*, Queen of *Sweden*, on Toleration; curious Particulars of the Field or Mole Cricket; Description of the new Chapel at *Market Harborough*; and new Dialogues of the Dead: There is also a curious Dissertation on the Force of Imagination in pregnant Women; an Abstract of the Regency Act; of the Act for preserving Fish; and an interesting Article concerning the cutting of Logwood.

JULY, among other Articles of Entertainment, contains the Dream of *Mr B——*; and a Letter from a celebrated *German Collection*: Also a Letter to *Lord B——* on the Change in the Ministry; and the honest Man's Reasons for taking no Part in the Administration, Pieces supposed to have been written

The P R E F A C E.

by Persons of Distinction; with a Comparison of *Balfour* and *Spotswood's* Accounts of the Earl of *Murray's* Murder; a Method of destroying Wasps and Hornets; and many other curious Particulars.

AUGUST contains an Account of the Life and Writings of Dr *Bradley*; an Examination of Dean *Swift's* Thoughts on Religion; an authentic Narrative of the Young Pretender's Escape after the Battle of *Culloden*; of the horrid Combination of *Barney Carroll* and his Gang, and a particular Account of their maiming Mr *Crauley*; some Particulars of the Murder of Mr *Ogilvy* in Scotland; Particulars of the Life of Mrs B. Grand daughter to *Oliver Cromwell*; and many curious Articles of political Controversy.

IN SEPTEMBER, there is an Epitome of a new Treatise on Tythes; an Account and Examination of an entertaining Work, called, *A comparative View of the State of Men and Brutes*; interesting Events relative to *Bengal*; a new Description of an Island little known; spirited and judicious Remarks on the City Address; and other curious political Articles.

IN OCTOBER, Reasons are alledged for respiting Captain *Ogilvy*, condemned for murdering his Brother; a new Species of Intelligence Extraordinary, in the Form of Ship-News, is exhibited; the Proceedings of the *Americans* in consequence of the Stamp Act, are regularly related; and an Account is given of the Dissection of a Mummy; a Story proposed for a new Tragedy; Observations on the Unwholesomeness of Hospitals; and several Articles of less Importance.

NOVEMBER is remarkable for the Letters of the present Dutchess de *Boufflers*, on her taking the natural Small-pox after Inoculation; some original Letters of the great *Henry IV.* of *France*; strange Instances of the fascinating Power of Snakes; general Remarks on the Plays of *Shakespeare* by Mr *Johnson*; a particular and authentic Narrative of the Murder of Mr *Ogilvy*, from the Trial of the Criminals; with several medical Cases, new Discoveries, Anecdotes, and Remarks.

IN DECEMBER, the Right of the *British* Parliament to tax *America* is examined; an Account is given of the Murder of the Captain, Passengers, and two thirds of a Ship's Company; the Character of *Henry* the Vth of *England*, from a new Work; Remarks on some Passages in the Letters of *Henry* the IVth; an Epitome of the last Volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, containing many curious Particulars; the Cause of Mortality among Infants, and the Remedy.

IN the SUPPLEMENT, the Continuation of the Abbe *Winckelman's* Discoveries in *Herculanum*; Dr. *Cook's* remarkable Letter on the Existence of invisible Beings, Forewarners of future Events; the Proceedings in the late *Auto de Fé* in *Portugal*; Capt. *Williams's* Account of *Newfoundland*, and the Importance of its Fishery to *Great Britain*; the authentic Account of the Introduction of the Tea-Tree into *England*, the Honour of having first introduced it into *Europe* having, upon a late Occasion, been claimed by *France*—are Articles, among a Variety of others, that do Credit to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.—We have only to acknowledge the Favours of our Correspondents, and request the Continuance of their Contributions.

* * To the Articles above recited, are added, a complete and regular Series of Foreign and Domestic History; a select Miscellany of Poetry; and an impartial Epitome of public Controversies, whether literary or political.

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette

Craftman's

Daily Advertiser

Old London

London Evening

Gen. Evening

Whitchell Ev.

Gazette

Public Advert.

London Chron.

Lloyd's Evening

Monday, Wed.

Friday

Public Ledger

Univ. Chron.

Monitor

North Briton

Scrutator

Country News

Cowenry

Colchester

York 2 papers

Dublin 3

Birmingham

Bristol 2



Notwich's
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
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For JANUARY 1765.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

- I. Historical account of the eruptions of mount Vesuvius in 1760.
- II. Specimen of the genius of a celebrated German Poet.
- III. A composition of Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, and Caesar.
- IV. Observations on the new regulations of the colonies in North America.
- V. General Gage's account of the reduction of the Indians.
- VI. Reasons for opposing an extension of the excise laws.
- VII. Life of Psalmanazar concluded.
- VIII. Improvements in agriculture.
- IX. — A method to prevent bad effects from corn or hay beating in the mow.
- X. — Method of improving the growth of wheat by changing the time of manuring it.
- XI. Recipe to kill the fly in sheep.
- XII. A method of determining the true time of reap or corn.
- XIII. Antimony recommended for hogs.
- XIV. Table of lands held by protestants and papists in Maryland.
- XV. An entertaining narrative of the robbery of Lord Harrington, and the manner of tracing and discovering the robbers.
- XVI. Letter concerning libels, warrants, and the seizure of papers.
- XVII. Considerations on the legality of general warrants, &c.
- XVIII. Rights of justice, and duty of judges.
- XIX. Defence of the bishops for opposing a reformation of the church liturgy.
- XX. Recital of the act for securing the church as by law established.
- XXI. Attention of the French to husbandry.
- XXII. Address to the late Madame de Pompadour on that subject.
- XXIII. Of an uncommon disorder in the ear.
- XXIV. Equivocal generation considered.
- XXV. His Majesty's speech to parliament.
- XXVI. The Lord's address of thanks.
- XXVII. Particulars of the life of the celebrated Leibnitz.
- XXVIII. The claims to the reward for discovering longitude considered in a new light.
- XXIX. An illustrious character vindicated from the injurious charges of the author of the letter on libels &c.
- XXX. POETRY. *Isabella*; or, the Morning, — Ode for the New Year; — Extracts from the RACE, a Poem.

Hist. Chronicle Sufferings of a ship's crew, &c.

With a very accurate Map of the Road from London to Chester, Measured from the Royal Exchange, in which the exact Distance from Town to Town is set down; the port and cross Roads pointed out; the Market Towns and Cities distinguished, and the principal Villages adjoining to the Road properly marked.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

C O N T E N T S.

H istorical account of the eruptions of Mount <i>Vesuvius</i> in the year 1760	3
Specimen of the genius of a celebrated <i>German</i> poetess	4
—Terrible explosions, with their fatal consequences	<i>ib</i>
A comparison of <i>Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, and Cæsar</i>	5
— <i>Plato's</i> observation on poetical inspiration verify'd	<i>ib</i>
Observations on the new regulations of the colonies in <i>N. America</i>	6
—Reasons for preserving <i>Hannibal</i>	<i>ib</i>
General <i>Gage's</i> account of the reduction of the <i>Indians</i>	7
—Two fold distress brought on <i>Great Britain</i>	<i>ib</i>
Reasons for opposing an extension of the excise laws	8
Life of <i>Psalmnazar</i> continued	9
—He arrives in <i>England</i> , and is introduced to the Bp of <i>London</i>	<i>ib</i>
—Writes the History of <i>Formosa</i>	10
—Is recommended to <i>Oxford</i> by Bishop <i>Compton</i> , and pursues his studies	11
—Suspected of imposture, and put to his shifts to live	<i>ib</i>
—Applies himself to learn the <i>Hebrew</i>	12
—Commences hackney-writer	13
—And engages in the Universal History	14
Improvements in agriculture	<i>ib</i>
—New way of manuring wheat	<i>ib</i>
—Recipe for the scab, &c. in sheep	<i>ib</i>
—Hints about cutting oats, barley, fattening hogs, sowing turnips	15
Table of lands in <i>Maryland</i>	<i>ib</i>
Narrative of the robbery of <i>Ld Harrington</i> , and the manner of tracing it	16
— <i>Wesket</i> , the porter suspected, but cleared for want of proof	17
—A very romantic incident, by which the whole mystery was discover'd	18
—Other concurrent circumstances surprizingly found out	<i>ib</i>
—Full confession of accomplices	19
Letter concerning libels, general warrants, &c.	<i>ib</i>
—Attack upon the constitution exposed	20
—Conduct of parliament thereon	<i>ib</i>
—Importance of a spirited resolution	21
—Reasons for the interposition of parliament	22
—Behaviour of certain persons noticed	<i>ib</i>
—Lack of public men lamented	23
—Saying of a late financier	<i>ib</i>
—Strictures on the due execution of	

the <i>Habeas Corpus</i> —the Judges, and forms of courts	24
—An inadequate peace no evil, in comparison to a breach upon the constitution	25
Considerations on the legality of general warrants, by way of answer to the foregoing pamphlet	25
—The rights of juries as the law now stands	<i>ib</i>
—The nature of libels, and the legal way of proceeding upon them	26
Defence of the Bishops against a charge of Dissenters for not altering the Liturgy	<i>ib</i>
Act for securing the Liturgy, &c.	27
Proceedings in <i>France</i> for the improvement of agriculture	28
—An address to the late <i>Madame de Pompadour</i> for that purpose	<i>ib</i>
History of an uncommon disorder of the ear, by a <i>French</i> surgeon	29
—Dreadful situation of the patient	30
—The doctrine of equivocal generation considered, chiefly with regard to the production of worms in animal bodies	31
His Majesty's speech on opening the sessions of parliament	32
The Lords Address	<i>ib</i>
Life of the celebrated <i>Leibnitz</i>	33
The claims to the reward for discovering the longitude considered	34
—A time-piece no general discovery of longitude	<i>ib</i>
An illustrious character vindicated from some late aspersions	35
Late <i>Lord H—'s</i> speech on the conclusion of the peace defended	36
—The author of the Letter on Libels charged with misrepresentation of facts	37
Original letter from Prince <i>Charles</i> to Sir <i>Thomas Fairfax</i> , from the MS	<i>ib</i>
POETRY. <i>Isabella</i> ; or the Morning, written by a late Baronet, eminent in the polite world	38
—Ode for the New Year, by <i>William Whitehead, Esq</i>	39
—Extracts from the <i>Race</i> , a poem	40
Memorable Occurrences. <i>Indian</i> discoveries— <i>Voltaire's</i> declaration.—Sufferings of a ship's crew— <i>Turkish</i> insurrection	41, 42
<i>Historical Chronicle</i> . Threatening letter—Inundations—New regulations in <i>France</i> —A watch and seals found in a pike's belly	43, 44
List of deaths—Character of Sir <i>Thos. Harrison</i>	45
Catalogue of books; assize of bread; prices of hay, straw, &c.	46
Prices of Stocks, &c.	48



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J A N U A R Y 1765.

An Historical Account of the Eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, in the year 1760, from a large Work published at Naples, by order of the Cardinal Archbishop of that City. (See M. D'Orville's Account of Aetna Vol. xxxiv, p. 281.)



IN order to form an idea of mount *Vesuvius*, as it was on its summit and the parts adjacent, in the year 1760, one must suppose a mountain in the shape of a sugar loaf, whose point being taken away, leaves a sort of platform hollow to the depth of 130 feet, forming a cup, or funnel, whose circumference is computed at two thirds of a mile, or about 5624 *Paris* feet. Its border is wide enough for two men to march there abreast. One descends from thence to the bottom of the funnel thro' a foil full of chinks, from whence exhales a suffocating sulphureous smoke, and sometimes flames, whose colour shews them to be of the same kind. Sometimes this ground rises very near as high as the border of the cup; some of its chinks often close, but others are perpetually formed. From the bottom of this funnel appears another opening which is continually growing larger; a thick smoke frequently issues from it; one hears a noise there like the boiling of many large cauldrons on a very ardent fire, or rather like that of a torrent which dashes violently on the rocks from whence it falls; and at certain seasons are discovered there not only a number of paths, which the fire has made in the sides of the abyss, but also, torrents of inflamed matter as dazzling as melted chrystal.

Such is the form of the great and principal mouth of *Vesuvius*. There is another, but less considerable; besides, it is in a manner filled up, as its

sides are covered with an immense quantity of ashes, and calcined stones. Mention is made here only of the first, and all was in the state above-described, from the end of *March*, to the 20th of *December* 1760, the happy era of the cessation of an eruption which had begun in *November* 1759. But on the 21st of *December* 1760, the shocks of an earthquake for the distance of 15 miles round *Vesuvius*, and after that the roaring of the sea, terrified the inhabitants of the country bordering on the mountain. The shocks were frequently repeated for three days; on the 23d they amounted to five, in the midst of which, the *Vulcano* being tranquil, emitted neither flames nor smoke, when suddenly on the South of *Vesuvius*, near the place called *Il fosso delle Campagne*, in the territory *della torre del Graco*; one mile from the king's road to *Naples*, two new *Vulcano's* were seen to rise and expand themselves, which began to vomit forth, with a horrible noise, smoke, flames, ashes, and a vast number of burning stones; while a third *Vulcano*, smaller than these, increased their number, and while the earth shook with more violence than ever, *Vesuvius* began to roar, and a black smoke issued from it; which, after being raised like a rapid whirlwind, dissipated itself on all sides. The gulph threw out a prodigious quantity of ashes and pumice-stones. It was near evening, but before the sun was set, twelve other *Vulcano's* appeared at some distance from these. All the fifteen, as well as the large abyss, filled the air with their inflamed explosions, and at half past five in the afternoon of the 24th, two of these *Vulcano's* began to pour forth with a dreadful noise, torrents of burning *Lava*, which uniting ran for eight days, burning and destroying on the right and left, as far as the sea, thro' a large tract of land, all that this river of fire could reach,

reach, plantations, hamlets, farms, &c. and spreading terror on all sides, which was increased by the constant eruption of some of the other new *Vulcano's*.

The above is the substance of the author's first chapter; in the second he observes, one of the most remarkable circumstances of this phenomenon, is, that some of the stones thrown out by these *Vulcano's* took up in falling to the ground 13, 16, and even 18 vibrations of the pulse. And if we suppose with the author, that on account of the extreme heat in which he breathed, not far from these volcanoes, and in the midst of sulphureous vapours, we should reckon two seconds, instead of one, for the interval between two pulses, even then these stones had been raised to the height of 960 *Paris* feet*, since they took up 2 seconds in falling to the ground. One stone which might weigh 260 pounds was thrown 90 paces; another, which a man could scarce lift was carried 290 paces; a third lighter, 280 paces, and a fourth lighter still 390. For the above facts, the author appeals to two of his friends whom he names. *Vesuvius* itself, tho' extremely agitated, all the time of the explosion of the new volcanoes, was not calmed with them, but only to commence again with great fury its own eruptions, December 26. They continued till the 5th of *January* following, together with repeated shocks of earthquakes, which greatly alarmed the city of *Naples*, but which by good providence had no other bad effects.

M. de Bottis had not confined his observations to what passed at the foot of *Vesuvius*, especially on the south. He has collected also what happened on the west and on the north of the mountain, and accompanied them with suitable reflections in Chap. 3. There we find that the ashes of *Vesuvius* were thrown as far as *Nocera, Sarro, Nola, Somma*, & other places, even 12 miles distant; that these eruptions occasioned earthquakes, even after they had ceased, by the subterraneous fires which they kindled, and whose effects extended by degrees to a great distance.

The author, who visited many places where these shocks were most violent, found there, by the thermometer a

considerable increase of heat, a strong sulphureous smell, and more or less traces of chinks by which it was diffused.

In the 4th chapter, the author describes the openings from which the *Lavas* issued in three places, and the various materials of which they were composed. The bottom of them was formed of stones of different colours, and which (if one may so say) were petrified with a number of ingredients; sand, antimony, talc, pyrites, and marcasites; octaedrons, & greenish, fine, and almost transparent stones; saline concretions, sulphureous incrustations, nitre, vitriol, sea salt, sal ammoniac, &c. *M. de Bottis* has made a chymical analysis of them, of which he has given the result.

All these volcanoes being formed in a plain, almost entirely cultivated, the damage which was done to it by the torrent of *lava*, with which this plain was overflowed as far as the sea, could not but be very considerable. Numbers of peasants were by this means reduced to beggary, and a multitude of persons of all ranks put in mourning, their houses being consumed, and their possessions swallowed up.

The evil did not even end there. Our author shews, in the 6th and last chapter, how fatal were the consequences, in various respects, in the districts bordering on *Vesuvius*, to which neither the eruption of flames, stones, and ashes, nor the inundation of the burning *lava* extended. When the conflagration of the volcanoes was over, their explosions stopped, & the earth was at rest; exhalations issued from various places, in some degree pestilential, which at two different times, viz. first in *January* and six months after, in *July* and *August*, occasioned great alarms. These exhalations, or, as they are called by the peasants of those parts, *Mojetes*, infected the air and the waters, killed many animals, and were fatal even to the lives of some persons, as well as to the health of many others. Some approaching conflagrations were apprehended; and, indeed, one of the new volcanoes began again to send forth, in *July*, much smoke; some flames also issued from it; the earth round about was perceived to shake; but it was abandoned thro' fear; and since that time no mention has been made of any eruption, either of *Vesuvius*, or of the small mountains which have risen as it were out of its bosom.

* A *Paris* foot is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch more than *English*.

MR URBAN,

I Have with no small satisfaction read in your Magazine of last month, an account of the famous *Anna Louisa Durbach*, there justly termed a literary prodigy.

As your correspondent has given the publick the historical part of this extraordinary person, give me leave to add a few words concerning the nature of her genius and other productions, as they are set forth by the editor, in the preface to the collection of her poems from whence your narrative is taken.

"*Plato*, in his discourse called *To*, "lays it down as the character of a "true poet, that he delivers his "thoughts by inspiration, himself "not knowing the expressions he is "to make use of. According to him "the harmony and turn of the verse "produce in the poet an enthusiasm, "which furnishes him with such "thoughts and images, as in a more "composed hour he would have "sought for in vain.

"This observation is verified in "our authoress, who, without design, "without art, and without instruction is arrived at a wonderful perfection in the art of poetry, and "may be placed amongst poets of the first class. It is from this cause, "she has been more successful in such "pieces as she has written whilst her "imagination was warm, than in "those which she has composed coolly "deliberately and in leisure hours; "the latter always bearing some "marks of art and betraying the absence of the muse.

"Whenever our authoress is in a particular manner struck by any object, either in her solitary hours, "or when she is in company, her "spirits immediately catch the flame, "she has no longer the command of herself, every spring of her soul is in motion; she feels an irresistible impulse to compose, and with an amazing quickness commits the thoughts to paper, which the muse inspires her with; and, like a watch just wound up, as soon as her soul "is put into motion by the impression the object has made on her, "she expresses herself in poetry without knowing in what manner the ideas and figures arise in her mind.

"Another, and more nice observation of *Plato's*, is, that the harmony and turn of the verse, keep up the inspiration. Of this truth like-

"wise our authoress is a living instance. No sooner has she hit upon "the *sons*, as she calls it, and the "foot of the verse, but the words go "on fluently, and she is never at a "loss for thought or imagery. The "most delicate turns of the subject "and expression arise in her mind, " (whilst she is yet writing) as if they "were dictated to her."

Of her extempore performances, Mr Urban, we have an excellent specimen in that beautiful Ode *sacred to the memory of her deceased Uncle, the*

B *fratler of her infancy, written in the year 1761*, at a time when she happened to be engaged in company of the first rank at *Berlin*: it consists of eight stanzas of six lines each, of which the 3d and 6th have nine syllables, the others ten. It seems, whilst she was in

this select company, she was touched by a sudden reflection, with a keen sense of the great difference between her present condition, and her situation in the early part of her life, and of the great obligation she was under to the good-old man, who, by his tender care for her better parts, had laid the

D foundation of her present happiness. Overcome with the sense of her happiness, and with a heart replete with gratitude, she could contain herself no longer, but, before all the company, poured forth the overflowings of her soul (it must have been a very affecting scene, Mr Urban) nearly in the following words:

"Arise from the dust, ye bones that rest in the land, where I passed my infant years. Venerable Sage, re-animate thy body; and ye lips that fed me with the honey of instruction, once more be eloquent.

"Or thou, bright shade! look down upon me from the top of *Olympus*: Behold! I am no longer following the cattle in the fields. Observe the circle of refined mortals that surround me. They all speak of thy niece's poems; O listen to their conversation, thy praise.

"For ever flourish the broad lime, under whose shade I was wont to cling round thy neck, full of tenderness, like a child to the best of fathers, whilst thou wast reposing thyself on the mossy seat, tired as the reaper with the fatigues of a sultry day.

"Under yon green arched roof, I used to repeat to thee twenty passages in praise of God super-

6 *A Comparison of Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, and Cæsar.*

were much above my comprehension; and when I asked thee the meaning of many a dark sentence in the Christians sacred records—Good Man! thou didst explain them to me.

“Like a Divine in sable vest, who from the lofty pulpit points out the way that leads to life; so didst thou inform me of the fall of man, and covenant of grace; and I, all raptures, snatched the words from thy lips with eager kisses.

“Thou inhabitant of some celestial sphere! behold the silent tears of joy; may they often melt down my cheeks. If thou canst speak, dear shade, tell me, Didst thou ever conceive any hopes of my present fortune and honour, at the time when my eyes were successively engaged in the reading of books, every day more improving.

“When at thy side on some rosy bank I sat, weaving into chaplets for thy temples, the flowers my little hands had gathered, and looking up to thee, smiled filial love; did thy soul then preface the good things that are now come to pass?

“Mayst thou be clothed with three-fold radiance; and mayst thou be refreshed with the emanations of divine complacency more than the souls of thy companions. May every drop of temporal pleasure, with which my cup of joy overflows, be rewarded unto thee with continual draughts from the ocean of eternal beatitude.”

Jan. 18, 1765. Yours, &c.

A Comparison between Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, and Cæsar.

WHEN Minos passes judgment, in *Lucian*, between these great Generals, and places *Alexander* first, then *Scipio*, and last of all *Hannibal*, I cannot agree with him any more than with *Applan*, who has been of the same opinion, in his *Treatise* on the wars of the *Romans* in *Syria*. It appears, that they have judged of the merits of those heroes by their enterprises, and the consequences that have attended them; and not, as they should have done, by their actions separately considered, and by the conjunctures and dispositions of time and place. If they had carried their reflections thus far, they ought, in my opinion, to have given *Hannibal* the first place, *Scipio* the second, and *Alexander* the third. I confine myself to their military talents; for if we attend to their

personal virtues, *Scipio* seems to me, by his wisdom, his moderation, and the whole tenor of his life, to have been the most virtuous of the three.—

A In *Alexander* may be seen many marks of an excellent disposition, of a noble generosity, and of an heroic virtue; but clouded by an excessive brutality, an impetuosity of temper, and violent passions; by a foolish and ridiculous vanity, and by the extravagance of his designs. In *Hannibal's* conduct

B may be observed the fierce & haughty genius of his nation, void of humanity, and unfaithful to their treaties and their promises. But I do not here examine what were their moral talents. I attend only to their military virtues; and in them I give by far the preference to *Hannibal*. He

C waged war with the most valiant men, the best disciplined troops, and the most powerful state, then in the known world; being already master and conqueror of his own. Before he was 25 years old, he was declared Generalissimo of the *Carthaginian* armies. In

D three years he conquered *Spain*, freed the *Pyrenees*, he forced his way thro' *Gaul*, he defeated all who opposed his progress, and passed the *Rhone* in the sight and in spite of the efforts of the *Gauls*; he pierced the *Alps* at the head of his army, with a boldness and an address of which one could not have thought *Hercules* capable before him.

E He fought many battles with the *Roman* armies, commanded by brave and experienced generals, scarce meeting with the least check. He carried the terror of his arms even to the gates of *Rome*; and tho' he was but weakly supported by his countrymen, who

F envied his glory, he found means to keep his footing for sixteen years in the enemy's country. When he left it, he left it voluntarily, and without being compelled by force, but only to obey the orders of the *Carthaginians*, who recalled him. He lost, 'tis true, a battle against *Scipio*, but then

G he lost it against the *Romans*, the most warlike people then in being. And who is the General that has not suffered some reverse, in a long succession of wars? Does one defeat efface the glory of an infinite number of victories? That victory indeed was very brilliant, as it put a period to the second *Punic* war, not so much by the

H loss the *Carthaginians* suffered, as by the brutality and fierceness of their

* Answer, The Black Prince, and the D. of Marlborough.

government, which prevented *Hannibal* from taking the necessary measures to repair that loss. Did those Kings of *Asia*, *Antiochus* and *Prusias*, with whom he took shelter, suffer the least loss while he managed their affairs, and till their haughty and capricious tempers forced him to consult his own safety?

When *Scipio*, therefore, in *Lucian* and *Appian*, ridicules *Hannibal* for having dared to prefer himself, by whom he had been conquered, he seems to me not to reason consequentially, because one single event does not determine the difference between them. As to *Alexander*, I give him only the third place. In the flower of his age, he found himself at the head of an army of brave *Macedonians*, trained to war by his father *Philip*; but poor, unacquainted with the elegancies of life, and inhabiting a barren and unfruitful country. He was absolute master of his kingdom, and of his troops, and had only his own will to consult in the undertaking, conducting, and supporting a war. He attacked an enemy enervated by pleasure, and by long prosperity; and a southern nation, by the heat of their climate, is naturally indolent, and always inferior in courage and strength to the people of the North. *Alexander*, indeed, was personally brave, intrepid, and resolute, but rash and inconsiderate; valiant as a soldier, but not as a general; by his genius, but not by reason; and not rightly employing his valour for the good of his army and of his subjects. Though if we compare *Cæsar* with these great Generals, in whatever light we consider him, we shall without doubt find him greatly superior to them all; and we must acknowledge that former ages furnish us with no instance of so great an assemblage of virtues; and, in a word, that *Cæsar* was the noblest effort of Nature.

HURTIANA.

MR URBAN,

IT is something remarkable, that ever since the regulations were made last year, concerning the *North American* trade, we hardly read a newspaper that does not mention manufacturers of one kind or another going from *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, to settle in those colonies; which, if true, is certainly a matter that should to the last degree prove alarming to these kingdoms.

Nothing can be more weak, than the

tentedly starve, or go naked, either in those countries or in these. If they are deprived of the means of selling their superfluities of food, in order to purchase cloathing of us, they must of necessity lessen their application to agriculture, the great products of which will be of no use to them, and apply themselves to manufacturing, for the supplying of themselves with those necessities which they cannot otherwise obtain.

If from real want in the nation, or by iniquitous practices, our manufacturers and other labouring people here cannot acquire the means of comfortable subsistence, can it be imagined that they will not seek in other countries what they cannot find at home?

Is it to be considered as good policy, to reduce our colonies to the necessity of inviting over our manufacturing and other labouring people? and at the same time increase their temptations to leave us, by suffering them to experience great misery and want? and are there not great proofs of that want and misery, from the subscriptions that have been and are raising for their relief in several parts the kingdom?

The numbers of labouring people of all kinds in any country, are justly considered to be the strength and riches of a state. It must therefore be well worthy of timely consideration, if we are not two ways contributing to the undoing of ourselves; for with a transfer of arts and people, we make such a transfer of strength and property, as will soon throw out of our own hands all power and wealth. Must it then not be worth while to look a little way before us?

The following Advice has been received, from the Hon. Major General Gage, Commander in Chief in North-America, to the Earl of Halifax, one of the Secretaries of State, dated at New-York the 13th of Dec. 1764.

THE perfidy of the *Savonese* and *Delawares*, and their having broken the ties which even the savage nations hold sacred amongst each other, required vigorous measures to reduce them. We had experienced their treachery so often, that I determined to make no peace with them but in the heart of their country, and upon such terms as should make it as secure as was possible. This conduct has produced all the good effects which could be wished or expected from it. Those *Indians* have been humbled, and reduced to accept of peace upon the terms prescribed to them, in such a manner as will give reputation to his majesty's arms amongst the several nations. The regular and provincial troops under Col.

volunteers from *Virginia*, and others from *Maryland* and *Pennsylvania*, marched from *Fort Pitt* the beginning of *October*, and got to *Tuscarawas* about the 15th. The march of the troops into their country, threw the savages into the greatest consternation, as they had hoped their woods would protect them, and had boasted of the security of their situation from our attacks. The *Indians* hovered round the troops during their march, but despairing of success in an action, had recourse to negotiations. They were told that they might have peace, but every prisoner in their possession must first be delivered up. They brought in near twenty, and promised to deliver the rest; but as their promises were not regarded, they engaged to deliver the whole on the 1st of *November* at the *Forks of the Muskingham*, about 20 miles from *Fort Pitt*, the center of the *Delaware* towns, and near to the most considerable settlement of the *Shawanese*. Col. *Bouquet* kept them in sight, and moved his camp to that place. He soon obliged the *Delawares*, and some broken tribes of *Mohicans*, *Wiamets*, and *Mingoes*, to bring in all their prisoners, even to children born of white women, and to tie those who were grown as savage as themselves, and unwilling to leave them, and bring them bound to the camp. They were then told that they must appoint deputies to go to *Sir William Johnson* to receive such terms as should be imposed upon them, which the nations should agree to satisfy: And for the security of their performance of this, and that no further hostilities should be committed, a number of their chiefs must remain in our hands. The above nations subscribed to these terms; but the *Shawanese* were more obstinate. They did not approve of the conditions, and were particularly averse to the giving of hostages: But finding their obstinacy had no effect, and would only tend to their destruction, the troops having penetrated into the heart of their country, they at length became sensible that there was no safety but in submission, and were obliged to stoop to the same conditions as the other nations. They immediately gave up 40 prisoners, and promised the rest should be sent to *Fort Pitt* in the spring. This last not being admitted, the immediate restitution of all the prisoners being the *fine qua non* of peace, it was agreed that parties should be sent from the army into their towns to collect the prisoners, and conduct them to *Fort Pitt*. They delivered six of their principal chiefs as hostages into our hands, and appointed their deputies to go to *Sir William Johnson* in the same manner as the rest. The number of prisoners already delivered exceeds 200, and it was expected that our parties would bring in near 100 more from the *Shawanese* towns. These conditions seem sufficient proofs of the sincerity and humiliation of those nations: And in justice to Col. *Bouquet* I must testify, the obligations I have to him; and that nothing but the firm and steady conduct which he has observed in all his transactions with those treacherous savages, would ever have brought them to a serious peace.

Now flatter myself that the country is rendered to its former tranquillity, and that a ge-

neral, and it is to be hoped lasting peace is concluded with all the *Indians* who have taken up arms against his majesty. — *Gaz.*

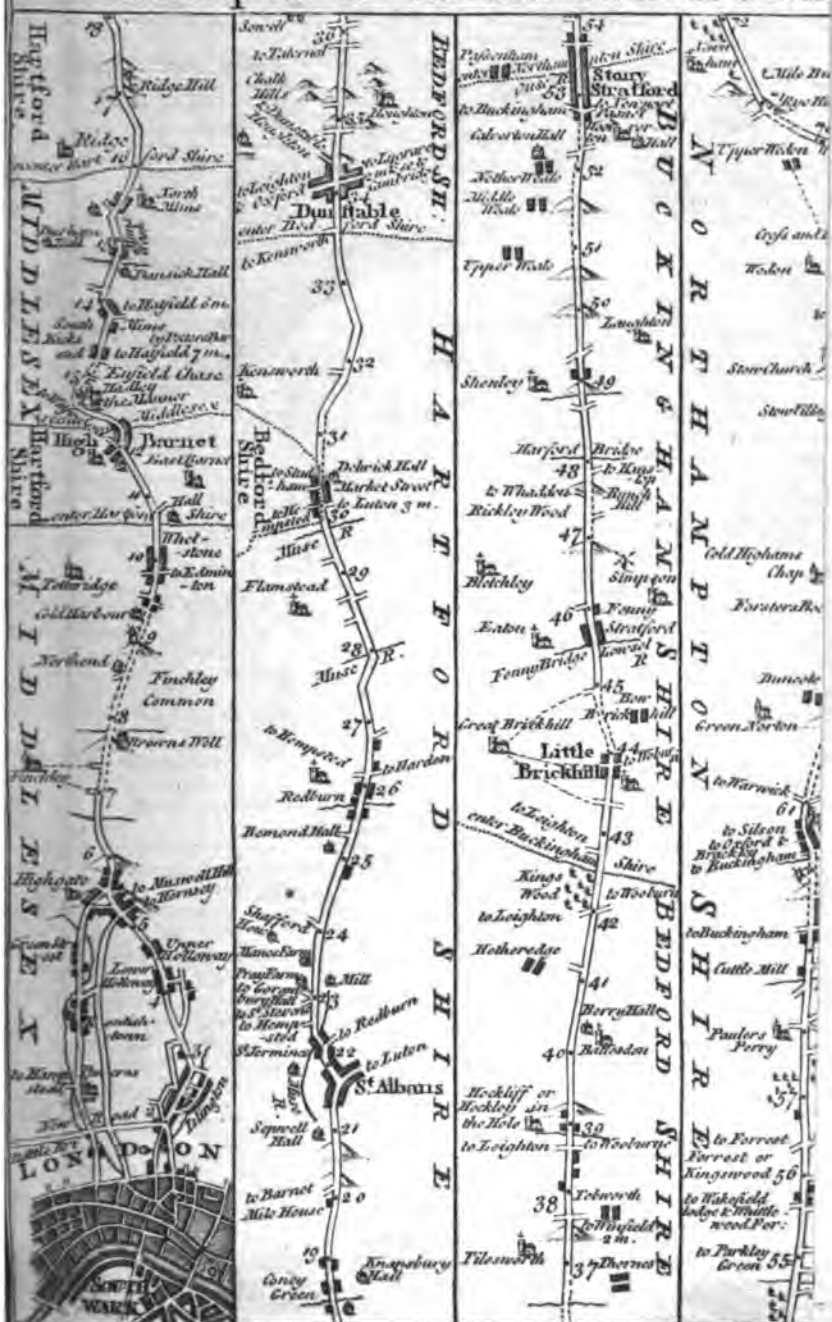
MR URBAN,

IT has been proposed, that, in order to obtain a repeal of the late cyder excise, all the cyder counties shall apply, by petition, to the legislature, for the abrogation of it. But why the cyder-counties only? Why not every county? since what county is there, give me leave to ask, in the whole united kingdom, where something may not be found out that is not as justly excisable as cyder or perry. But what I have chiefly in view, is this, 'Why should not cyder and perry, lay some people, be excised as well as *this*, and *that*,' and the other article, among the necessaries of life?—But these people do not, surely, consider where this reasoning will carry them, and where it must end.—This reasoning, Mr Urban, is, in short, no other than this:—"Since one thing is excised, why should not another thing be excised too? and if one thing and another thing are excised, why should not every thing be excised? That is, in one word, if our excise is already extended so far and wide, why should we not have a general excise?"—This is the very evil that is dreaded, and the advances towards it are become, in this new instance of the excise on cyder and perry, visible, daring, and alarming. Alarming, by carrying the excise into private houses:—A most monstrous stretch of power, never heard of in this country before; no, not even in the days of the *St—ts*. This then being the first instance of its kind, now is the time to make a stand against this most daring insult on the freedom of private houses; or one day or other every man's house will be opened to the lowest officers of government.

[In January last we began with a series of MAPS, exhibiting a plan of the country for ten miles round London, which we had the satisfaction to find was well received. Encouraged by this success, we have ventured to begin the present year with a more extensive project, which is, that of exhibiting particular Maps of the public roads throughout all England, in which the exact distances from town to town, as well as of the whole from the great metropolis, are accurately marked. These useful Plates, if our own experience may be relied on, are, in general preferred to others of mere curiosity; it should, therefore, be our study to consult use rather than amusement, wherever both cannot in the same subject be united.]

On the left at Meriden is another Road to Chester viz. To Castle Brom
 Sandford...155-Whitchurch...161-Tarnhill...170-Chester...181.

A Map of the ROAD from LOND



The Road from Chester to Holyhead (the distances from Lo.

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Account of the Life of George Psalmanazar. (Concluded from Supp. p. 629.)

AT Rotterdam, *Innes* introduced him to several persons of consideration and learning, particularly the celebrated *M. Basnage*, author of the continuation of the *Jewish* history. Among these gentlemen he was greatly cared for, yet he was frequently mortified by the shrewd questions which were sometimes put to him; as they not only puzzled him, but gave him reason to suspect that he was not credited so fully as he could have wished.

To give, therefore, a new proof of his sincerity, he pretended that the *Japannese* eat their provisions raw, both roots and flesh, and as a test of his being their countryman, he also eat his victuals raw, which he hoped the generality of people would suppose could not be done by any one who had not been early accustomed to the practice.

It does not appear that his friend *Innes* took any notice of this strange resolution, which must have had a suspicious appearance, at least to him, who knew that he had been used to eat his food dressed in the usual manner; however, his vanity was much gratified by the surprise which others expressed at his strange diet, to which, he says, he soon accustomed himself without the least prejudice to his health.

They embarked at the *Brill*, for *England*, and, though they had a very dangerous passage, at length landed safely at *Harwich*, and proceeded directly to *London*.

At *London* he was introduced by his conductor to the Bishop, who received him with great humanity, and he soon after obtained a good number of friends among the clergy and laity, most of them persons of piety and worth: He was carried to all publick places, and introduced to all the great men in church and state; he was frequently mentioned as a prodigy, not only in the *London* news, but the foreign Gazettes.

Innes, who had now procured a Doctor's degree from one of the universities in *Scotland*, urged him, after he had been in *London* a few months, to translate the *Church Chatechism* into his pretended *Formosan* language, and to present it to the Bishop of *London*, with which, though with much reluctance, he found himself obliged to comply.

He wrote it in the *Roman* character, with an interlineal *Latin* version in *Italic*, and his invented character in an opposite column. This was exhibited

(*Cont. Mag.* JAN. 1763.)

to many persons of ingenuity and learning by *Innes*, with great parade, and upon a careful inspection of it, the language was found so regular and grammatical, as well as different from all others they knew, both with respect to the words and idiom, that they gave it as their opinion that it must be a real language, and no counterfeit, much less invented by such a stripling as *Psalmanazar*.

He had, however, many opposers, and some of them very formidable, particularly *Dr Halley*, *Dr Mead*, and *Dr Woodward*. They objected that his complexion was an unanswerable testimony against him; for he was very fair, and *Halley*, who had been in the Southern seas observed that natives of a hot country, especially of *Formosa*, which lies under the Tropic, could not be of that colour. *Psalmanazar* readily answered, that there was great difference between those whose business exposed them to the sun, and those who kept altogether at home in cool shades, or subterraneous apartments: This distinction was soon confirmed by many persons of candour and experience, who had been in those countries, and affirmed they had seen persons as fair as any Northern *European*, though not in great numbers, who lived under the rays of a vertical sun.

But his principal advantage was, that his opposers could never find out his real country, either by his idiom or pronunciation of the *Latin*, *French*, *Italian*, or any other language of which he was master, which, supposing him to be an *European*, was thought to be very easy; but he had by design, and a constant attention, so blended both the idiom and pronunciation of the various languages he knew, that the most accurate judge could never discover an uniform likeness to any.

He would perhaps have stood his ground in spite of all suspicion, if he had not yielded to the fatal importunity of *Innes* to write the history of *Formosa* as his native country.

The danger of submitting a fiction, so complicated, to the public eye, and being bound by a written relation, is so great, that it was with great wildom avoided by a later impostor, till he was forced into it by his oral relation having been reduced into writing by another, which he first declared to be *al-*

most in every particular absolutely false, and was forced afterwards publicly to soften his denial, by saying it was *very imperfect, and false in many circum-*

B

stan-

stances, (See Vol. xxvi. p. 343.) *Psalmanazar*, however, fell into the snare which his associate ignorantly laid, and though he was yet scarcely 20 years old, and had only a confused and imperfect notion of the country he was to describe, as that in which he was born, gleaned in scraps from books and conversation, yet he undertook the work, and resolved to give such a description as should be wholly new and surprising, particularly that it belonged to *Japan*, contrary to what all other writers have affirmed, who describe it as belonging to *China*. The only book from which he derived any assistance was *Varenius's* description of *Japan*, which was given him by *Innes* to assist his invention.

He wrote it in *Latin*, and a person whom he does not name translated the manuscript into *English*; if this was not *Innes*, *Psalmanazar* had yet another associate privy to his fraud, for he says that by the advice and assistance of this person he corrected many absurdities and improbabilities more gross than any that the printed copy contains. Those in the printed copy are indeed very great, and the writer inserted some that he was far from approving, in consequence of a rule he had laid down to himself, and from which he determined never to depart, that whatever he had once affirmed in conversation, though to ever so few people, and though ever so improbable, and even absurd, he would never amend or contradict in his narrative, judging it more easy to support his credit under the constant and uniform assertion of an improbability, against which there could be no external evidence, than under the imputation of having advanced what could be proved to be false by his own testimony, which would have been the case if he had ever affirmed and denied the same thing. Thus having once inadvertently in conversation affirmed, that 18,000 infants were every year offered up in sacrifice, he could not be persuaded to lessen the number, tho' he had often been made sensible that it was impossible so small an island could lose so many children every year without being totally depopulated. The vindication of this and many other particulars equally incredible, gave him and his friends great trouble, besides innumerable passages less exceptionable, which in an oral discourse not subject to a review, might have escaped observation. There was among other

objections one that was radical and formidable, how such a stripling as he who must have left his native country at 16, could have known the particulars he related, supposing them to have been true. To remove this objection, he, by the advice of *Innes*, who was still interested in the success of the fraud, assumed three years more than he had, and tho' he was only nineteen and some months, he affirmed that he was three and twenty.

As with this fictitious addition to his age, he could be but 19 when he left *Formosa*, the particulars in his narrative which could not be believed, were imputed to mistake, and his sincerity not being otherwise impeached, the good bishop of *London* sent him to *Oxford*, to pursue such studies as he was fit for.

At *Oxford* he found many persons warmly engaged in his behalf, and others equally zealous against him; with this seeming advantage on his side, that his advocates were gentlemen of the best character for candour and probity, as well as learning and parts; caution & suspicion being in general the characteristics of malevolent and little minds, who being conscious of evil in themselves, readily imputed it to others.

Here his vanity was gratified in the highest degree; he was the object of universal curiosity, and the topic of every debate; he had a convenient apartment assigned him in one of the most considerable colleges, by the worthy head of it, a man in high reputation for his writings, universally skilled in polite literature, and esteemed one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his age; he had access to all publick and private libraries; the acquaintance of some of the first characters of the age upon terms of friendship and familiarity; and the assistance of a worthy and learned tutor, who not only gave him leave to be present at the lectures which he read to other pupils, some of them gentlemen of high birth and fortune, but even invited him to make such objections as his mind suggested, giving him also the choice of the subject, whether the *Newtonian* philosophy, logic, poetry, or divinity. Divinity was his favourite study: The mathematicks disgusted him by the seeming absurdity of learning to demonstrate self-evident propositions; and history by its obscurity and uncertainty. For poetry he appears to have had no taste, but he was greatly

greatly captivated by the church-music, which was then brought to great perfection by the encouragement of the then worthy Dean of *Christ Church*. In this he employed most of his leisure time, and the evening he commonly spent with some select company, but without drinking to excess, or even to exhilaration, which he did not want, and at nine he retired to his apartment. He could not, however, be content with the reputation which sobriety and learning procured him; but when he came home he used to light a candle and let it burn the greatest part of the night in his study, to make those who saw the light believe he was busy at his books; he used also to sleep in his easy chair for a week together to the great surprize of his bed-maker, who finding the bed as she left it, could not imagine how he lived with so little sleep, and without the refreshment of a bed; to support the notion of extraordinary application which he thus propagated, he pretended to have swelled legs and feet, and a gouty kind of distemper; for which his friends advised him to drink some medicinal waters in the neighbourhood; as there was much company at the wells he gladly complied, and rendered himself still more remarkable there, by limping about like a cripple, tho' no man enjoyed better health and spirits.

In the mean time, he prepared his history of *Formosa* for a second edition, the first having had a very rapid sale, and he wrote the best answer he could to the objections, which had been made to it: when it was ready for the press, he brought it to town, having taken leave of his friends at *Oxford*, where he did not continue longer than six months.

Why he was not matriculated, and why he did not continue longer at college, he has not informed us; but when he came to *London* he found that *Dr Luns* had totally deserted him, & having served his own turn, being by the interest of good bishop *Compton*, appointed chaplain general to the *English* forces in *Portugal*, had gone off to his destination without so much as leaving a letter behind him.

How he supported himself in *London* does not appear; he lived, he says, an idle and dissipated life, indulging himself in some gallantries, being a favourite of the ladies, and of some who were eminent both for their parts and fortune.

When he had been in *England* about six years, he was applied to, by one *Pattendon*, the inventor of a white sort of japan, who offered him a considerable share of the profits that should arise from the sale of his work, upon condition, that he should introduce it under the notion of his having brought the art from *Formosa*. To this proposal he readily agreed, not merely from a view to the profit, but because he imagined it would confirm the account he had given of himself; not considering, that he put it into the power of *Pattendon* totally to subvert his reputation by disclosing the fraud; *Pattendon*, indeed, seems to have suspected him, for he would not have dared to propose a fraud to a man whom he did not think likely to concur in it, and yet his reputation must still have been considerable, for if he had been generally deemed an impostor, it would not have been worth *Pattendon's* while to have purchased his name as a recommendation to his project.

This japan was advertised under the name of white *Formosan* work, and tho' it was greatly admired by a few curious people, yet its sale was never sufficient to continue the manufacture.

He afterwards attempted to get money by a kind of empirical practise of physick, and by teaching the modern languages, in neither of which he succeeded.

He was retained as private tutor in two families, and afterwards, during the rebellion in 1715, he accepted an offer from a major of dragoons, of being clerk to the regiment. In this capacity he went into *Lancashire*, and being honoured with the friendship and familiarity of the major, he was received as a companion by the rest of the officers, whom he greatly obliged by introducing them into such families of reputation as solicited his company from motives of curiosity, to whom he always greatly recommended himself by the propriety of his behaviour, and the entertainment of his conversation. He, therefore, spent his time very agreeably in this situation, especially after the rebellion was suppressed when he was quartered at *Wigan*, *War-rington*, and *Manchester*; especially at *Manchester*, where he had frequent opportunities of visiting a noble library, belonging to the collegiate church.

In this situation he continued two years, wandering from place to place, and seeing many countries, which he

would not otherwise have been able to see; and the regiment being ordered to *Ireland*, he quitted it.

When he returned to *London*, he was for some time much at a loss to know what to do with himself, and at last having some skill, and more taste in drawing, he commenced fan painter. But this business was then at so low an ebb, that tho' he lived with a good family almost gratis, and was early and late at work, yet he found it impossible to procure a competency by it; it was not however wholly without advantage, for it brought him acquainted with a worthy clergyman, who thinking the employment unworthy of his parts and learning, raised a subscription for him among his acquaintance of about 30 pounds a year, with a view to enable him to prosecute his studies, particularly divinity, to which he had always a predominant inclination. Upon this annuity, having by this time become a severe economist, he subsisted sometime, but frequently felt great compunction at receiving it, knowing it was paid him only on a belief of his being a *Formosan*, and a true convert to the protestant religion; both which, he knew to be false. He therefore sincerely wished that he might fall into some more honest way of life, and for this an opportunity soon after happened.

He became accidentally acquainted with a good natured generous man, who was concerned in various branches of the trade of printing, by whose means he procured employment in the translation of books sufficient to afford him a very comfortable subsistence.

He was now about eight and thirty years old, and his seasons of serious reflection and remorse became longer, and more frequent; so that, at length, a sense of virtue and religion became predominant in his mind. As the persons who paid his subscription dropped off, he did not apply to their survivors for a continuance of their benevolence, but applied himself with more diligence to his new employment, always refusing to translate any book that he thought had an ill tendency with respect to the morals of mankind, either in principles or practice. He was much strengthened in his good purposes, by Dr *Hick's* reformed devotions, a book which was put into his hands by a worthy clergyman of *Braintree*, in *Essex*, and by some other books of practical divinity, which afterwards accidentally, or rather as he

says providentially fell in his way, among which was *Lavo's* serious call.

The study of the sacred books which he had before commenced with other views, he now prosecuted with a sincere desire to know and conform to the will of God: But he was so perplexed by criticism and commentary, that he determined to learn the language in which they were originally written.

He was at first greatly discouraged by the difficulties he met with at the threshold, for he could never procure a grammar that he had patience to read, but as he was hammering at an exercitation on the xxxivth *Psalms*, at the end of the grammar that goes under *Bellarmino's* name, a poor man offered him a pocket *Hebrew Psalter* with *Leusden's* Latin version over against each page; this he bought and found the version much more easy and natural, than those of *Pagninus* and *Montanus*; he went thro' every verse in the book without troubling himself about grammar, and by reading it twice, his memory being very good, he obtained a considerable *copia verborum*, and by observation on the flexion of nouns and verbs, made a considerable progress in grammar besides, which he found it now easy to improve, because when a difficulty occurred he could easily turn to *Bellarmino*, or even *Buxtorf*, the most discouraging of all, because having then but one point in view he could without perplexity satisfy himself about it. After having read this *Psalter* a third time, he began the historical books: But instead of perplexing himself with such bibles as had the servile letters printed in a different character, to distinguish them from the radicals, he pitched upon the first edition of that of *Munster*, which, however, is far inferior to the second, and by the help of the version in the opposite column he found his exercise so easy, that before he had read 8 chapters in the first of *Samuel*, he went back to *Genesis*, and took the chapters in their course, except the poetical parts which he passed over; at the second reading he attempted these parts, and passed only the chapters in *Daniel*, *Ezra*, &c. which are in *Chaldee*. When he came afterwards to compare this with the *Hebrew*, he says, he found a noble simplicity, yet masculine energy in the *Hebrew*, and a softness and effeminacy in the *Chaldee* not unlike the difference between the *Latin* and *Italian*. With the *Chaldee*, however, he made himself acquainted

acquainted, that he might avail himself of the great assistance afforded by the *Chaldee* paraphrase, in fixing the meaning of obscure words and expressions, and discovering the sentiments of the ancient *Jews*, concerning many pregnant prophecies of the *Messiah*, from which the *Talmudic* writers have since departed, merely because they had an insuperable dislike to Christ.

When he had read the *Psalms* 5 or 6 times, *Genesis* a second time, and had again got into the historical stile, he began to try how he could read the *Latin* into *Hebrew*, that is by hiding the *Hebrew* column with his hand to try how near he could come by an extemporaneous version of his own. In this he found himself more deficient than he imagined, yet he did not wholly lay aside the practice, tho' he did not confine himself to it. He used also to exercise himself in conjugating verbs by his memory, and then searching the grammar to see how far he was right. As the *Hebrew* is figurative and scanty, he found it also of great use to consult the *Lexicon* for the primitive sense of words, which it was easy to distinguish from the remote by the parallel text referred to.

By close application in this method, he was at length able to speak the *Hebrew* pretty fluently, tho' he was still at a loss for the right pronunciation; to learn this, he applied to some *Abramo Jews*, whose native language being *Arabic*, he thought most likely to pronounce it properly, and by conversing with those he was soon able to make himself understood by the southern *Jews*, tho' he could not so readily understand them, because they did not distinguish sufficiently between the sound of many consonants, aspirations, and gutturals, which seemed to him to have originally differed very greatly; to the northern *Jews* he was wholly unintelligible, and they to him. He also, to perfect his acquaintance with *Hebrew*, accustomed himself to think in it, and at length was able to speak it in the pure and elegant stile of the sacred writers, and now and then to raise it to the lofty strain of the poetical books, for which he was the more admired, as few, if any among the *Jews* could do it, having spoiled their language by a heterogeneous mixture of the corrupt *Talmudic* and *Rabbinical* words and idioms, to which he was a stranger.

This account of his learning *Hebrew* is inserted to shew, how easily men at

years of maturity may attain a perfect knowledge of it without the discouraging slavery of beginning at grammar, the knowledge of the *Hebrew* being essentially necessary to the understanding even of the *New Testament*, in which, tho' the words are *Greek*, the *Hebrew* idiom is preserved.

To facilitate the learning of this language, and render it something more entertaining than it is at present; he began to compose a tragicomic piece, intitled *David* and *Micab*, in *Hebrew* verse, but tho' he made a considerable progress in it he did not finish it; he also formed a design of composing some scriptural dialogues in *Hebrew*, in imitation of the *Latin* ones of *Cassius*, and others on more common subjects like those of *Cardenius*, tho' not so puerile, and a third between a *Jew* and a *Christian*, on the most material points of controversy between them, together with a collection and exposition of many texts both in the *Old* and *New Testament*, foretelling the restoration of the 12 tribes to their own land. These projects, however, he did not execute fearing that they would not meet with suitable encouragement.

He contented himself therefore with preparing for the press a new edition of the *Psalms* in *Hebrew*, with *Lawson's Latin* version over against it, and some notes for the use of learners, with others of a more curious nature. But upon his applying to one *Palmer* a printer in *Berthalamew Close*, to print it; he was told that *Dr Walsburn* had been there just before to treat with him about printing a new edition of it, said to have been compiled by *Dr Hare*, afterwards bishop of *Glocester*, he therefore laid this work by.

Soon after this, *Mr Palmer* engaged him to write the history of printing which he had long promised to the public; and which *Psalmianazar* completed after *Palmer's* death, under the patronage of the late Earl of *Pembroke*, of whom he makes honourable mention.

He was also about this time engaged in writing the *Universal History*; the parts of this work that he executed, were:

1. The *Jewish History*, from *Abraham* to the *Babylonish* captivity.
2. The history of the *Celts* and *Sythians*.
3. The ancient history of *Greece*, or, the fabulous and heroic times.
4. The sequel of the *Jewish History*.

from the return from *Babylon* to the destruction of *Jerusalem* by *Titus*.

5. The history of the antient empires of *Nice* and *Trebizon*.

6. Of the antient *Spaniards*.

7. Of the *Gauls*.

8. Of the antient *Germans*.

In the second edition.

1. The sequel of the *Theban* and *Corinthian* history.

2. The retreat of *Xenophon*.

3. The continuation of the *Jewish History*, from the destruction of *Jerusalem* by *Titus*, to the present time.

In his historical account of this work, which employed him almost to the end of his life, he has related several curious particulars of the celebrated *Mr Archibald Bower*, the writer of the *Roman History*, which will serve as a very good appendix to what the reader will find relative to his character in some former numbers of this miscellany, but for these and many other curious particulars, we refer to the narrative itself.

He made his will on the 2d of *April*, 1752, O. S. and ratified it on the 1st of *January* 1762, and died in *August* 1763, being upwards of eighty years old.

He enjoyed uncommon health and spirits to the last, notwithstanding his sedentary life, and hard study; he lived on the plainest diet at noon, and took a light supper, regaling himself constantly after he left off writing, with a pint of very small punch with about twelve drops of laudanum, according to *Sydenham's* preparation, and indulged himself in the use of no other strong liquor: To this practice, he imputes his being able to study from seven in the morning to seven at night, with a good appetite and digestion, a clear head, a tolerable flow of spirits, and a sound sleep of 6 or 7 hours every night.

An Account of Proposals for the Improvement of Agriculture. (Continued from December Magazine 1764.)

I. IT is good husbandry, after the haulm is brought in, to carry out the dung, and lay it upon the land where the wheat grew the last harvest, and spread it forthwith: It will ensure a good crop of beans or peas the next year, and the land will be more free from weeds than if the dung is laid upon the fallow.

It is also good husbandry, as soon as beans have got six leaves, to turn in among them; they will eat the young weeds, even the

mellilot, and not touch the beans: Sheep may be kept among beans till they are ready to blossom, but they must be kept gently moving about, and not suffered to lie down.

II. In lands, where wheat is apt to be winter-proud, sow old wheat instead of new; for that will always be backwarder in its growth.

III. If corn or hay happens to heat in the mow, and is in danger of firing, cut in it a round hole like a well, quite to the bottom, which will act as a chimney, or flue, to carry off the heat. A mow of barley, which was greatly heated by a horse having been indiscreetly got upon it, to tread it, was saved by this expedient.

IV. It has been found advantageous to sow wheat without laying on any manure; and, in the beginning of *February*, to lay twenty bushels of lime, unslacked, upon every acre, and forty bushels of sand, or the rubbish of a brick-kiln; then, about the end of the month, to slack the lime, which doubles its measure, and mix it well with the sand, and immediately afterwards to scatter it, by way of top-dressing, over the green wheat. As rain generally succeeds, it is soon washed down to the roots of the plants, and gives them a vigour and strength, that, to those who never made the experiment, is astonishing.

V. It is best to hack peas in small wads; they will thus be seldom liable to be caught in the rain, being sooner fit for carting than those hacked in the usual method.

VI. What will destroy the fly in sheep, will also cure the scab, and the remedy for the fly is this:

Take of good corrosive sublimate, half an ounce; dissolve it in two quarts of rain-water; add a gill of spirit of turpentine; use this mixture as follows:

When the sheep is struck, make a circle round the maggots with some of the water, by dropping it out of a bottle: This prevents their getting away, for they will not come near the water: Then shred or open the wool within the circle, & drop a few drops of the water among them, and rub them about with the finger, and there leave them, for they will all die presently.

To a quart of the above water add a pint of the simple lime water of the *London Dispensatory*, and it will infallibly cure the scab.

VII. Farmers in general cut their
oats

oats too soon, and inn-keepers complain of the thinness of their oats with good reason. They ought to be cut as soon as the oat corn bites dry, and before the oat parts too easily from the chaff or chelt which encloses it. Oats cut green will never ripen in the field.

VIII. The same is true of barley, which is also frequently cut before it is ripe. Most farmers, if they see the grain full, dry, and hard, imagine their barley must be ripe; but the only sure sign of its being fit to mow is, the drooping or falling of the ears, so as to double against the straw. If it is then cut, and not before, it may be carried in directly, without danger of heating in the mow.

IX. Smut in wheat may effectually be prevented merely by washing it well in a large tub of water, stirring it violently with birch brooms, and skimming off the light corn and impurities.

X. To fatten pigs faster and better than in the common way, put up none but young porkers; put only four in a sty; the first week feed them moderately on barley, oatmeal, peas, or beans: During the second week, mix with their barley-meal as much antimony, in powder, as will lie on a shilling three times: During the third week, give them the antimony twice. It purifies their blood, gives them an appetite, & makes them thrive apace.

XI. Vale land will produce good crops of turnips, but on such land turnips are seldom sown, because they cannot be fed; and if they are drawn, the tap roots leave holes, which fill with water, and sour the land. But if, immediately after drawing the turnips, you go over the field with a heavy pair of drags, they will fill up the holes, and make the land yield a good crop of barley.

[To be continued.]

MR URBAN,

THE last year, I sent to you an account of the number of souls in each county in the province of Maryland, white and black, bond and free. I now send you an account of the number of acres of land in each county, distinguishing how many acres are held by Protestants, and how many acres are held by Papists; these are very near the whole number of acres that the Lord Baltimore's grant doth contain; for although there may be some more lands to be patented, it

is thought, that, by mistakes in surveys running into each other, there is as much more than the true quantity of land already patented as what there may be yet to patent: If this grant was to be measured by the latitude and longitude of its extreme parts, it would certainly number a greater number of acres; but this province is so nobly watered by so great a number of fine navigable rivers, that a very great part thereof is always under tide water. I may perhaps, some other time, furnish you with some strictures on the trade of this country, the great advantage to the revenue by the duties on tobacco; and, as it is a cold country, may shew the advantage that it is to Britain, by taking off so large a quantity of her fabricks, the freight of her tobacco to Britain, and the freight of her goods from Britain. I am, Sir, &c.

Maryland, Nov. 20, 1764. NUMBER.

In this province are no waste lands, all are fit for cultivation.

I think Jamaica contains about four millions of acres; and Yorkshires about 3,800,000.

Suppose, in round numbers, we call Maryland four millions.

An Account of the Number of Acres of Land in each County, in the Province of Maryland; distinguishing what Number of Acres are held by Protestants, and what Number of Acres are held by Papists, in each County, as it was returned by the several Collectors of the Land Tax on Sept. 29, 1759.

Names of Counties.	Acres of land held by Protestants.	Acres of land held by Papists.	Total number of acres of land in each county.
St Mary's	120027	66010½	186037½
Pr. George's	243742½	46780	290522½
Ann Arundel	340848½	23976½	364825½
Calvert	111339½	3307	114646½
Baltimore	546465	31647	578112
Frederick	416586½	32958½	449545½
Charles	189741	76179	265920
Queen Anne's	276968	15970	292938
Kent	212133	1882	214015
Somerset	269391½		269391½
Talbot	167876½	1699½	169575½
Cecil	152323½	5678	152891½
Worcester	280952	100	281052
Dorchester	308915½	9961	318876½
Total	3636321½	316150	3952471½

Some Account of the Robbery of Lord Harrington, by breaking open a Beureau at his house in the Stable-Yard, St James's, in Dec. 1764.

IN the year 1762, Lord Harrington was so unfortunate as to receive into his service in the capacity of a porter, one *John Wesket*, who had before been associated with *John Bradley*, and *James Cooper*, in robbing the chambers of *Henry Mountague, Esq;* in *Lincoln's Inn*, and the house of *Mr William Burton* in *Hatton-Garden*.

Both *Bradley* and *Cooper* had been livery servants; *Bradley* in December 1763, when *Wesket* had lived about a year and half at Lord Harrington's, was out of place, and *Cooper* having before failed as a cheesemonger in *Ratcliff Highway*, kept a chandler's shop and coal-cellar in *New Turn-style, Holborn*; *Bradley* at that time being his lodger.

Wesket having formed a design to rob Lord Harrington, took opportunities of going frequently under various pretences into the room in which his lordship usually sat, and in which there was a bureau where he kept his cash and notes.

By going thither to his lordship with a letter, tho' it was not his business, he had seen the bureau open, while his lordship was counting money, and had remarked what part of the bureau it was kept in.

He had also been told by *Mr Bevel*, my Lord's steward, that money had been received to pay bills; and when *Bevel* was asked in court how he came to give him this intelligence, he answered, that it was to apprise him of tradesmen receiving their money, that he might get from them what these people have long exacted, by the tyranny of custom, under the name of *perquisite*, at their going away; and *Bevel* added, that he would take care the tradesmen should come to the house to be paid, to ensure the levying of this tax by the porter.

Wesket having got this intelligence, and having acquainted himself with the bureau, and the particular part of it where the money was kept, he communicated his purpose of robbing his Lord to his old associate *Bradley*, and appointed him to come to assist in the fact on Saturday evening, the 9th of December 1763, when he knew his lord and lady were to be at the opera, directing him at the same time to bring a brace of pistols and a tinder-box.

With what view the pistols were or-

dered does not appear, the robbery being to be perpetrated in secrecy and silence, where no body could be present but the thieves, except to secure their retreat, if they should be detected in the fact. The tinder-box was to be left behind, that the robber might be supposed not to be a domestic, nor sufficiently acquainted with the house to know where to light a candle.

Bradley accordingly came, about 8 o'clock in the evening, with his pistols and tinder-box. *Wesket* let him in at the door of the porter's lodge, and ordering him to walk softly, took him into a little room where he slept.—“No body, says he, has a right to come hither; I will get you something to drink, and here you shall remain till the middle of the night, and then we will have my Lord's money.”

Wesket immediately left him, locking him in, but returned soon afterwards with a bottle of rum; and *Bradley* then shewed him his pistols and tinder-box, which he took from him, and left him again; he was afterwards to and again several times, but always locked the door, and took the key with him when he went away.

About 12 o'clock, Lord and Lady Harrington came home, and between one and two *Wesket* came to him, and told him the family were secure:—“Take a draught of rum, says he, have courage, and follow me.”

They then went into the kitchen, and *Wesket* shewed him a very high window, which opened with a pulley and string, telling him, that must be his way out when the business was done. To this *Bradley* objected for a very good reason, because he did not know where he should come when he had got out of the window. He said, however, that the purpose intended might be answered without trouble or risque; and immediately pulling off his shoes, which were dirty, he made the mark of his foot upon the dresser, which it was necessary to mount to get at the window, & then he daubed the window and the wall, to make it appear that some body with dirty feet had got out of it.

When this was done they both went very softly to the bureau in my Lord's study, when *Wesket* giving *Bradley* the candle, took a gimlet and chisel out of his pocket and broke open the bureau. He took out two Bank notes, one for a hundred pounds, and the other

ther for thirty, three gold snuff-boxes, four hundred pounds in money and other things to the value of two thousand pounds; he gave this booty to *Bradley*, and leaving the tinder-box he conducted him again down stairs, and then giving him the pistols, he with great caution opened the street door and let him out, desiring he might not see him for a fortnight or three weeks. The street door he left ajar, fearing to shut it lest he should be heard, and went to bed.

Bradley made the best of his way with his booty to *Cooper's* house, having desired him to sit up for him; *Cooper* however, when he came thither was not at home, & he went about in search of him, but without success; he then returned to his house and deposited the treasure, which he had carried about the street all night, in a kind of shed in the yard under no lock. It was then near four o'clock, and *Cooper* was not yet come home, he therefore went out again to seek him, and by accident met him near *Temple Bar*. It might reasonably be thought that he would then have gone immediately back to secure the money, but instead of that they went both to a night house, where they sat drinking together till it was light.

Cooper being acquainted with the business he had been doing, and shewed the booty, put all but the negociable notes and bills of private persons, which they destroyed, in a box and buried it in his cellar.

It was very strange that *Westet* and *Bradley* should be so careless to secure what they had with so much danger obtained. *Westet* gave *Bradley* the whole booty without knowing its value; and *Bradley* suffered *Cooper* to keep it where he might at any time have access to it without his consent or even knowledge; neither did he examine what he had got till it had been thus deposited near a month.

When a maid servant of Lord Harrington's came down stairs on Sunday morning, the day after the robbery, between seven and eight o'clock, she found the street door wide open, and as she was laying the fire in the steward's room, *Westet* came to the door, and asked her if she had let in an old man, that used to be frequently about the house; she said no, but that the door was wide open when she came down stairs, upon which he turned away, and said, that it was he who could go and leave the door open.

Between ten and eleven, my lord

came out of his chamber into the room where the bureau stood and immediately perceived that it had been broken open. A search was immediately made to discover where the thief had got in or out. The dirt on the dresser in the kitchen, and against the window was observed, and the window also was found open, but as rogues are always cunning by halves, *Westet* when he contrived these appearances of persons having come in or out of that window had not taken care to have him traced out of the place into which he must have come from the window; this place was enclosed with a wall about 5 feet high, and the top of the wall was overgrown with moss, so that if any body had got over it, a mark must have been seen; the appearance therefore of dirt about the window and its being open, only confirmed the notion, that the robbery must have been committed by a servant.

The steward went to the lodge and examined *Westet's* shoes, which he found clean. The marks of a gimblet and chissel being found on the bureau, a little box of tools that was kept in a place where all the servants had access to it was searched, and a gimblet and chissel were found that exactly answered the marks. This was further evidence that a domestic was the thief, Lord Harrington, therefore, sent for Mr *Spinnage*, a justice of peace, to examine the servants; and *Westet* was chiefly suspected, as my lord's footman and valet de chambre were newly come, and the prisoner was the only person in the house, except the steward and a maid or two, that knew the drawers where the bills and money were, his box was searched and a drinking horn was found with sixteen guineas in it, but nothing else appearing, and he alledging he had received it for wages, he was not taken into custody, nor did any thing appear that justified a suspicion of any other person in the family.

Westet, however, was not long afterwards turned away. The first time *Bradley* saw him after the robbery was in a side box at the play; *Bradley*, who was in the gallery, met him as he came out, and they went together to a house in the Piazza, Covent Garden, where *Westet* said every thing was safe, meaning that the enquiry had ended in nothing, and was satisfied with *Bradley's* account of the things.

After this they met several times when *Westet* blamed *Bradley* for not

putting off the bank notes; *Bradley* then proposed to go abroad with them, having been abroad before, but *Wesket* telling him my lord was well known at all the courts in *Europe*, he determined to carry them to *Chester* fair.

To *Chester*, therefore, he went, at the Midsummer fair of 1764, and pretending to be a young trader, he bought some linen of the *Irish* factors, and changed both his bank notes, taking linen and cash, and bills on persons in *London* in exchange.

The bills they got accepted and paid, and had now reason to think themselves safe beyond a possibility of detection, if they did not betray each other. They were, however, discovered by an accident so remarkable, that it would probably have been blamed as exceeding probability, if it had been made an incident in a novel.

Some time after *Wesket* had been discharged from his place, a gentleman happened to pick up a woman of the town, in *Conduit Street*; and in the course of their conversation at a tavern, she told him, that she had been seduced under pretence of marriage, by *John Wesket*, who lived porter with *Lord Harrington* when he was robbed, and she gave such an account of his manner of dressing and living, that the gentleman brought her to Sir *John Fielding*.

She said that she first became acquainted with *Wesket*, after his quitting *Lord Harrington's*, that she had lived with him, that they had been parted about a month, but that she still went by his name. She gave an account, also, of his acquaintance, and among them, of *Bradley*, and put into the justices hand, some letters which she had received from *Wesket's* acquaintance while she lived with him, among which was one written by *Bradley*. She said also, that she had very lately seen sixty guineas in *Wesket's* possession.

Sir *John* upon this information, had *Wesket* taken into custody, and examined him, he also upon searching his box found sixty guineas; he could not account satisfactorily for this money, but there being nothing else found, he was discharged, notwithstanding the suspicion against him was strengthened by the money.

An attempt was made to take *Bradley* into custody, but he could not be found.

In the mean time, *Lord Harrington*, happening to have an exact description of the 30*l.* bank note, had adver-

tised it; and about the 6th of *September*, just nine months after the robbery, his lordship received notice, that this note had been presented for payment by a banker's clerk. This note being secured, was traced through a great number of hands, to one *Smith* a merchant of *Liverpool*, who being applied to, declared that he had it of Mr *Beath*, a linen factor of *Newry*, in the north of *Ireland*.

Upon application by letter to Mr *Beath*, to know of whom he received it, he wrote for answer that he received it at *Chester Fair*, in payment for some linen of a person who called himself *John Walker* of *London*, a low, thin faced pale man, somewhat pitted with the small pox, and slender, his eyes fore or inflamed, and a large tumour on his hand, Mr *Beath* added, that he was a bad clerk, that he wore either a wig or his hair in a long queue, and in a postscript he says, that he was dressed like a gentleman but appeared somewhat under that standard in conversation.

This last distinction which shews great good sense and nice discernment was the characteristic of a man who had lived as valet-de-chambre with persons of rank; it does not however appear that either the justice or any other of the parties suspected this *Walker* to be *Bradley*, or that they enquired of the woman whether *Bradley's* person corresponded with *Beath's* description, if they had, they would have taken a nearer way to their end. On the contrary, Mr *Bevel* set out for *Chester* to enquire where *Walker* had lodged, and by what carriage the cloth he bought had been sent to town, and how it was directed.

After much enquiry he found that the person who called himself *Walker*, lodged at one *Rippington's* a shoe maker; and that he carried the linen away with him in a post-chaise towards *London*; he learnt also that the boy who drove the chaise the first stage from *Chester* to *Whitworth*, brought a letter back to *Rippington* desiring him to look behind the glass in the room where he had lain, for an old pocket-book, which he, had left behind him, and to send it directed to *John Walker* to be left at the *Blossoms Inn* in *London*, till called for; the book, however, could not be found, and *Rippington* soon after received another letter from *London* as from a friend of *Walker's*, desiring him to send the book, which was not yet come to hand, and to advise him of the

the conveyance by a letter directed to Mr. Davis, at St Clement's Coffee-house in the Strand, London.

This letter Rippington gave to Bevel, and Bevel brought it to Fielding. The master of the coffee house was ordered to stop the person who should come for a letter directed to Davis, which letter he had already received, but Bradley, who had assumed many names on various occasions, had forgot what name, he ordered Rippington's answer to be directed to, and enquiring for it at the coffee-house by another name he escaped detection.

Here then the hunters were at fault; but upon comparing the letter written to Rippington from London, and given by him to Bevel, and by Bevel to Fielding, with the letters that had been put into Fielding's hand by the woman, it appeared exactly to correspond with that written by Bradley; his father was found to live in Clerkenwell, and with several others of his relations examined; their description of his person was found minutely to agree with the description given of the supposed Walker by Mr Beath, and it also came out that he had been at Chester during the last Midsummer fair, and had lodged at one Cooper's, a chandler, in new Turn Style, Holborn. Upon this Cooper was sent for, who said that Bradley had left his house about six weeks before, that he did not know whither he was gone, and that he took nothing away with him. Upon this Bradley was publickly advertised, hand bills were dispersed all over the kingdom, persons planted at all the ale-houses he used to frequent, and every other method used to discover and apprehend him.

These steps produced a man, who accidentally heard one Bradshaw a coachman who drives a jobb at Gerard's Hall Inn say, in an alehouse, that he had got a large chest of Bradley's in his hayloft; on this information Bradshaw and the chest were sent for; the chest was found to contain the linen that was bought at Chester, and the coachman said he brought the chest in a coach about six weeks before from the house of one Cooper in Turn Style.

Cooper was then sent for again, and being confronted with Bradshaw confessed what he had before obstinately denied, that he knew of the chest going to Gerard's Hall Inn. He was then threatened to be committed for concealing this circumstance as an accessory after the fact, upon which

he confessed that he knew West and Bradley committed the robbery on Lord Harrington, Bradley having told him the very night it was committed, that he was going to West, who was to conceal him in the house for that purpose, till the family was in bed. He added, that the booty had been buried in his cellar, where some part of it still remained.

The cellar was then searched, and the gold snuff boxes, and several other things were found, which were sworn to be Lord Harrington's property.

Soon after, Bradley was apprehended in a sailor's habit at Wapping, and brought before Fielding; Cooper was there also, at the same time, and Bradley observing that he attempted to become evidence for the crown against him & West; & at the same time denying and concealing many principal transactions relative to that and other robberies in which he had been concerned, Bradley at once without any promise of favour declared the whole truth, and it being the opinion of the magistrate and all present that West and Cooper were the greater villains, Bradley was admitted as an evidence against them. West was indicted for the robbery, Cooper for receiving the goods, and being both convicted upon proof of the facts that have been related in this narrative, West was executed, and Cooper is to be transported for 14 years.

A Letter concerning Libels, Warrants, and the Seizure of Papers; with a Piece to some late Proceedings, and the Defence of them by the Majority. (Continued from Vol. xxxiv. p. 623.)

THE first warrant that ever was granted for seizing papers generally was, by Lord Townsend, in the reign of George the 1st, until that time, no secretary of state ever went farther than to direct the seizure of some papers particularized.

The attorney having slightly passed over the seizure of papers, after talking of it as a mere picture for which he happened to have no taste, entirely omits the subsequent grievance of the close confinement; the direction to the constable of the Tower, is not merely to keep Mr Wilkes safe, but "to keep him safe and close, until he shall be delivered by due course of law." Now, the custody here directed, is unwarrantable in law, in the case of a misdemeanor, nay in any case; inasmuch, that out of all the various forms of mitimus's to be met with in Burn's Justice, or the Registrum Breuium, there is not one where the word close or ardua is insert-

My opinion therefore is,

conviction the law does not warrant close confinement, so as to debar a friend from access, in any case whatever; for if a man when apprehended be committed forthwith to close custody, so that nobody can get at him, it will be impossible for him to get his *Habeas Corpus*. Indeed, it seems to me to be an absolute deprivation of the right that every subject has to his liberty, but in such an offence as a libel, the least definable and the most ambiguous of all misdemeanors, and by construction only a breach of the peace, it is not only absolutely illegal, but extreme cruelty in itself, and, with respect to the constitution, the most lawless tyranny that can be exercised by any minister, and such as ought to make every gentleman startle, when he thinks of it only.

It is not the corporal injury that constitutes, in the eyes of mankind, the dreadfulness of the example. It is the force exerted and continued against law.

When I see a secretary of state, obstinately fighting with the laws of his country, using privilege to the utmost, availing himself of every practicable evasion, and, at length, withstand ne all the process and penalties of a court of justice, to avoid trying the right of a transaction, which has never yet been directly given up; and perhaps waiting for an outlawry of his prosecutor, in order then to mock the justice of his country still more, by entering an appearance to the suit against him, at a time, when his prosecutor can no longer go on with it: I protest, although an old, sober, private individual, that I lose my temper, look for redress from some other quarter, and feel myself inclined to join in an address to the commons of *England*, to take up the consideration, and go on with the prosecution of that cause, which every freeman is interested in, and which the ordinary courts of justice have been so long stalled in. I remember what is Mr *Black's* definition of liberry; what he makes the province of a court of judicature; what the extent of the legislative power; and what, according to him, creates a dissolution of all government.

If mankind is to be enraged, I really think this is the readiest way to effect it.

If a questionable act has been done by the great officers of a state in any just government, and when taken notice of, they avoid a decision of the established courts of law, I will say they deserve the crown by such conduct, let who will advise it.

The attorney wonders, what should occasion any "alarm" and says one would think, "that some innocent man had been oppressed by arbitrary violence, "tyranny and persecution." To which I shall only say, that the legality of the arrest itself by virtue of such a warrant, and of the innocence of the man arrested, is

the matter in question. He concludes on this head with asking, whether all the printers and other "parties aggrieved," deny that they have had ample satisfaction?" whereby he indirectly admits that they had been aggrieved, but then insinuates, that as money is in his mind the measure of all things, and an adequate consideration either for a broken head or a broken constitution, so there has been no harm done at all, but what is now completely paid for.

But, in God's name, what have damages to do with the great point the attorney is arguing, whether the commons of *England* should or should not come to a strong resolution upon such an infringement of the constitution. Most people are of opinion, when a power, dangerous at any time to be exercised, is made use of in an ordinary point unnecessarily, the parliament should immediately brand so violent and irregular a step, and if the circumstances required it, stigmatize the person who took it. A power notoriously and confessedly illegal, seems to need no great examination, but if it did, people without doors are apt to think, that those within should have given it that examination.

But the attorney, is afraid that the lords might differ from the commons, either as a house of parliament, or as a court of judicature. But, I can rid him of this fear, by referring him to the proceedings of the present parliament in consequence of the king's message, where, upon the mere view of the *North Briton* No. 45, they determined it unanimously to be a libel, without any previous communication with the Lords. The commons even went farther, for, they afterwards called for evidence, in order to find out who was the author, and it appearing to them, although by witnesses not upon oath, that one of their own members was, they expelled him, after sitting, debating and deliberating on their conduct 'till half an hour after three in the morning. Now, this last was a fact, which by the constitution of this country, is to be tried by a jury. Nay, the commons came to both these resolutions, whilst the same matter was in a course of trial before a jury in the courts below; where it was possible that it might be differently determined. For, nobody can tell what a jury will do in a libel; and they generally determine both the law, and the fact, as it is called; but suppose them to be so docile as to find only that such a man had published the paper, and to leave the construction thereof to the court, and that the judge who presided was one of those intrepid magistrates who do not care at all for the resolution of a house of commons upon a point of law; it is surely, very possible, that such a judge might have made a different determination from what

the house had done. And then even this judgement might have been carried "by appeal to the Lords, who in their judicial capacity might think fit to declare the legality of the paper in question, to confirm the preface" of declaring without doors the truth of the speech from the barons, and to affirm the judgement of the King's Bench. Notwithstanding therefore, this matter was in a way of trial below, and notwithstanding the Lords, both as a house of parliament and a court of judicature, might have differed from the commons, yet they determined both the law and the fact; without being afraid as the attorney is for them "that the courts of law must be divided and confounded in their opinions, or that the dignity of the house of commons must suffer in the neglect and contempt of their resolution." According to the attorney's doctrine, a house of commons should not venture to declare that two and two make four, before a court of law has told them so. But, this has never been their practice. They have even come to a resolution in point of law, contrary to the judgement of a court of law, and to the opinion of ten out of twelve judges*.

As to what he has said with regard to the insignificance of a mere resolution of the house of commons, I do recollect that something of a like sort, was flung out by one learned gentleman, who, indeed, closed the whole of his argument on this point, by saying, that "had he the honour of presiding in any court of law, he should regard such a resolution no more than he would that of so many drunken porters in *Covent Garden*." It would not, perhaps be "a judicial determination of the law, which might be pleaded in a court of judicature, and would only be a declaration of the sense of the law" by all the commons of *England*. And, without doubt, if the resolution of one house would be of no weight with this gentleman, the resolutions of both houses would be of none. Nothing but the concurrence of king, lords and commons will do for him. And yet, I dare say, he would be considerably frightened with a single vote of either house, should he live to experience it.

The parliament was, I know, anciently called, *commune consilium regni, communis reipublice consilio*. And I cannot even yet regard a resolution of the commons, in the same light with the attorney, as "a mere amusement;" because, if by virtue of any resolution of theirs, whether the same may be pleaded in a regular plea or not, a man be committed to *Newgate*, the court of King's Bench will never venture to question

the legality of the proceeding. When the honourable Attorney Murray was a commoner, a late great patriot, Sir John Falgar, put on his gown, and came into the court on purpose "to make a sermon," as he phrased it, "in the cause of liberty," and played a *Habeas Corpus* for the said Mr Murray; which was accordingly granted of course. The cause of his imprisonment, returned by the gaoler, was only an order of the house of commons, without any crime alleged. The judges said they could not question the authority of that house, or demand the cause of their imprisonment, or judge the same; and therefore refused to discharge the prisoner, amongst all the patriot's arguments to the contrary, and so remanded him.

The attorney, however adds, that even the resolution contained for would have been of no utility, because it might have been easily evaded: And then states two or three cunning devices as "evasions," which he conceives would frustrate the resolution, and consequently render it, "in effect, no security at all." A change of a word only in the "term, he says, would subject us to the same evil." To evince this, he supplies a secretary of state "was to grant a particular warrant, describing the person, for the taking the papers; and a general warrant for apprehending the authors, printers and publishers;" and thereupon says, "he should be glad to know whether either of these warrants would fall under this resolution;" and then, taking advantage of the ground he has got, rises in his demands, and ventures to ask, "Whether, if the words treasonable practices were inserted (and endeavouring to excite to treason, he should suspect to be a treasonable practice) a general warrant might not, in that case, pass uncensored, including both persons and papers?" Now, I will fairly tell him my thoughts of the matter. Had the resolution been agreed to, on purpose to express the indignation of the house against the outrage, in order to deter all men from doing the like for the future, hardly as the attorney is, I believe, he would not venture, on any quirk grounded in the change of a word, to have attempted ought against the spirit or words of the resolution, by the seizure of any member, or indeed, of any man; or, if he did, that the vengeance of the house, which he had so trifled with, would have swiftly pursued, overtaken, and punished him.

Where the birthright and immemorial franchise of the subject has been broken, why should not the commons, when assembled, come to a resolution; after a complaint made to them, the fact as the law certain?

What should make a free, conf

* The great cause of *Stampden* against the crown about ship money.

and independent part of the legislature, when appressed to by one of its own members, refuse to come to a decisive resolution in favour of their own and every other *Englishman's* boasted inheritance? The point was so great, that never were the eyes of mankind more fixed upon their representatives. Indeed, I never saw more stir in the house itself, every body pressing his friend to stay and vote; the secretaries of the treasury, and other men of consequence, were remarkably active; the crowd and agitation of people about the house was inexpressible; substantial old citizens, who could not sleep from concern, stopped members as they passed in their chairs, to know the event; in short, the face of mankind could not shew more distress, if the constitution had been actually giving up to a *Stuart*, in one of its most essential and vital parts, by a Tory and passively obedient parliament. And why no resolution was come to on this great and important occasion, I never could learn, and am curious to know: I conjure, therefore, those who do know, to give the public their reasons for the same.

What "necessity of peculiar circumstances," the attorney may think there should be "absolutely to require their interposition," I know not; but I should imagine these few circumstances would be fully sufficient; namely, that the act complained of was committed in time of public tranquility, without a colour of law, by a king's minister, upon one of the representatives of the people, in a free country, on a charge of the most disputable of all crimes, which is at most but a misdemeanor; when too, however apparently libellous the words might seem without doors, *perhaps* (to borrow a common word with the attorney) no man would say, *they would have been deemed libellous, had they been uttered by any member in his place within doors*, since the memorable case of the five members.

As to the instances quoted and ridiculed by the attorney, it seems to me that they directly apply to the main hinge of the dispute. The four cases are perfectly apposite to the great question of parliaments interposing by resolution, where the known law has been broken by the hand of power. And, I should think too, that if a case consists of four points, and a precedent can be found for each point, that case would be fully proved by those four precedents, according to my notion of logic. At least, a man who denies the reasoning on this head, has no right to accuse his antagonist of "unfairness and quibbling," as the attorney does throughout; and, from what I see of his performance, should therefore imagine he could only do so in order to forestall the charge, and to prevent its being applied to himself. See *Vol. xxiv. p. 439.*

Precedents of the conduct and interposition of the commons under the house of *Stuart*, both father and son, with respect to the law of this kingdom, when invaded by great officers of state, are innumerable;* and yet these were princes who claimed a right of governing the kingdom, paramount the laws, *jure divino*; whereas it is the honour of his present majesty's family to derive their sole title from the choice of the people, from an *English* act of parliament. There is not, therefore, the least divinity that can now be possibly imparted from the throne to any of the present ministry; they are mere men and creatures of civil polity, and their actions may be judged by the common law of the land, without either blasphemy, or any extraordinary or occasional statute for the purpose.

This being so, I am amazed that the attorney should think a bill necessary; because, if there be no law now existing, that authorizes general warrants in any case whatever, it really seems to be ridiculous to bring in a bill "to regulate what does not exist;" an argument, I find, which he affects not to comprehend, merely because he is unable to answer it.

The attorney seems to think, he has sufficiently defended the majority, that he may swagger a little, and therefore asks, *Is this all that you have to complain of? I really thought you could have made out a more moving tale?* What is capable of moving him, I know not; but I can assure him, that people in general, think the plain story so bad, it is not well capable of being exceeded; and, all he has convinced me of, is, that there is nothing so bad, but some man or other, for the present penny, may be found hardy enough to undertake either the execution or the defence of. When I hear a man call an actual arrest of a member of parliament, on the mere charge of a libel *ex officio*, and the seizure of his papers, "a phantom of imagination;" and remember to have heard the same man declare at his outset upon this question to a very great assembly, "that he had long been a member of it, but had rarely attended, because he did not think it worth his while before, having more valuable business elsewhere;" and recollect scarcely ever to have seen him in that assembly, or at least to take any part in it, except when the confirmation of "another pillar of the constitution, the *Habeas Corpus* law," was in agitation, and that he then gave an earnest of his patriotism by being the champion of the opposition to it; when all this I say, presents itself to my mind, I want nothing more for forming a decisive opinion of the attorney as a public man. By cal-

* Several are previously quoted by the author, that are incontrovertible, which we omit for want of room.

ling him the champion, I do not mean to forget, that a certain candid lawyer united his best endeavours to strangle this *Habeas Corpus* bill; but then, he did it in so delicate and qualified a manner, that surely he cannot expect to have his parts for a first-rate part upon the occasion. Ticklish times or political struggles always bring to light the real abilities of men, and let one see whether a man owes his reputation and rank to family, learning, and an attention to please; or to real great parts, a sound judgment, and true noble spirit. People of the latter class, become for ever more considerable by opposition; whereas the former by degrees sink to common men in it, and should therefore never quit for one moment a court, or, if by connection and chance they are obliged so to do, should return to it again as fast as they can.

Being one of those men, who think that "the heart blood of the commonwealth receives life from the privilege of the house of commons," that is, in all matters where a dispute is likely to lie between the crown and the people, I cannot help noticing any the least incident that seems to me to break in upon it at all, and endeavouring from the conduct of men, even in such little matters, to find out a clue that may unravel their disposition in concerns of much greater moment, not judging of politicians in the least, from the professions they make, but from their actions, as the genuine expostor of their hearts. Universal civility and a smiling countenance, do not necessarily imply friendship and sincerity, or candid discourse a real disinterestedness; and I have remarked that where a desire of pleasing others operates more strongly than the desire of doing what is right, men now and then slip into strange absurdities. They betray the true bottom of their conduct, when they least intend it. No training or education will enable a little mind intirely to hide its littleness. Indeed, too much respect cannot be shewn to the crown by any man as an individual; but, it ill suits with the duty of representatives to be swayed, by any motives of personal respect, to part with a jot of their own independency and dignity in their corporate capacity. I do not, however, mean to say, that such men may not be of use about a court; but, being formed in a prerogative mould, they can never be brought to act fairly by the people, for they cannot find in their hearts to speak what may be capable of the least interpretation to their disadvantage, and every now and then will drop such expressions of candor and moderation, and so qualify what they say, for the sake of being civilly reported elsewhere, that they enervate all opposition. Being an old fellow, and recalling to mind the other guile spirits that struggled first for an exclusion bill, and when that proved

impracticable, still went on, and at last, brought about the glorious revolution; I fancy I hear old *Britannia* call out to these tame, temporizing spirits, these scholars of mere worldly caution and economy, these *Esseorian* Tories: You do me more harm than good upon every real trial; your parts are not extraordinary, nor your learning singular; your speech is long, but neither forcible or persuasive, and you have not a grain of true patriotic resolution: "Law" in such mouths is, in fact, like a sword "in the hand of a lady, the sword may be there, but, when it comes to cut, it is perfectly awkward and useless;" depart in peace, leave me to myself, and return whence you came; I never asked your assistance, and had been better without it.

There is of late such a lack of what are called public men, that I am persuaded there are many gentlemen who would deem *Loche* on government a libel, were it now published for the first time. The Tory doctrines seem to be establishing themselves every day; and Tories spring up every hour, like toadstools in the foot of an old oak, that is sprinkled by accident with a little water. I really shall not wonder soon to hear hereditary right talked of again, and then it is but one step more to the old doctrine of *ius divinum*, and passive obedience. Now, I chuse to have his Majesty's throne remain fixed upon its only solid foundation, an act of parliament. I desire to steer thro' the temperate channel of a *legal* constitution. I am jealous I confess, of all innovations, and heartily with the present constitution may last; without going so far as a late great Financier, who is reported in his very last moments to have said, "for God's sake, let my son have a tutor who is a gentleman and a scholar, and above all things a true whig: This poor country, I am afraid, will be over-run with Tories, *Seafmen* and Jacobites." Now, altho' I am persuaded that gentlemen of the last description, should they change their idol, yet will never quit idolatry itself, but transfer their prostrate worship, and implicit adoration, to the golden image they adopt; yet I fear them not, in this kingdom, at least, under the present sovereign, who is by all men most justly esteemed for the excellence both of his public and private character in war and peace.

Of this, however, I think every *Englishman* may be assured, that the two real pillars of our constitution are parliaments and juries, and that, in order to be what they ought to be, the former must be independent of the crown, and the latter of the judges.

I have thrown out my loose thoughts from a true constitutional regard to Majesty, whose crown can never sit

when his people are discontented; and if, where all men allow the grievance, no remedy is applied, I am really afraid that the time may come, which a great orator once painted, when his Majesty will not be able to sleep at St. James's for the cries of his injured people.

The attorney, indeed, allows the people, in general, were very uneasy and alarmed; but then he declares, that, till he had informed himself better, he "expected to hear a regular system laid open, by which an arbitrary administration had endeavoured to overthrow the bulwark of our liberties; that the *privileges of parliament* had been daringly violated; that some *innovations* had been attempted to annihilate *Magna Charta*, the *Habeas Corpus*, or some other pillar of the constitution; in short, that *some man* had been oppressed by arbitrary violence, tyranny, and persecution." (His expression indeed is, *innocent man*, but I have left out that word as perfectly unnecessary, because a man in this country is deemed *innocent* till he is proved guilty by due course of law.) Now, I need say nothing more upon the case of the man he points to, than I have done already; but, as to the other parts of law which he mentions, I will very frankly tell him some few of my thoughts; without launching out into all that the subject or the times suggest.

I have ever regarded the *Habeas Corpus*, as the great remedial writ for the delivery of a freeman from *unjust* imprisonment, and even from *just* imprisonment in every bailable case. For which reason I hope never to see such a writ trifled with; and that if any lawyer should advise an officer of state to make a fallacious return, by saying the prisoner was not in his custody, when in truth he had been seized by his order, and in his hands, and was but just gone from thence, by his having sent him to close confinement, where no person could afterwards possibly get at him, in order to ground an application for a second *Habeas Corpus*; I should hope to see the vengeance of parliament, so soon as the fact was known, lay hold of such lawyer, and by its order commit his body to the same sort of duration, and then come to a resolution, that such return was a deliberate mockery of justice, and a most audacious perversion of the great law of *Hab. Corpus*, and make the same the groundwork for a new declaratory and explanatory act, compelling the man who was served with the writ, to set forth what he had done with the prisoner, or what was become of him, if he had at any time been in his custody, and happened not to be so at the time that the writ was served upon him; and likewise compelling a judge (as the sort of remedy against *close* imprisonment) to award a *Habeas Corpus* upon

the suggestion or motion of any man, who should only say, that he believed his friend might be shut up in such a place, and that it was impossible for him to have admission to ascertain the fact.

I hope we shall never see any chief justice, especially in that great court of criminal process, the *King's Bench*, who shall deny, or delay, the issuing one of these writs to any man who applies for it, being a writ of right to which the subject is intitled for asking, without any affidavit whatsoever. In many cases, as, for example, in that of *close* confinement, it may be impossible for the party either to speak to a friend, send a letter, or make an affidavit, and consequently, if either be required by the court, it will be a virtual denial of the writ, and a means of defeating the *Habeas Corpus* act. An application to the *King's Bench* for an *Habeas Corpus* in term-time, used to be esteemed, I remember, a mere motion of course. "Our inheritance is right of process of the law, as well as in judgment of the law." The condition of the subject would be still worse, if any chief justice, instead of granting the writ prayed for, should force the party into the taking of a rule upon the prisoner, to shew cause why he detained the person imprisoned; and this last miserable remedy would still be rendered less adequate, if the person applying was obliged to give notice of such rule to the solicitor of the treasury, as well as to the person imprisoning; and even this again would be still made more grievous, tedious, and precarious, if the judge should be critical upon the affidavit of the service of notice, and be extremely rigid in its being most punctually set forth, in every the minutest circumstance. What a noble field for delay, evasion and final disappointment, would this open to every committer of violence; and how easy would it be, in the mean time, to dodge the man imprisoned from place to place, and from hand to hand, so as to render it utterly impracticable for any friend to procure his enlargement. A bold and daring minister, might thus easily transport a troublesome prating fellow, to either *India*, long before any cause could be shewn upon such a rule.

Whilst our laws continue unprofaned, lawyers will of course be considerable, their profession honourable. But when civil liberty dies, by foreign or domestic invasion, the vocation of a lawyer will soon become equally mean among us, to what it actually is now in all foreign countries, where the monarch by the sword and the army lays down his will for law, and breaks through the forms of courts and their rules of justice whenever he pleases. The true language in this country is that of a late famous minister, who said he would have it be known throughout

his majesty's dominions, that all men were still to be subordinate to the civil power. For which reason no greater misfortune can befall a nation than to have a versatile, remitting, unprincipled grand justiciary, nor any more general blessing than an able, uniform, firm, and incorruptible chief justice. The goodness of his present majesty will prevent any great excess in his time; but who can answer for his successors? It will not be difficult, when once the law can be rendered subservient to a ministry, for any cunning and selfish prince to find out a solicitor for his treasury, an attorney general for himself, and a chief justice for England, who shall devise means for grinding the face of the subjects.

It is an inglorious, a disheartening, and a disadvantageous thing, to have a successful war followed by an inadequate or insecure peace; but, the preservation of conquests is not by any means of so home a concern to any common wealth, as the preservation of its constitution. Breaches of the latter, are the most melancholy and fatal forerunners of absolute slavery and ruin. And nothing can aggravate the misery of such a view, but to see the same men the invaders of domestic liberty, who have been the cedars of foreign acquisitions.

The attorney himself has forced me to these reflections, for he concludes with intimating, that we are "threatened with evils, which our united strength can scarce avert;" by which he must mean another war. Now, if this be so, I am heartily sorry for it, from the bottom of my soul, and do therefore most sincerely concur with him in asking—"In this situation, is it a time for private jealousies and private interests to consume the interval that peace affords us! to sow the seeds of diffidence; to revive the distinctions of party; and wantonly to found the alarm of *privilege and prerogative*?" In my conscience it is not, and what ministers can mean by so doing, if they really intend the service of their royal master, I cannot conceive. I vow to God I am astonished at it!

Nor should I have thought of saying one half so much upon the subjects of this letter, were it not to vindicate the laws and the constitution from the attack made upon both by *The Defense of the Majority*. The main intent of which is, "a plot and practice, to alter and subvert the frame and fabric of this commonwealth. He labours to infuse into the conscience of his majesty, the persuasion of a power not bounding itself with laws. He endeavours to persuade the conscience of the subjects, that they are bound to obey commands illegal."

[Since the publication of this pamphlet from whence the foregoing pages are extracted, Genl. Mag. JAN. 1765.]

Considerations on the Legality of General Warrants has appeared; in a postscript to which, the Author who is no ordinary writer, takes upon him to set the doctrine of juries and libels in a quite different light. What he has said in answer to the defence of the Minority, must be referred to another month; but what he has added on the two important heads just mentioned, take as follows:]

Many of the notions and observations in this book, says the author of the *Considerations*, might be just, if the enquiry was, what ought to be the law on those subjects? yet they are totally without foundation, as applicable to that which the wisdom of our ancestors has transmitted to us, & which is, at this day, the law of the land.

With respect to the rights of juries, the writer of the letter on libels, &c. lays it down as a maxim, that they are judges of law as well as fact; to which I answer, that it is an undoubted maxim, that the jury is the sole judge of all matters of fact; and so far as to determine on the fact, it is necessary also to pronounce on the law. The old rule of law, therefore, *quod ad questionem facti respondent iuratores, ad questionem juris respondent iudices*, must of necessity contain that exception: Thus, when a jury finds a man guilty of murder, or of a libel, they pronounce him guilty of that fact which the law calls a murder or a libel; That beyond those bounds, the jury have nothing to do with the law, is a proposition almost self-evident from the nature of it, and which has been the constant doctrine of all the judges and sages of the law from the earliest down to the latest times.

Agreeably to this it is that the oath of the jurors is, that they will well and truly try, and a true verdict give, according to the evidence; they are not sworn, therefore, to any thing but what appears in evidence before them; so that whatever is not matter of evidence is not within the oath, and, consequently, not within the duty of jurors.

In those very cases, where, to determine upon the fact, they must necessarily pronounce upon the law, they are not at liberty to form a judgment of what is the law from any notions of their own. It is the duty of the judge to declare to them what is the law. He is to them the voice of the law itself; it is their duty, therefore, to receive the law implicitly from the judge, and adapting that to the fact to pronounce accordingly; if they have any doubt with respect to the truth of those directions, they are at liberty to take the matter out of the hands of the judge, and by a special verdict to carry it for full argument, and mature deliberation, before the courts of law.

I cannot therefore approve of any instance where the jury, contrary to the directions of the judge in point of law, pronounce

nounces a general verdict; it is acting contrary to what as to them is the law; it is therefore contrary to their oath. If then it is manifest, that juries are never to judge of the law unless where blended with the fact, that even then they are bound to receive the directions of the judge as law, and if they entertain a doubt of the same to return a special verdict, the only remaining point on this head, is the distinction attempted to be made between libels and other offences in this respect.

This distinction is the mere offspring of imagination; it is not a matter of law as much what constitutes a libel, as what amounts to murder? I defy the writer to produce the shadow either of argument or authority in support of this doctrine. It is said, indeed, that in political papers, where the power of government always interferes, this power is necessary to the liberty of the press, as well as of the subject. If we could suppose the peers and judges of the realm to be under the influence of that power rather than the jury, that might perhaps be a reason of expediency; but if we consider for a moment, that *wherever the court is one party, the people are the other*, and that the jury is taken from the latter, we shall find as much reason to doubt of the undue influence of popular passions on their verdict, as of the power of government over the courts of law, and the upper house of parliament.

With regard to libels, the writer asserts, that the *Falseness* is of the *essence of the offence*, and must therefore be proved. Here he has indeed confirmed his doctrine by the authorities of lawyers. Of what nature are they? The arguments of counsel at the bar; a *saying said* to have been *always said* by a judge; and a passage from *Havile's* treatise on the duty of petty juries, respecting a case, *which, by hypothesis is no crime in fact or law*, tho' worked up by special aggravation in the indictment or information, where that author very properly says, "the jury ought to find not guilty; as also where it appears that there was no falsehood, scandal, or malice in the fact." I will freely admit, that where all those qualities are away, there can be no libel; but I absolutely deny that that authority requires each as essential to the crime; and if it did, I would with the same assertion deny it to be law.

Libels, whether true or false in fact, must in the eye of the law of necessity be false. In this point of view, the falsehood may be said to be essential to the offence, because every libel in law is false; but as necessary to be proved, it is certainly not so.

Having thus observed on the doctrine of our author on the two points proposed, I will now take leave of him. He shall enjoy unmolested his ideal distinction of

actual and constructive crimes; he shall be at liberty to suppose that there may be a crime where is no actual crime; and that tho' a libel is an injury in the most valuable right we can possess, and in the indictment said to be *contra pacem domini regis*, yet that it is not what the law calls a breach of the peace.

A Defence of the Bishops for not attempting to bring about an Alteration in the Articles, and Liturgy of the Church of England; to favour the admission of Dissenters into her Communion.

MR URBAN,

IN the history of the life of JESUS CHRIST, written by the late Dr Benson, and published last Summer by Mr Armory, I find the following passage.

"The Church of England, with its present candour, spirit of toleration and charity, appears to me to be the best establishment upon the face of the earth; to which I would conform most gladly, and with all my soul, provided they would admit me, without requiring any thing which appears to me unreasonable or unscriptural. But as long as such things are contained in her articles, and mixed with every part of the common forms of worship, my conscience obliges me to dissent, and avoid communion with her. But I wish her no harm. I sincerely wish her a thorough reformation, and that speedily; but can I entertain the least hope in breathing out my most ardent wishes for bringing the articles and liturgy of the Church of England, as near as may be, to the only standard of reason and scripture, after the humble, most submissive, condescending, and repeated affectionate addresses of the learned pious, and ingenious authors of the *Candid Disquisitions*, and other pieces of the same kind."

Dr Benson proceeds to say that some of the most learned, ingenious, and conscientious of the clergy of the established church wish for a farther reformation. Upon occasion of what Dr Benson has thus said, another author has expressed his sentiments in the following terms.

"Persons of the most enlarged and liberal minds, of every denomination, wish to see many alterations made in our public forms of worship, and would, we are persuaded, do all in their power to bring about such alterations. If such be the character and spirit of the nation; therefore, what

* what times can be more favourable
* for making such an attempt as we
* are pleading for? *Would the superior*
* *clergy but exert themselves in so glorious*
* *a cause, their endeavours would be*
* *seconded by the most candid and*
* *judicious part of the nation.*

By this paragraph the want of a further reformation, in the *articles and liturgy of the Church of England*, generally wished, as it is said, by her own members, and universally by those who dissent from her, is imputed to the Bishops, as it has frequently been upon former occasions.

It is, however, reasonable to believe that those who have brought or supported this charge, are unacquainted with the following statute, passed in the 6th of Queen Anne 1707, intitled, *an Act for securing the Church of England, as by law established.*

Whereas, by an act made in the session of parliament held in the 3d and 4th year of her majesty's reign, whereby her majesty was impowered to appoint commissioners under the great seal of England, to treat with commissioners to be authorized by the parliament of Scotland, concerning an union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland: It is provided and enacted, that the Commissioners to be named in pursuance of the said act should not treat of, or concerning any alteration of the liturgy, rites, ceremonies, discipline or government of the church as by law established within this realm: And whereas certain commissioners appointed by her majesty in pursuance of the said act, and also other commissioners nominated by her Majesty by the authority of the parliament of Scotland, have met and agreed upon a treaty of union of the said kingdoms; which treaty is now under the consideration of this present parliament; and whereas the said treaty (with some alterations therein made) is ratified and approved by act of parliament in Scotland; and the said act of ratification is, by her Majesty's royal command laid before the parliament of this kingdom; and whereas it is reasonable and necessary that the true protestant religion professed and established by law in the Church of England, and the *Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government* thereof, should be effectually and unalterably secured; Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the

* advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that an act made in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, intitled, "an act for the ministers of the church to be of sound religion;" And also another act made in the thirteenth year of the reign of the late king Charles the second; intitled, "an act for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments and other rites and ceremonies, and for establishing the form of making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons in the Church of England;" (other than such clauses in the said acts, or either of them, as have been repealed or altered by any subsequent act or acts of parliament) and all and singular other acts of parliament now in force, for the *establishment and preservation of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government* thereof, shall remain and be in full force FOR EVER.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that after the demise of her Majesty (whom God long preserve) the sovereign next succeeding to her Majesty in the royal government of the kingdom of Great Britain, and so for ever hereafter; every king or queen succeeding and coming to the royal government of the kingdom of Great Britain at his or her coronation shall in the presence of all persons, who shall be attending, assisting, or otherwise then and there present, *take and subscribe an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably, the said settlement of the church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government* thereof, as by law established, within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act and all and every the matters and things therein contained, be, and shall for ever be holden and adjudged to be a *fundamental and essential part of any treaty or union to be concluded between the said two kingdoms*; and also, that this act shall be inserted in express terms in any act of parliament which shall be made for settling and ratifying any such treaty of union

and shall be therein declared to be an essential and fundamental part thereof."

As the preservation of the doctrine, worship, discipline and government of the Church of England, as by law established, was in consequence of this act made a fundamental part of the treaty of union between the two kingdoms, England and Scotland, and was inserted in express terms in the act of parliament which was made for settling and ratifying such treaty and declared to be an essential and fundamental part thereof, and as his present Majesty, at his coronation, took and subscribed an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably such settlement of the church of England and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established, it is apprehended that it is not possible, while the union of the two kingdoms subsists, that any of those alterations should be made, which the bishops of our church are censured for not attempting to bring about; and, therefore, it is hoped that this censure, so unreasonable in itself, and so unjustly thrown upon them, will not be hereafter repeated. I am, Sir, Yours &c. J. H.

Mr URBAN,

THE author of the new *Essay on Husbandry* has given us a caution to be upon our guard against the French, lest those busy and industrious neighbours of ours should outstrip us in a point we have always piqued ourselves upon, with undoubted superiority; and that is, the right culture of land.

The author I refer to, having enumerated the Royal Premiums given in France, for the advancement of agriculture; their two and thirty societies for the same purpose; their new laws, privileges, and immunities, to the like intent, &c. adds this remarkable observation: "If our nation is not in a lethargy, I think this is sufficient to awaken it.—A solemn march occasions the worst sort of defeat, either in war, or political administration." E. 1. p. 64.

This arifal nation, amongst other points to be gained, took care betimes to secure MADAME DE POMPADOUR in the interest of reviving husbandry; and, what is more, succeeded in the attempt. The fair lady soon was mistress of her pasture fields and dairies; Husbandry became the language of the court; and the *Du Homels* and *de Tourville* were admitted to the toilet.

The Dedication I am speaking of is

as follows; and I here send you a translation of it, because the book, to which it is prefixed, is scarce in England, and little known.

TO MADAME DE POMPADOUR.

MADAM,

"Amongst the arts that have taken refuge under your protection, you have distinguished Agriculture, for two reasons: First, as the most interesting occupation we have; and, secondly, as the most neglected. You have been grieved to see, that industry should employ itself so much on matters of elegance and luxury, and pay at the same time so little regard to the essential and decisive object of public happiness.—Every thing that advances the art of cultivating the earth has always commanded your attention.

"The prepossessions and prejudices of a whole nation have not been able to vilify an art, which appears in your eyes to be a most respectable profession, the living and vital source of riches, as well as the strength and prosperity of every country. Heaven, when it gave you an elevated and beneficent soul, proportioned the strength of your understanding to the goodness of your heart: You love the well-being of mankind, and see it in the greatest and truest lights. The arts which we call agreeable, owe their favourable reception to you, because you made them of political use, and gave them a secret, but intimate connexion with those first causes which render a kingdom happy and flourishing.

"If such have been your views in arts of simple ornament only, with what attention must you consider the art of husbandry, which, properly speaking, is every man's business, and every man's concern? An art, which, in effect, is the parent and supporter of other arts, for they are all her dependents, and live upon her bounty! An art, I say, without whose assistance, only a few men would be left upon the globe; and those few might contend with the tyger for animal food, and with the wild boar for acorns!

"It is impossible, without astonishment, to see the importance of agriculture on the one hand, and the neglect of it on the other hand. You, Madam, comprehend to the full both sides of the question. You apply to truth, and encourage her to answer you.

"There

"There are not wanting patriots of exalted genius, who have reached out their hand to the labourious husbandman, and endeavoured to raise his spirits by their kind assistance. But speculation is useless, wherever things are not to be practised. Nothing can enrich the husbandman but the art of producing rich crops. There is no secret for making the fields fruitful, but effectually dividing and pulverising the soil; there must be cattle to prepare the earth, by ploughing, &c. and flocks to manure it. Add to this, there must be an easy and advantageous commerce; a reimbursement of the farmer's expences and capital stock, and a recompence for his care and labour.

"It is my misfortune, Madam, that I am not permitted to explain to you all these elementary principles of political œconomy in full detail: You would then see the profits of the productions of the earth divide themselves into two parts in the hands of the cultivator; namely, the expence of culture, and the money gained: The former is distributed amongst the working poor, and the latter (being the wealth of the husbandman) circulates by degrees thro' every class of men in the whole kingdom. You would see, Madam, *these very riches*, after having given life to commerce, population, and industry, *return* once more to the hands of the cultivator, who will employ them again in reproducing such sort of crops as he raised before. It is the fulness of this periodical reflux that enriches any kingdom at the fountain's head, & affords successive and never-failing supplies; and again, when this circulation is weakened, interrupted, or turned into another channel, then the constitution may be said to be exhausted.

"But a specification of all these particulars may be useless to one who comprehends the system of publick good in all its relative views, as well as in its full extent. You are contented, Madam, to give the great maxim of Sully an entire possession over your mind; namely, *That the revenues of a nation are never fixed and certain, till the country is peopled with wealthy husbandmen: That the gifts of the earth are the only goods that are inexhaustible; and that all things flourish in a state where agriculture flourishes.*

Lastly, if the nature of the times *

admits not the revival of this *useful art*, yet thus much must be said, that men's minds were never more favourably inclined towards it." * * * *

A I have the honour to be, MADAM,
With the most profound respects,
Your most humble
And most obedient servant,
PATULLO.

An Account of an uncommon Disorder of the Ear, attended with bad Symptoms.

B By M. BERTRAND, a Surgeon at Mery-sur-sein in France.

I Was called, says M. Bertrand, on the 10th of August 1761, to see the daughter of one *Laurence*, a peasant, at *Charters*, near *Mery-sur-Sein*. The patient was about 15 years old, of a weakly constitution, and had been ill four days. I found her senseless, and therefore applied to her mother for an account of the origin and progress of her disorder.

The mother told me, that about four years ago she had lost the hearing of her left ear, after a violent pain in the part, and a fever, which had been attended with want of sleep, and other symptoms common to the disease; that the pain, after having lasted about four days, was succeeded by a purulent discharge, upon which the fever and all the symptoms disappeared, except the deafness, which still remained. This disorder, which required the best medical assistance, being left wholly to nature, in about three months the discharge stopped, and the pain, with the fever and its symptoms, returned. After two or three days the discharge returned, and the pain and symptoms again vanished; and for the space of four years the discharge continued to flow for three months together, and then to stop; and every suppression was attended with symptoms more or less violent, according as the time was longer or shorter before the running returned.

G During the first succession of these intervals of pain and ease, the patient lost the hearing of her right ear also, without the least pain in the part, or any other symptom. Her parents, when they found her totally deaf, applied to the faculty for advice, but none of the remedies that were administered produced the least alteration in the disorder of the left ear, though the deafness of the right ear, after about two years, went entirely off, it being then long since she had taken any medicine.

* This was written during the last war, in the year 1758.

In the afternoon of the 6th of August 1761, the patient's mother went out to harvest-work in some fields near the village, and took the girl with her, who lay down upon a sheaf, and fell asleep; she lay on her right side, so that the left ear, the discharge from which was then flowing, and in which she had felt no pain for several months, was, without any thing in it, exposed to the heat of the sun: After sleeping very quietly for about an hour, she was waked by a buzzing in her deaf ear, attended with a sudden and sharp pain; she said a fly had stung her, and always continued in that opinion: she cried out, the pain being violent, and her mother ran to her instantly, and looking into her ear, saw no fly, but some drops of fresh florid blood, which seemed to have come out of the ear with the usual discharge. She took her home immediately, and applied warm cloths to the part, which however produced no good effect: The buzzing and pain increased, the face of the patient became very red, and the fever returned with great violence; the rest of the day, and the night following, were passed in great agitation, and on the next day all the symptoms were aggravated: In the evening a delirium came on, and this night was much worse than the preceding.

On the third day, the muscles of the lips and of the lower jaw were convulsed, so as greatly to distort the mouth, and at length to bring on the *spasmus cynicus*; some hours afterwards the upper extremities, and successively, all the rest of the body became convulsed. These convulsions began with a universal tremor, and ended in fainting fits.

In the evening of this day, the minister of the parish was sent for, to administer spiritual assistance; but the patient being in a state of total insensibility, was incapable of receiving any. The good priest, however, did not totally neglect her, he endeavoured to relieve her under her bodily disorder, and injected oil of hypericum, and balm of commander into her ear; these injections, however, had no other effect than to stop the bleeding, which was now considerable; the usual discharge continued, but all the dreadful symptoms increased, and the patient was reduced to the most deplorable condition that can be ima-

they sent for me, and after having learnt what I have already related, I examined the patient, who had not been able to receive any nourishment for four and twenty hours: The red colour which had suffused her face, was then deepened to a purple; her cheeks were bloated, her eyes were fixed, her nostrils dilated, her mouth open, and a frothy saliva was discharged from her lips: the convulsive motions were less frequent, but the respiration was laboured, the voice sunk, the pulse weak and intermittent, the whole lateral part of the head, on the left side, was livid and inflated, and all appearances threatened the approach of a mortification.

After I had dried up all the matter that issued from the auditory passage, which was twice as wide as it ought to have been, I perceived at the bottom of it somewhat which had the appearance of a whitish membrane: It was situated in the place appropriated to the membrane of the tympanum, and I was in some doubt whether it was not that membrane: I therefore passed my probe into the passage, and touching this appearance with some degree of force, I found that it gave way, and sunk deeper into the ear: This circumstance, considering the situation of the patient, immediately gave me a suspicion that it might be a foreign substance, which, whatever might be its nature, should be extracted without delay.

I placed the patient in a posture convenient for the purpose, and introduced a pair of annular forceps into the passage, with which I endeavoured to lay hold of what I had seen; but the surface being extremely smooth, and it filling the whole passage, so as to leave no vacancy on either side, I failed in my attempt: While this was doing, the patient fell into convulsions and faintings, so that I feared she would have expired under my hands: However, after she recovered, I made a second attempt; but, notwithstanding I did it with the utmost gentleness and caution, she fell again into convulsions and faintings, which obliged me again to stop; however, having got hold of the object, and knowing that if I should wait for a third attempt, I should have the same difficulties to struggle with, I would not quit my hold, till I should be convinced that what I held, was, or was not, a foreign body, and be able to discover of what nature it was: I there-

the morning of the fifth day

therefore persevered in my attempt, and at length extracted a worm about eight tenths of an inch long; and, notwithstanding the condition of the patient, I continued my operation, and extracted four other worms, of the same kind and size.

I then passed my probe into the auditory passage, and found that the soft parts which constitute the organ of hearing were all destroyed, and had left the whole auditory passage of the temporal bone uncovered, which I found eaten into holes by a caries, I poured in a few drops of the oil of hypericum, and applied compresses dipped in brandy to the lateral part of the head; the patient continued in a state of extreme weakness, and total insensibility.

Upon examining these five worms, I found them perfectly similar, as well in size as in every other particular; their figure resembled that of a truncated cone, which at the base was about as thick as a goose quill; the head terminated in a point, and had an aperture in it, which communicated with a little blackish canal; they had neither spots nor hair, and their motion was vermicular; they were put into an earthen vessel, where they lived five days without nourishment, and were seen by all the people in the village*.

* Though the notion of equivocal generation is now universally rejected, rather because we cannot conceive how it should be, than for any better reason, yet we seem, as in many other cases, to have admitted something in its stead, for which we are equally unable to account. How any of the juices of an animal body should produce an animal, is as difficult to conceive, as how any other juice, fermenting in a state of putrefaction, should do it; and though we conclude, from the argument of analogy, when we see creatures propagate their kind in the usual way, that the parent creature was itself so produced, yet creatures abound in the world which we do not know to be so produced: The worms known to live in animal bodies are of this number, especially the *tenia*, which is always found alone, if it be not a congregate of worms, rather than a single animal; and if it be, it is found no where else, therefore cannot be supposed to be received into the stomach with our food. The same may be said of the *ascarides*, and other worms found in various parts of the body. It is said that the seminal liquor contains a certain organized matter, for the compleat animal which requires only expansion, and not formation; this, therefore, and every individual of these, must contain similar animals, properly infinite in number, a very small proportion of which

On the morrow I visited the patient, who remembered scarce any thing that had happened; I applied injections of the tincture of myrrh and aloes to the ear, and used no other remedy: I had the pleasure to see the caries diminish by degrees, and the cure completed in about six months, without any sensible exfoliation. The auditory passage, however, of this ear continues to be much wider & deeper than that of the other, and it is totally deaf, so that the sharpest and loudest sounds make not the least impression upon it.

All physical writers allow that worms will breed in the ear, and some have made particular observations upon it. Many patients, to whom this accident has happened, have recovered per-

come into actual existence, and therefore upon the principles of those who have adopted this hypothesis, are solecism in nature. If we suppose organized matter to be every where floating about, and to produce an animal only where it happens to meet a proper nidus, and pabulum, the same solecism recurs; design trusts for its ultimate effect to chance, and of millions of millions of organized bodies, not more than one answers the end of its organization. It is said that in the seminal fluid of male animals there are innumerable *animalcules*, extremely minute, of the tadpole kind, which are seen swimming about with great activity, except where the subject is tainted with the venereal disease, and there it is observed that their motion is languid. This is supposed to favour the opinion that propagation is only expansion; but how a race of tadpoles already living, shall, after losing their life, become by degrees living men, or other animals, wholly different, receiving a new principle of life, after the process of *Gestation*, as far as it is certainly known to us, the philosophers, who suppose this to be the case, can as little conceive as how men or animals are produced without such tadpole transformation. The same difficulties occur in vegetation; we cannot conceive how, from the corruption of the seed of a plant, another plant can be produced; we have supposed, therefore, vegetation to be mere expansion, and consequently, each seed of a tree to contain the future tree and all its leaves, and flowers, and fruit, and seed, with all their trees, leaves, flowers, and fruit, and seed, to proper infinity, and so two seeds to contain two proper infinities, which, however, can be equal but to one infinite, for that which is infinite cannot be more. It seems therefore that we are continually substituting a tortoise under the elephant, that supports the earth, without considering what is to support the tortoise; and rejecting one supposition as unaccountable while we admit another equally unaccountable in its room. See more of the generation of worms in animal bodies, Vol. xxvii. p. 259.

fectly by the mere efforts of nature; but it is not likely that my patient would have been so fortunate.

I have contented myself with a plain relation of facts; I shall leave others to reason upon them, who have more time and abilities: They may, if they please, endeavour to account for the periodical suppression and flowing of the purulent matter; to fix the moment when these worms were originally produced, and to determine their nature. I wish they may succeed, but I am not able to hope it.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the Tenth day of January, 1765.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE situation of affairs both at home and abroad, has enabled me to allow you that repose, which has been usual in times of public tranquillity.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you, that I have agreed with my good brother the king of *Denmark*, to cement the union which has long subsisted between the two crowns, by the marriage of the Prince Royal of *Denmark* with my sister the Princess *Caroline Matilda*, which is to be solemniz'd as soon as their respective ages will permit. [The Prince Royal of *Denmark*, Christian, was born Jan. 29, 1746; and the Princess *Caroline Matilda*, July 22, 1751.]

I observe with pleasure, that the events which have happened in the course of the last year, give us reason to hope for the duration of that peace, which has been so happily established, and which it is my resolution strictly to maintain. The courts of *France* and *Spain* have given me fresh assurances of their good dispositions. The future quiet of the empire has been confirmed by the unanimous choice of a successor to the imperial dignity; and the peaceable election of the King of *Poland* has prevented those fatal consequences, which, upon similar occasions, have so frequently been destructive to the repose of *Europe*. I am happy, therefore, to meet my parliament at a time when no foreign disturbances interrupt their consultations for the internal good order and prosperity of my kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I shall ask of you, for the current service of the year, no other supplies, than such as are necessary for those establishments, which have already met with your approbation; and I will order the proper estimates for this purpose to be laid before you.

I must, however, earnestly recommend to you the continuance of that attention, which you have hitherto shewn, for the improvement of the public revenue, and the diminution of the national debt. For these desirable and necessary ends, I am persuaded, that all pursue every proper measure, which I of my dominions; and the circumstances of the times, may require,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A The experience which I have had of your former conduct makes me rely on your wisdom, and firmness, in promoting that obedience to the laws, and respect to the legislative authority of this kingdom, which is essentially necessary for the safety of the whole; and in establishing such regulations, as may best connect and strengthen every part of my dominions, for their mutual benefit and support.

B The affection which I bear to my people excites my earnest wishes, that every session of parliament may be distinguished by some plans for the public advantage, and for their relief from those difficulties, which an expensive war has brought upon them. My concurrence and encouragement shall never be wanting where their welfare is concerned: And I trust, that for the attainment of that great object, you will proceed with temper, unanimity, and dispatch,

C *The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, January 10, 1765.*

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

D We acknowledge, with gratitude, your Majesty's goodness, in acquainting us with your having agreed to a marriage between the Prince Royal of *Denmark* and your Majesty's sister the Princess *Caroline Matilda*, to be solemnized as soon as their respective ages will permit. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty of our entire satisfaction in the choice of this alliance; which under the blessing of providence, cannot fail of cementing and strengthening the union, which has so long subsisted between the crowns of *Great Britain* and *Denmark*; and thereby conducing to the support of the Protestant cause.

E We sincerely rejoice in those events of the last year, which seem to promise a continuance of the peace so happily established; and we receive, with gratitude, the declaration which your Majesty is graciously pleased to make, of your resolution strictly to maintain it. We hope that the fresh assurances which the courts of *France* and *Spain* have given of their good dispositions; the quiet of the empire, confirmed by the unanimous choice of a successor to the Imperial dignity; and the peaceable election of the King of *Poland*, will contribute to the security of the general tranquillity of *Europe*, and that it will long remain fixed on a firm and lasting basis. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that, as the present undisturbed state of affairs abroad affords so favourable an opportunity for the deliberations of your parliament on such objects, as may be most conducive to the internal good order and prosperity of these kingdoms, nothing shall be wanting in care and attention, on our part, which may promote the welfare and the honour of our country.

F Permit us, Sir, to offer your Majesty our humble

humble acknowledgements, for the gracious approbation which your Majesty is pleased to declare of our former conduct; and to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we will firmly persist in exerting our zealous endeavours to promote due obedience to the laws, and reverence to the legislative authority of this kingdom; and to establish such regulations, as shall appear to be most conducive to the mutual benefit and support of all your Majesty's dominions.

With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our unfeigned thanks to your Majesty, for your paternal care and tender concern for the difficulties which have been brought on your subjects by a long and burthenome war; and for your royal wishes, that your parliament may take every occasion for their relief. Animated with these sentiments, we assure your Majesty, that we will proceed with that temper, unanimity, and dispatch, which your Majesty is pleased to recommend to us in the pursuit of those great and important objects, to which your Majesty has directed our attention.

His MAJESTY'S most Gracious Answer.

My LORDS,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction which you express on the intended Marriage of my sister, the Princess Caroline Matilda, is particularly agreeable to me. And I accept, with pleasure, the assurances you give me of your zeal and endeavours for the advancement of the prosperity of my kingdom, and the happiness of my people, which I shall ever have most sincerely at heart.

Some Particulars of the Life of the celebrated M. LEIBNITZ, many of whose Opinions Voltaire has ridiculed in his Works.

THIS great man owed his death to a medicine given him by a Jesuit at Vienna, which he took from a desire to obtain a too speedy cure for the gout. This removed the disorder suddenly from his foot to his stomach, and killed him. At the time of his death he was sitting on the side of his bed, with an ink-stand, and Barclay's *Argenis* beside him. They say that he was continually reading this book, the title of which pleased him exceedingly, and that it was from this taste he intended to form his history.

He left behind him 12 or 13,000 crowns in specie, and a bag full of gold medals. Among his papers was found a manuscript on the *Cartesian* method, which has not yet appeared; a political tract of *Bude*, the letters of *Pope Sylvester II.* and *Spinoza's* letters. His own manuscripts were in great disorder. There were found many papers filled with his thoughts, and with *bon mots* either his own or collected by him. Leibnitz had passed part of his (*Gent Mag.* JAN. 1765.)

life with almost all the sovereigns of Europe, and expressed himself with much spirit and elegance. He left behind him poems, epigrams, and love-letters. He was connected with the learned of all countries, and carefully preserved all the letters he wrote and received. Mr *Eccard* says there were found in his letters the histories of the inventions, discoveries, and literary disputes during the space of 40 years. He applied himself to every thing; having left behind him a book of etymologies in the *German* language, and he laboured at an universal language to the time of his death. He loved chemistry; and to acquire the secrets of that art, he contrived a language chiefly composed of foreign words, which procured him the acquaintance of several chemists.

He read all books without exception; the more odd and whimsical the title was, the more curious he was to examine the contents. He found a romance written in *German* by Mr *Eccard*; this romance contained the history of a father, who having consulted an astrologer about the future destiny of his son, learnt that to preserve him from death, there was no other method than to make him pass for the son of a hangman. Leibnitz found this romance so excellent that he read it thro' at one sitting.

The first time he visited *Hanover* he never went out of his study. He never spoke of the sacred scriptures without reverence; they are full, he would say, of lessons useful to mankind. He was unwilling to engage in religious disputes, but when his own principles were attacked he defended himself with much warmth. He was fond of the Eastern manners, had a great esteem for the *Arabic* and *Chinese* languages, and recommended the study of them. He formed a project for making a voyage to *China*, and the Czar promised to fit him out; but on reflection he found himself too far advanced in life to undertake it. He collected many *Chinese* books, in which were contained the antiquities of that empire.

The great talent of Leibnitz was to give things a different turn from what they received from others. This is what they maintain he has done with the *Newtonian* method, and *Halley's* charts. He took the chart of the variations of the comets of the latter; and having applied it to the globe, presented it to the Czar, who gave

him a pension of 2000 crowns. In his *Theodicee* he only gave another turn to the system of *Malebranche*. *M. Eccard* furnished him with materials for his history; and he made them so entirely his own, that they bore no marks of being borrowed. He paid his court to *Bernouille* and had a difference with *Herman* from some ill treatment he received in his works. Being jealous of the reputation of *Puffendorff*, and much more of the success of his history, he wrote against him: He was likewise jealous of *Descartes*, and wrote against his philosophy. He never communicated his manuscripts to any person, and could not bear contradiction. But as Lord *Stanhope* observed, he was not truly in a passion, except when he was engaged in politics, in which his opinions were as odd as in all other things.

He wanted to excel in mechanics; there is hardly an article of consideration of civil life, for which he had not invented some machine, but none succeeded.

MR URBAN,

IN all questions in which the benefit of the public is the object of enquiry, and in which national rewards are to be proportioned to national benefits, every man may be permitted to offer his sentiments without being suspected of personal prejudice, or any malicious intent of depriving real merit of the rewards due to it. What I am, therefore, about to offer is the private sentiment of a bye stander, on a point which is now under the consideration of gentlemen of unquestionable integrity and real knowledge, who yet may not have considered it in all the lights which the nature of their decision seems on behalf of the public to require.

It cannot be doubted, that when the legislature thought fit to grant by a solemn act a reward of 20,000*l.* to him who should discover a method of determining the longitude to a certain degree of exactness, they intended by that encouragement to derive such advantages from it to navigation, as might reasonably be expected to result from so valuable a discovery. They did not intend to extend that bounty to the improvement of any manual art that could not be universally practised; but to the discovery of some general principle by which the longitude could be ascertained and applied with ease in the course of every ship's

sailing from one distant country to another, otherwise the national money would be wholly misapplied, & the intention of parliament defeated, as it were, by a quirk in law, or more properly by a defect in the wording the statute, though the spirit of it be sufficiently understood.

That an ingenious artist should take it into his head, that by the labour of his whole life he might be able to finish a single time piece with such exactness that for a voyage to *Barbadoes* and back, it should keep equal time, and by repeated trials of its variations, and repeated disappointments in his hopes, he should at length, by innumerable alterations, happily succeed so far as to bring it within the prescription of the act; and that then, under pretence of having discovered the longitude, he should lay claim to the reward of 20,000*l.* and by that means preclude every other candidate, both now and hereafter, is such an insult upon common sense as cannot be read without indignation. The point to be considered by the commissioners, it is imagined, is this, Whether the method of constructing the time piece is founded upon a new and general principle, upon the knowledge of which other workmen can make such machines in a moderate time, that will go with the same exactness? And it is further presumed that the commissioners themselves must be satisfied that this new and general principle does actually exist without fraud or fallacy, otherwise they cannot, in the humble opinion of the writer, be justified in the disposition of the public money. It is particularly to be considered, that when this great reward is disposed of, nothing remains for him, who, provided this method of ascertaining the longitude should not generally succeed, might yet discover a certain and easy method of accomplishing it: And it would be extremely hard that he who should make the real discovery should have no reward, and he who had only made a single time piece should have it all.

The bare construction of one single machine can never be said to discover the longitude, as no one can be benefited by that discovery but the person who is actually in possession of the machine; & in this case, the discovery must remain as great a mystery to all the rest of the world as if it had never been made; and the man who is possessor of the machine may demand another

rather 20,000*l.* for this grand arcana, that contains within itself the whole mystery of this important discovery. Does not this kind of reasoning imply an absurdity? and yet it is the true way of stating it.

To afford Mr H. any plausible pretence for laying claim to the national reward, he should at least be enjoined to make a number of his watches, that by different experiments it may appear that they are infallible in their performance, and that 1000 may be made as well as one, that will have all the same properties in keeping equal time through all the varieties of heat and cold. Where else is your discovery of longitude?

The artificial construction of a time-piece can never be accounted a discovery of longitude, even though it should go to *Barbados* and back again 1000 times without varying; any more than a chemical process that will produce silver from lead, can be said to be a discovery of the philosopher's stone, or the transmutation of metals, even tho' the same process should produce the same effect 1000 times repeated.

It remains, therefore, to be known, whether, besides the construction, there be any new and general principle discovered by which longitude is to be ascertained by watches, made upon that principle, with the common care of good and approved workmen, in a reasonable time, and at a moderate expence. In that case 20,000*l.* would scarce be an adequate reward; but if the whole discovery is to be confined to the operations of a single watch, will any one say, either in this or any other country, that the longitude is yet discovered.

MR URBAN,

THE extraordinary demand for a pamphlet, entitled, *A Letter concerning Libels, Warrants, &c.* owing partly to the nature of the subject it professes to treat of, and not a little to some other ingredients with which it is seasoned, having already brought it to a fourth edition, I had endeavoured to persuade myself, that the author or authors, convinced by the information they must have received thro' several of the public papers, of the gross and wilful mistakes they had been guilty of, in respect to some memorable facts, as well as some characters, which deserved a different treatment, would have so far listened to the calls of truth and justice, as to

appeared in the former editions, containing the most injurious reflections on the dead as well as the living; reflections not warranted in any manner, nor to be accounted for or explained, except upon the amiable motives of envy, jealousy, and a spirit of faction. But as I find, upon looking into the third edition, that instead of acting as became friends to truth, or even generous adversaries; instead of retracting falsehoods or mistakes, however palpable, they have not only repeated them again and again, but at the same time accumulated new injuries, and new calumnies; I think it incumbent upon those who have any knowledge of the real characters and facts, which these worthy assertors of liberty and the constitution of their country, have so traduced, to stand forth, and not suffer the unprejudiced part of mankind to be deceived, by the gross partiality and flagrant malice of such writers.

It is with this view alone (detesting as I do the warfare of news-papers & party pamphlets) that I have been induced to undertake the drudgery of pointing out and exposing some of the false imputations, which have been heaped with such peculiar virulence upon the memory and public conduct of the late E. of H—, in the latter editions of this bulky libel.

Some strictures having already been made in the *Public Advertiser* of December the 18th, with great truth and propriety, upon the injurious and malicious attempt towards a character of this noble person, as it stood in the first edition of this performance, I shall wholly confine myself to such alterations and additions as have since appeared in it.

In the first place, this father of candour has thought fit to stigmatize some proceedings in his late majesty's reign, against a certain V. C. of *Oxford*, as being very oppressive; and in the same breath to impute them, without the least hesitation or ceremony, to Lord H—'s advice and direction; not calling the least censure upon the late Sir D. Ryder, then Attorney General, who conducted the prosecution as far as it went, and who had too much experience and ability in his profession, to want advice or direction; and was, by principle and education, too zealous a whig, and of too mean a temper, to lay the head of power upon any subject, unworthy, where the law and

did not fully authorize and require it. But why then is it charged upon this noble Lord? Does it appear, or can it be pretended with the least truth, that he was even asked his opinion about it, much more that he gave any such advice or direction to the Attorney General. Does merely holding the great seal then, and assisting at the cabinet council, make a man responsible for an Attorney General's execution of his office? If so, why is not the noble Lord, who at present fills that station, arraigned throughout this libel, for every step of the proceedings against Mr *Wilkes*, instead of the two Secretaries of State, and the late and present Attorney General?

The next thing which presents itself is a modest assertion, (introduced into a long & laboured passage, which is intended, I suppose, to pass for a complete character of his Lordship) of his having once affected the title of Earl of *Clarendon*. A more absurd piece of falsehood was never invented, nor one less probable, in the case of a man who had for so many years ennobled his own name by the force of his own genius, nor less suitable to the judgment, modesty, and whole behaviour of that noble person. The truth is, he more than once declined the honour of the advancement itself; during which time, a report being spread, that his late majesty was graciously pleased to intend it for him, it was several times inserted in the newspapers, that he was to be created Earl of *Clarendon*. This is literally the whole foundation there ever was, or could be, for such an idle tale; unless one would suppose it was designed to give uneasiness to the family and descendants of that celebrated minister.

He then proceeds to give a most false account of Lord *H—*'s speech in the House of Lords, upon the preliminaries. I don't mean to dwell upon such insinuations or expressions as have already been animadverted upon; but it is impossible to let such notorious falsehoods be repeated, and aggravated day after day, without expressing a just indignation at such shameless profligacy. He was so far from objecting to the boundaries between the *British* and *French* colonies in *North America*, settled by that treaty, that he thought them the best imaginable. This, the author has been already told in print; notwithstanding which, as if determined to bear a return itself by mere effrontery,

he has added a particularity to the supposed objection, as foolish and as false as all the rest.

What opinion their Lordships entertained of his speech that day, I shall not presume to determine. Sure I am, however, that he retained the powers of his mind too perfect, even to the last, to give the least colour for the low comparison, under which the prejudiced and vulgar ideas of this malignant writer, have thought fit to represent him.

He felt, perhaps, as few of the defects of age as most of his contemporaries; and yet he has been known to say of himself, in that assembly, *Non eadem est ætas, non mens*. But let those who remember the part he sustained for so many years, at the bar, upon the bench, and in parliament, during the warmest political contests, against the ablest speakers, recollect the light in which he always appeared, his grace, strength and dignity of manner, quickness and comprehension of thought; and let them say, if they can, that he had neither *imagination*, *wit*, or *eloquence*; that he betrayed on any occasion, a want of the ornamental and graceful accomplishments of literature, in which he had the felicity to be better grounded, and to have more accuracy and extent than almost any man, who had engaged so early and so long in public business; or that he gave any marks of that *plainness* of education, which this polite, ingenious and accomplished writer, with as little regard to truth as decency, is pleased to bestow upon him.

The reflections cast upon his speech on the first draught of the militia bill sent up by the House of Commons in 1756, have been so fully answered in a former paper that I shall say but little to them. I must, however, observe, that though he suggested many and weighty *political* objections to that bill, he made none of a religious nature, unless the author is absurd enough to call disapproving the mode prepared in that bill of exercising the men on *Sundays*, a religious objection. So far from enervating the scheme by proposing to reduce the number to one half, he made it, by that means, a practicable measure; and whoever will attempt to increase the number, will have enough to contend with in answering the complaints of the country upon such an augmentation. So far from contriving to defeat the executi-

on of it, in his particular county, after it became a law the most punctual obedience was paid to the act in every particular, by the noble person who was then, and is now, his majesty's lieutenant in that county; the militia of which was actually raised and disciplined for two years together during the war, and is now on foot again, and was called out to their annual exercise in May last.

There is but one thing more which truth compels me to take notice of; and that is what this well informed writer thinks proper to say with regard to the judges who were called to that important station, whilst the great seal was in his hands. Can any one who looks round *Westminster Hall* at this hour, forget who recommended many of the ablest who now sit there? as able and as upright men as ever administered justice in any age or any country. Can he forget, or affect to treat with contempt, the names of *professional* merit of some who are dead, or retired, *Reeves, Lee, Ryder, Strange, Wright, Burnet, Fosler, Clarke*, and others who might be mentioned? Or will he venture to assert that these men obtained their seats upon the bench by *ministerial*, not *professional* merit?

Though I perceive that the subject has carried me farther than I at first designed, yet before I have quite done with it, I think some notice should be taken of the many scattered passages in this curious medley of factious politics, extravagant law doctrines, and personal abuse, inserted with the generous purpose of depreciating by this virulent libel the honour and reputation of the family and descendants of the noble person above-mentioned. But as there happens to be one among them whose talents, eloquence, learning, and integrity, have raised him to a height in the profession of the law, which in the general esteem of the bar, and in the public voice, give him just and regular pretensions to the first honours in it, who filled for many years two great stations with as much capacity and reputation as any man whatever, and who lately resigned one of them, so as to assert his own honour and sentiments with the most weight and freedom at the hazard of every thing which can be called profit or ambition, who is too knowing to be dictated to on points which concern the law and constitution, too sagacious and honest to be made a tool, too wise and temperate in his public conduct

to please the selfish, the interested, and the violent; too free and independent in his situation and fortune to *lay himself* (in the language of this writer) *as the sect of any man*, or to cast his opinions into any ministerial or popular mould, because it may happen to suit with the times, or with his own interest. He is therefore peculiarly marked out for vengeance; his conduct in parliament misrepresented and traduced, where, in truth, it gained him much credit in all the instances alluded to; and his good name to be branded with every ill-natured epithet and false reflection, which the insolence, the injustice, and the private views of others can suggest.

After all, let me appeal to the zealous admirers of this libeller, whether he who wantonly sacrifices the truth of facts and characters above suspicion, to the dark purposes of calumny and envy, has the least claim to the applause or confidence of any party?

Law dispersed by such writers, is like a sword in the hands of a madman, it will stab indeed, but it will stab in the dark, the friends rather than the enemies of the constitution; and thus it may become a terror to innocent and worthy citizens, instead of an instrument of justice against profligate ministers and lawless subjects.

I am, Sir, &c.

Original Letter from Prince Charles to Sir Thomas Fairfax. From the M.S.

WE have so deepe a sence of the present miseries and calamities of this kingdome, that there is nothing that wee more earnestly pray for to Almighty God, then that hee would be pleased to restore unto it a happy peace; and we should think it a great blessing of God upon us if wee might bee so hapie as to be an instrument in the advancing of it; and therefore wee have resolved to send two of our counsel unto the king our father, with some such overtures as wee are hopeful may conduce thereunto; and doe hereby desire you to send or procure from the Lords and Commons assembled in parliament at *Westminster*, a safe conduct for the Lord *Hapton* and Lord *Culpeper*, with twelve servants to go to our royal father, and to return to us; and we shall then manifest to the world our most earnest endeavours to stoppe this issue of blood, which must otherwise, in a short time, render this unhappye land most miserable. Given at our court at

Excester this 15th day of September 1645.

ISABELLA: or, The MORNING.

— In serious Talk th' instructive Hour they pass'd.
From the M.S. written many years ago.

THE monkey, parrot, lap-dog, and her Grace.
Had just return'd from breakfast to their place,

When hark! a knock! see Betty, see who's there,
'Tis Mr Bateman, Ma'am, in his new chair,
Dicky's new chair!—the finest thing in town,
Whose poles are lacquer'd, and whose lining's brown.

But see, he enters with his scuffling gait,
Lord, says her Grace, how could you be so late!
I'm sorry, Madam, if I've made you wait,
Bateman reply'd; I only staid to bring
The newest, charmingst, most delightful thing.

Oh tell me, what's this curiosity,
Oh shew it me this moment, or I die.

To please the noble dame, the courtly 'squire
Produc'd a tea pot made in Staffordshire;

With eager eyes the longing dutchess flood,
And o'er and o'er the shining bawble view'd.

Such were the joys touch'd young Atreid's breast,
Such all the Grecian hosts at once express'd,

When from beneath his robe to all their view
Laertes' son the fam'd Palladium drew;

So Venus look'd, and with such longing eyes,
When Paris first produc'd the golden prize.

Such work as this, she cry'd, can England do?
It equals Dresden, and out-does St Clou;

All modern china now shall bide its head,
And ev'n Chantilly must give o'er its trade.

For lace let Flanders bear away the bell,
In finest linen let the Dutch excel,

For prettiest stuffs let Ire and silk be nam'd,
And for best fancy'd silks let France be fam'd;

Do thou, thrice happy England, still prepare
This clay, and build thy fame on earthen ware.

More she'd have said, but that again she heard
The knocker, and the General appear'd.

The gen'ral, one of those brave old commanders
Whom thro' all the glorious wars in Flanders,

Frank and good-natur'd, of an honest heart,
Loving to act the steady friendly part;

None led through youth a gayer life than he,
Cheerful in converse, smart in repartee;

Sweet were his nights, and joyful was each day,
He din'd with Walpole, and with Oldfield lay;

But with old age his vices came along,
And in narration he's extremely long;

On every subject lie his tale relates,
Exact in circumstance, and nice in dates:

If you name one of Marlbro's ten campaigns
He tells you its whole history for your pains,

And Blenheim's field becomes, by his reciting,
As long in telling as it was in fighting.

His old desires to please are still express'd,
His hat's well cock'd, his periwig well dress'd;

He rolls his stockings, still white gloves he wears,
And in the boxes still the beau appears;

His eyes thro' wrinkled corners cast their rays,
Still he bows graceful, still soft things he says,

And still rememb'ring that he once was young,
He strains his crippled knees, and stuts along:

The room he enter'd smiling, which bespoke
Some worn out compliment, or thread-bare joke;

For not perceiving loss of parts, he yet
Goes on as if he were the same as yet:

At the shade of his departed wit
Is your Grace! I hope I see you well!

prodigious deal of rain has fell!

Will the sun never let us see his face?

But who can want the sun that sees your grace!
Your servant, Sir; but see what I have got,

Isn't it a prodigious pretty pot?
And ar'n't you vastly glad we make them here?

For Dicky got it out of Staffordshire;
See how that charming vine twines all about,

Well, what a handle! blest me, what a spout!
And that old pagod and the charming child,

If Lady Townshend saw it she'd be wild.

To this the general: Madam, who would not!
Lord! where could Mr Bateman find this pot?

Dear Dicky could not you get some for me?
I want some useful china mightily,

Two jars, two beakers, and a pot pourie,
Oh Mr Churchill! where d'ye think I've been!

At Margasi's, and such fire-works I have seen!
So very pretty, charming, odd, and new,

And, I assure you, they're right Indian too.

I've bought them all, there's not one left in town
And if you was to see them you would own

You never saw such fire-works any where:
Oh madam! I must beg your pardon there

(The general cry'd) for 'twas in the year ten,
No, let me recollect, it was not then,

'Twas the year eight, I think, for then we lay
Encamp'd with all the army near Cambray;

Yes, yes, I'm sure I'm right by one event,
We supp'd together at Cadogan's tent;

Meredith, Lumley, Pames, and poor George Grove,
And merrily the bumpers round we drove;

To Marlbro's health we drank confounded hard,
For he had beat the French at Oudenard;

And Lord Cadogan then had got by chance
The best champagne that ever came from France,

And 'twas no wonder that it was so good,
For some dragons had seiz'd it on the road,

And they had heard from those they took it from
It was design'd a present for Vendesme;

So we—but see another *Charles's face,
Cuts short the general, and relieves her Grace.

So when some crop-sick parson in a dose,
Is reading morning service thro' his nose,

Another in the pulpit straight appears,
Charming the tir'd old congregation's ears,

And with a duller sermon ends the pray'rs.
For this old Charles is full as dull as t'other,

Bavius to Marcius was—no more a brother;
From two defects his talk no joy affords:

The want of matter and the want of words:
I hope, says he, your Grace is well to-day,

And caught no cold by vent'ring to the play:
Oh sir, I'm mighty well; won't you sit down?

Pray, Mr Stanhope, what's the news in town?
Madam, I know of none, for I'm just come

From seeing a curiosity at home,
'Twas sent to Martin Folkes as being rare,

And he and Desaguliers brought it there;
It's call'd a Polypos.—What's that? a creature

The wonderfull'st of all the works of nature!
Hither it came from Holland where 'twas caught,

(I should not say it came, for it was brought)
To-morrow we're to have it at Crane-Court,

And 'tis a reptile of so strange a sort,
That if 'tis cut in two it is not dead,

Its head shoots out a tail, its tail a head;
Take out its middle, and observe its ends,

Here a head rises, there a tail descends;

POETICAL ESSAYS; JANUARY 1765.

Or cut off any part that you desire.

That part extends, and makes itself entire ;
But what it feeds on still remains a doubt,
And how it generates is not yet found out ;
But at our board to-morrow 'twill appear,
For all that *learned lady* will be there.

Oh I must see it, or I am undone,
(The dutchess cry'd) pray can't you get me one ?
I never heard of such a thing before,
I long to cut it and make fifty more ;
I'll have a cage made up in taste for mine,
And, *Dicky*, you shall give me a design :
But here the gen'lal to a yawn gave way,
And *Stanhope* had not one more word to say,
So stretch'd on easy chairs in apathy they lay. }
And on each side the goddesses they ador'd,
One *Charles* sat speechless, and the other snar'd,
When chaste *Safarna's* all-subduing charms
Made two old lovers languish for her arms ;
Soon as her eyes had thaw'd the frost of age,
Their passions mounted into lustful rage,
With brutal violence they attack'd their prey,
And almost bore the with'd-for prize away :
Hail happy dutchess ! 'twixt two elders plac'd,
Whose passions brutal lust has ne'er disgrac'd,
No warm expressions make your blushes rise,
No ravish'd kiss shoots light'ning from your eyes,
Let them but visit you they ask no more,
Quiltless they grze, and innocent adore.

But hark ! a louder knock than all before !
Lord, says her Grace, they'll thunder down my door ;

Into the room see sweating **Lowel* break,
(The Dutchess rises and the elders wake)
Lowel, the oddest character in town,
A lover, statesman, connoisseur, buffoon ;
Extract him well, this is his quintessence,
Much folly, more cunning, and some sense ;
To neither party in his heart inclin'd,
He shuns 'twixt both with politics refin'd
His lordship makes his bow, and takes his seat,
Then opens with preliminary chat :
I'm glad to see your grace, the gen'lal too,
Old *Charles* how is't ? and *Dicky* how d'ye do ?
Madam, I hear that you was at the play,
You did not say one word on't yesterday ;
I went (who'd no engagement any where)
To the opera—Were there many people there
The dutchess cry'd ? Yes, madam, a good many,
Says *Lowel*, there was *Cheslerfield* and *Fanny*
In that eternal whisper that begun
Ten years ago, and never will be done ;
For tho' you know he sees her every day,
Still he has ever something new to say ;
There's nothing upon earth so hard to me
As keeping up discourse eternally ;
He never lets the conversation fall,
And I'm sure *Fanny* can't keep up the ball ;
I saw that her replies were never long,
But with her eyes she answer'd for her tongue ;
Poor I am forc'd to keep my distance now,
She won't e'en curt'sy if I make a bow ;
Why things are strangely chang'd the gen'lal cry'd,
Ay, *Fortunio de la Guerre*, my lord reply'd ;
But you and I, *Charles*, hardly find things so
As we both did some twenty years ago,
And take off twenty years, reply'd her grace,
'T would do no harm to Lady *Fanny's* face ;

My lord, you never see her but at night,
By th' advantageous help of candle-light,
Dress'd out with every art that is adorning,
Oh if your lordship saw her in a morning !
It is no more that *Fanny* once so fair,
No soft bloom, no lilies flourish there,
But hollow eyes, and pale and faded cheek,
Repentance, love, and disappointment speak.
The general found the lucky minute now
To speak ; Ay ! Ma'am you did not know *Miss*

Howe,

I'll tell you all her history he cry'd ;
At this *Charles Stanhope* gap'd extremely wide,
Poor *Dicky* sat on thorns her grace turn'd pale,
And *Lowel* trembled at th' impending tale :
Poor girl ! faith she was once extremely fair,
'Till worn by love, and tortur'd by despair,
Her pining looks betray'd her inward smart,
Her breaking face foretold her breaking heart.
At *Leicester-House* her passion first began,
And *Nutty Lowther* was a pretty man ;
But when the princess did to *Kew* remove,
She could not bear the absence of her love,
Away she flew—but here the clock struck three,
So did some pitying deity decree,
The dutchess rings to dress, and see her maid
With all the apparatus for her head ;
The adorning circle can no longer stay,
Each rises, bows, and goes a different way ;
To ancient *Boothby's* ancient *Churchill's* stown,
Home to his dinner *Stanhope* trots alone,
Dicky to feast with her, her Grace invites,
And *Lowel's* coachman drives, unbid, to *White's*.

ODE for the NEW-YEAR, performed before their
Majties Jan. 1, 1765. By William White-
head, Esq; Poet Laureat.

SACRED to thee

O Commerce, daughter of sweet Liberty,

Shall flow the annual strain.—

Beneath a monarch's fostering care

Thy sails unnumber'd swell in air,

And darken half the main.

From every cliff of Britain's coasts,

We see them toil, thy daring hosts

Who bid our wealth increase,

Who spread our martial glory far,

The sons of fortitude in war,

Of industry in peace.

On woven wings

To where, in distant climes, the grey dawn springs,

To where soft evening's ray

Sheds its last blush, their course they steer,

Meet, or o'ertake the circling year,

Led by the lord of day.

Whate'er the frozen poles provide,

Whate'er the torrid regions hide

From *Sphinx's* fiercer flames,

Of herb, or root, or gem, or ore,

They grasp them all from shore to shore,

And waft them all to *Thamus*.

When Spain's proud pendants wav'd in western
skies,

When Gons's fleet on Indian billows hang,

In either sea did ocean's genius rise,

And the same truths in the same numbers sung,

" Daring mortals, whither tend

These vain pursuits ? forbear, forbear !

These sacred waves no keel shall re

No freemaster float on this sequester'd ai

—Yes, yes, proceed, and conquer too:
 Success be yours: But mortals, know,
 Know, ye rash adventurous bands,
 To crush your high-blown pride,
 Not for yourselves, or native lands,
 You brave the seasons, and you stem the tide.
 Nor *Retic* nor *Iberus* stream,
 Nor *Tagus* with his golden gleam,
 Shall insolently call their own
 The dear bought treasures of these worlds unknown.
 A chosen race, to freedom born,
 Untaught to injure at to fear,
 By me conducted, shall exert their claims,
 Shall glut my great revenge, and roll them all to
Thames.

Extracts from the RACE, a Poem; just published.

THE Subject of this poem is a Race of authors, and it is an imitation of the Race of bookfellers exhibited in the DUNCIAD. The subject is introduced by the following verses.

To all the rhyming brethren of the quill
Fans sent her heralds to proclaim her will.
 "Since late her votaries in abusive lays
 "Had madly wrangled for the wreath of bays;
 "To quell at once this foul tumultuous heat,
 "The day was fix'd whereon each bard should
 "meet.
 "Already had she mark'd the destin'd ground,
 "Where from the goal her eager sons should
 "bound,
 "There, by the hopes of future glory led,
 "Prove by their heels the prowess of the head;
 "And he, who fleetest ran, and fit to fame,
 "The chaplet and the victory should claim.

A ditch is represented as crossing the course called the gulph of oblivion which, of all that ran, *Churchill* only passed.

Those who offered to enter are, the *Laureat*; *Robert Dodsley*; *Dr Armstrong*; *Dr Hill*; *Dr Smollet*; *John Wilkes*; *Samuel Johnson*; *Murphy*; *Jones*, who altered the *Earl of Essex*; the translator of *Fingal*; *David Mallet*; *Vaughan*; *Churchill*; *Facobs*, and *Waters*; *Bickersstaff*; *Elphinston*; *Dr Arne*; *Derrick*; *Mason*; *Colman*; *Ogilvy*; *Hays*; *Langborne*, and the author of the *Traveller*.

The characters of these writers are drawn with great spirit and humour; but *Johnson*, *Mason*, *Colman*, *Ogilvy*, *Hays*, *Langborne*, and *Goldsmith*, did not run; *Johnson* being persuaded by *Virtue* to wait for his reward of *Fame*, which would certainly be bestowed hereafter, and the rest coming into the field too late. The competitors are at last reduced to two, *Murphy*, and *Churchill*; the account of the Race itself, with its issue, is contained in the following verses.

The flag display'd, promiscuous forth they bound,
 And shake with clattering feet the powder'd ground.
 Equal in flight, these two dispute the race
 With envious strife, and measure pace for pace.
 Straight all is uproar and tumultuous din;
 This tumbles down and breaks his shin;
 —tars his pelling neighbour stinks of gin.

Each jostles each, a wrangling, madding train,
 While loud, *To Order*, *Derrick* calls in vain.
 Struck fast in mire, here some depending lay,
 And, grinning, yield the glories of the day.
 For, maugre all primeval bards have sung,
 Steep is the road to fame, and clogg'd with dung.

Borne on the wings of hope now *M—p—y* flies,
 Vain hope! for fate the wish'd-for boon denies;
 Arriv'd, wher'e scavengers, the night before,
 Had left their gleanings from the common shore,

With head retorted, as he fearful spied
 The giant *Churchill* thund'ring at his side,
 Sudden he trips—and, piteous to tell!
 Prone in the ditch the hapless poet fell.

"Distanc'd, by G——" roars out a rustic
 "quire, [mire."

"He must give out, thus fond'st in dung and
 Lord *M—* replies, "I'll hold you six to ten,
 "Spite of the t—d, he'll rise and run again."

A burst of laughter echoes all around,
 While spout ring dirt, and rising from the ground,
 "Cease, fools, your mirth, nor sneer at my disgrace;
 "grace;

"This cursed bog, not *Churchill*, won the race;
 "And sure, who such disasters can foresee,
 "Must be a greater conjuror than me."

While *Churchill*, careless, triumphs in his fall,
 Up to the gulph his jaded rivals crawl;
 Here, some the watchful harpies on the shore
 Plunge in—ah! destin'd to return no more—
 While others wond'ring, view them as they
 sink,

And fear'd, stand quivering on the dreadful
 brink.

Now rous'd the hero, by the trumpet's sound,
 Turns from his rueful foe, and flares around;
 No hard he views behind—but all have past
 Him, heedless of their flight, and now the last.
 Stung at the thought, with double force he
 springs,

Rage gives him strength, and emulation wings:
 The ground regain'd—"Stand clear (he sternly
 said)

"Who bars my passage, horror on his head!"—
 Unhappy *Dapper*! doom'd to meet thy fate,
 Why heard'st thou not the menace, e'er too late?
 Fir'd with disdain, he spurn'd the witting's
 breach,

And headlong hurl'd him in *Oblivion's* ditch;
 Then instant bounding high with all his main,
 O'erleap'd his utmost bounds, and scour'd along
 the plain.

Sour critics, frowning, view'd him as he fled;
 Spite bit her nails, and *Dullness* scratch'd her
 head.

The gulph once pass'd, no obstacle remains,
 Smooth is the path, 'midst flow'r-enamell'd
 plains;

Unrival'd now, with joyful speed he flies,
 Performs the destin'd race, and claims the prize.
Fame gives the chaplet, while the tuneful nine
 Th' acknowledgment victor hail, in notes divine.

S—ll—t stood grumbling by the fatal ditch;
 H—ll call'd the goddess *Wh—e*, and *J—t* a
 B——;

Each curs'd the partial judgment of the day,
 And, greatly disappointed, sneak'd away.

MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES.

A Very extraordinary relation has lately been given to the governor of South-Carolina by a friendly Indian, who had been seduced against the enemy Indians, and was taken prisoner by them. He says, that the night before he was to be committed to the flames; he made his escape; that while he was in captivity he saw a great French warrior come among the enemy, sent for and assembled many different nations of Indians, and distributed among them guns, powder, flints, knives, and tomahawks, which he desired they might use against the English and their allies, encouraging them, at the same time, to make sure work with the enemy, and to spare none of them that fell in their power. He adds, that this officer was to go down the river to other Indian settlements, it is supposed upon the same errand.

The *Dictionnaire philosophique portatif*, a book which has been publicly burnt in France, and condemned in other countries, having been generally attributed to M. de Voltaire, that gentleman has thought fit to make the following declaration:

Being advertised that for some years past the foreign booksellers have printed under my name writings which I knew nothing of, nor, ever read, I am obliged to declare, that I have no correspondence with any bookseller in Europe; that whoever makes use of my name is guilty of forgery; and I refer it to the magistrate to repress so scandalous a practice.

Café of France, (Signed) VOLTAIRE.
Dec 23. 1754.

Genkman of the bed-chamber to the king.
The late overflowing of the Tyber, and the impetuosity of the current, has washed a-store a great number of ancient curiosities, which probably had been deposited in the bottom of the river many ages. Among them are two broken statues in miniature, of exquisite workmanship, one representing Cleopatra, mistress of Mark Antony, and Queen of Egypt, and the other the bearded god Esculapius.

A gold coast negroe has made a discovery, which, if founded on truth, may prove advantageous.—He says, that several years ago he was taken prisoner in a great battle between a neighbouring nation and his own, and soon after, finding an opportunity to escape, he fled a long way to the South-West; in which course he crossed a forest within view of the sea, where he affirmed there lay elephants teeth in quantities sufficient to load an hundred ships. The negroe was naturally induced to speak on this subject, by having been employed to unload a vessel which had a quantity of ivory on board.

The crew of the *Eagle*, Capt. Hutton, being in the most deplorable condition, was taken up at sea by a schooner from North Carolina to St Kitts. The *Eagle* overboard, and the crew (18 in number) remained 11 hours on the ship's bottom before the boat came up from under water, in which boat they continued nine days before they discovered any vessel. The carpenter died the 3d day, and on him they subsisted till the day they were taken up; and were then just going to draw lots who should die next for a farther supply.

The little town of Garten in Marklenburg was unfortunately burnt to ashes by the carelessness of a poor woman, who, having a stove under her, as the custom is in that country, which she hastily quitted, and left it near a quantity of flax that she had been employed in picking, the sparks from it set fire to the flax; the flax to the house; and the house to the whole town.

Two young women, one of whom courted the other, and after some time was married to her, were lately sent to prison in France. The impostor who personated the man has since been tried at Lyons, and sentenced to be whipt, branded, and transported, her male habit to be previously torn from her back by the common executioner. This marriage, it seems, has subsisted three years, the man of ridicule having prevented the deluded girl from exposing the trickery.—Other accounts say, that the impostor was an *Harmonadine* and this her Confessor advised her to assume the male character, as that of a woman would not suit her well.

Taeplague is again broke out in Dalmatia on the confines of the Venetian territories, to the no small terror of that mercantile state. A Turkish merchant having bought a girl of 15 years of her inhuman parents at Vienna for the sum of 200 ducats (for which both the father and mother are committed to prison) was overtaken on the road to Belgrade with his precious merchandise, which he was forced to restore, to his great mortification; as he expected to have made a fine bargain, by disposing of her to some fragrant. The girl is said to be a most exquisite beauty.

A child, about nine years old, having taken some powders of an apothecary at Shippen-Mallet, for a violent gnawing pain in the belly, voided an animal like an ovary, about three inches long, with four legs, and seemingly three heads, one at each end; it lived about three days, and is preserved in spirits for the inspection of the curious.

It is now certain that the Spaniards are in possession of New-Orleans, which is mentioned in a letter from the King of France to the governor of the above place. It was ceded to Spain in the year 1762. In consequence of which, notice had been given to the inhabitants that those of them who were inclined to remain under a Spanish government, were at liberty to stay; and any who had a mind to remove, vessels should be got ready to carry them off.

The governor of New Orleans has issued a proclamation, by order of his master the French king, notifying that the island and city of New Orleans, &c. are ceded to his most catholic Majesty. So that now we may congratulate the true friends of their country, on the expulsion of the French from all North America.

A very learned venerable Jew Rabbi is lately arrived here from Palestine, to make a collection among the Jews for rebuilding Jerusalem, which were destroyed by an earthquake a few years since, in the holy

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In the island of *Cyprus* belonging to the *Turks*, an insurrection has lately happened, which has cost the governor his life. Heavy complaints having been made to the *Porte* against this governor, a commissary was at length sent to examine into the truth of them; but the governor, instead of obeying the citation of the commissary, summoned him to appear before him; this brought a great concourse of people together, and while the *Divan* was sitting, the hall gave way, and many people were buried in the ruins. The governor himself escaped unhurt, but the people taking it for granted that this was a stratagem of the governor's to destroy the commissary, the revolt ensued. The mob immediately forced their way into the seraglio, massacred the governor, ravished the women, set fire to their apartments, and committed the most savage brutalities wherever they met with opposition. The *Porte* has sent a proper force to terminate these disorders, and a new governor has been appointed.

By a formal proclamation lately issued at *Petersburg*, the *Czarina* has restored to favour the regiment of *Smolenski* infantry, of which the famous *Morovitz* was an officer; a wretch, says her imperial majesty, who being upon duty with part of a detachment from that corps in the castle of *Schlusfurburg*, rendered himself culpable by the blackest treason against his sovereign and his country. Nevertheless, as the crime of one man ought not to be imputed to a multitude who had no part in it, we desire to manifest our imperial justice to the whole world by taking under our protection a regiment who have distinguished themselves upon all occasions, with bravery and exact military duty; we therefore strictly forbid all our subjects of what quality soever they may be to reproach or upbraid, the regiment of *Smolenski* under pain of incurring our royal indignation, and of drawing on themselves the effects of our just resentment.

A *German* has lately written a treatise on the incredible increase of a single barley-corn; which, whether true or false, can not otherwise be determined here but by repeated experiments. A grain of barley, says he, was planted last spring was twelve months in a garden well dunged; it quickly shot forth a tuft composed of several stalks, which the gardener separated from the main root, and transplanted singly. Each of these branches formed a new tuft as at first, which were separated and planted as before; and these plants thus transplanted produced new shoots, which being multiplied in this manner successively for sixteen or eighteen months, one single grain was found to produce above fifteen thousand ears.

His excellency Lord *Clive* having lost his passage to *India* by setting out too late, and being obliged to put into the *Brasils*, will occasion the men of war and land forces, destined for the company's settlements, to set out much sooner than was intended; as also the appointment of some more General Officers on the government's account.

Alarms have of late prevailed at *St. Malo* and *Plymouth*, of the French forming a

yards and the ships in ordinary; in consequence of which strict orders have been given to let no stranger enter either the yards or the ships, and a French vessel has been seized at the latter port; but though she was strictly searched, nothing to give light into this infamous design has been yet found.

Mr *Simon Spurret* of *Illeworth*, has received a premium of 100*l.* from the society of arts for discovering a method of dying cotton, yarn, &c. of a durable *Turkey red*.

A very genteel woman, who for some years past has lived by her wits, lately applied to a farmer at *Hadleigh* in *Hampshire*, as a person in some distress; the farmer believing her story, treated her with tenderness and took her into his house; where in every respect she behaved with decency, and seemingly with undisssembled thankfulness; and when the time came that she was to take her leave, she just let fall some distant hint that she was akin to a considerable estate, which she should one day inherit, and when that time came, she should not fail to testify her gratitude.

The farmer pressed her to stay longer, to which after much intreating she consented; and the matter was then so managed that a match was brought about between the farmer's son, a lad of 18, and the fair stranger, who was now reported to be heiress to a fortune of 90,000*l.* Money, however, for the present must be raised to make a figure; the new-married couple must appear at court, and the lady, by means of her interest there is to procure her husband a commission in the army.

The farmer who pleased himself with golden dreams, raised what money he could upon a little estate, which, by a life of industry he had formerly purchased, and in every respect complied with the directions of his new daughter-in-law; who, as soon as things were ready set out for *London*, and took up her residence with her husband, at the *Bear Inn* in the *Borough*, from whence she every day went out in a carriage to pay her court to her great friends, and every night returned with cheerfulness and gay hopes; not many weeks however passed, before she perceived that stock began to run low; and, then taking an opportunity as usual, to pay her compliments abroad, the very decently withdrew, leaving her disconsolate husband the dupe of his own credulity.

On a false report being spread of an act being passed in the diet of *Poland*, prohibiting the *Jews* from marrying under thirty years of age, all the *Jews* were in such a hurry to marry their children before the breaking up of the diet, that even the children at the breast were not permitted to be undisturbed of.

The French at their islands are entering largely into the manufactory of distilling molasses, the better to enable them to carry on the *African* trade; by which means they can be supplied with their slaves at a much cheaper rate than they can be imported into any of the *English* islands. This undertaking carried into execution, must soon open the eyes of the *English* planters in the *West Indies*, and will very sensibly injure the trade of *Liverpool*.

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immediately, in part of the 670,000*l.* on account of the French prisoners; and the remainder at 40,000*l.* a quarter.

The work intitled *Lettres écrites de la Montagne*, par J. J. Rousseau, has been condemned at the *Hague*, as containing impious and scandalous expressions, and licentious remarks. The states of *Holland* and *West Frisland* have condemned it to be torn and burnt by the common executioner.

The province of *Ardenne* has offered a reward of a thousand crowns for killing the ferocious animal of which so much has been said. (*See Vol. xxiv. p. 597.*) But no person has yet been able to find an opportunity of attacking it.

There is now growing in a wood, called the *Mill-Wood*, in the parish of *Cheddeshay Corbett*, an oak tree in full leaf, and as green and fresh as in the midst of summer; what is very remarkable, is, that the leaves have sprung out since the last autumn.

A society has lately been formed at *New York*, on the plan of the society of arts in *London*, by the name of the society for promoting of arts, agriculture, and astronomy in the province of *New York*, in *North America*; and they have entreated all lovers of their country, whose situation furnishes them with an opportunity to devote some part of their time in making useful experiments, and communicating their observations.

Historical Chronicle, Jan. 1765.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

SINCE the first of this month, all the slaughter houses in *Paris*, have been removed to the *Iles des Cignes*, below the capital. From time immemorial to that day, the butchers used to slay and prepare their meat on the *Quay des Gefores*, one of the most populous quarters of the city, and the regulation now effected, has been near a century in agitation.

The *Rhine* in passing through the Dutchy of *Cleves*, rose eight feet perpendicular height in 24 hours, and laid the village of *Herwen* and several others half under water to the unspeakable terror of the inhabitants. About the same time the *Tyber* overflowed its banks, and did incredible damage in the ecclesiastical state.

TUESDAY 18.

The transports with the French troops on board arrived at *Buffa*, the chief seaport in *Corfica*; and hostilities have already commenced between the malecontents and them, notwithstanding their pacific declarations.

FRIDAY 21.

A large pike was caught in the river *Ouse*, which weighed upwards of 28 pounds, and was sold to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of *Littleport* for a guinea; as the cook maid was gutting the fish, she found a watch with a black ribbon and two steel seals in the body of the pike; makers name to the watch *The Cranfield, Burnham, Norfolk*. Upon enquiry it appears, that the watch was sold to a gentleman's servant, who was unfortunately drowned about six weeks ago, in his way to *Cambridge*.

TUESDAY 25.

About eight in the morning, the bed of the River *Ayre* in *Scotland* was perceived to be quite dry for more than half a mile; and several gentlemen out of curiosity walked in it, and the boys caught the little fishes that had not made their escape; on the return of the tide, the waters rose to the usual height and the river has ever since continued to flow without any remarkable alteration.

SUNDAY 30.

Mining Games were performed for the first

intended to supply the place of a very ancient structure in *Episcopia* near *Whiby*. This chapel is built in the old Gothic form of architecture at the expense of *Robert Bower Esq; Mrs Bower*, and *Mrs Burdett*; and is every where within ornamented and finished in so superb a manner, especially in the altar part, reading desk, and pulpit, that it is thought to be equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in this kingdom.

The following letter was placed under the door of Mr *Musgrave's* room, at *Oriel college*.

"Sir These are to enforme you that you are a grete blak for teakin awa the parkasites of poor folks and thof you are skroob ennf yourself not to give powr enndurifous tradofmen there dus you ar a damd raskal for maken other genelmen as grete blaks, as yourself who alwas befor this eer gave Kristmes boxes these therefor ar too ackwain you that if you dont doe as others doe and give powr pepol their rits that you will some dark nite be knock'd dawn and stripped kwit naked and whipt throw all the streets till you are near ded so no moor at present from your himble servant." Mr *Musgrave* has offered a reward of ten guineas for the discovery of the offender.

TUESDAY Jan. 1.

Being new-years day, the ode written by *W. Wattlebad Esq; poet laureat*, (*See p. 39*) was performed before their majestys and the royal family at the chapel royal at *St James's*.

The *Bp of Sodor & Man*, and the society for promoting Christian Knowledge, have received large subscriptions for the promulgation of the gospel in the *Ile of Man*; and for distributing books of devotion among the inhabitants in their own language, there being, as it is computed, more than 20,000 men women and children, very few of whom understand *English*.

An express was sent to *Plymouth* with sailing orders for the *Edgar*, the crew of which, by lying 15 weeks in the found, was exceeding sickly. The *Edgar* is to sail company with the *Shannon* and *Hound* to coast of *Guinea*, as it is said, to demolish a called *Abraka* which the French have ere

SUNDAY, 6.

The head of *Hampstead* observing a sturdy fellow in the church-yard with a chain about his leg, took occasion to ask some questions; upon which the man made no more to do, but drew an iron bar from under his coat and made a blow at his head, which he providentially evaded; and calling some people to his assistance, seized the man, and carried him before a magistrate, where he confessed that he had just broke out of *Berblém*, and that the iron bar was the bar of a window which he had wrenched out in order to escape.

An insurrection on board an outward bound *Indiaman* among the new recruits for the company's service, was happily quelled by a captain's command of marines from *Chatham*, who secured the ringleaders, and conducted them safe to *Maidstone* goal, but not without some lives lost & much bloodshed.

TUESDAY 8.

Being twelfth day was observed at court as a high festival, and their majesties proceeded by the heralds, went to the chapel royal, and after divine service, made the customary offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

At a meeting of the clergy at *Ston College* it was unanimously agreed to form themselves into a society for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen within the bills of mortality, and the county of *Middlesex*; and a committee, consisting of 21, was appointed to carry the same into execution.

A Dutch ship from *Alicant*, with raw silk on board, was run down in the river *Thames*, by an outward-bound *East Indiaman*, and sunk. The owners have since been allowed damages to the amount of 3000 pounds.

WEDNESDAY 9.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *John Wicket*, for robbing the house of the earl of *Harrington*; *John Moreton* and *Thomas Stone*, for stealing 600 pounds of indigo; *William Whitton*, for stealing wearing apparel; *George Mitchell*, for stealing a mare; and *John Watkins* for house-breaking. They all behaved penitently. *Wicket* was genteelly dressed in blue, with a white cockade in his hat. (See p. 16.)

THURSDAY 10.

This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions with a most gracious speech. (See p. 32.)

Some thousands of weavers went in a body and presented the following petition to both houses of parliament:

"*Lords and Gentlemen,*

The humble petition of the journeymen silk-weavers, on behalf of themselves, and great numbers of poor people of the same trade.

"*Sheweth,*

"That through the badness of trade, many hundreds of your humble petitioners are actually without work; others dread shortly to undergo the same fate: Our wives, sons, and daughters, are mostly without employ, and consequently many of us are in the most poverty and want! It is these thoughts throw us almost into despair, and induce us to throw ourselves at your feet, humbly in your assistance, in this our lamentable

"The assistance your humble petitioners pray for; is, that you would this session of parliament, grant a general prohibition of foreign wrought silks.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray."

FRIDAY, 11.

Both houses of convocation met in the *Jerusalem* chamber, *Westminster Abbey*, and further adjourned to *Friday* the 15th of *March*.

SATURDAY 12.

The Hon. House of Commons waited upon his majesty at *St James's* with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne.

MONDAY 14.

Two butchers in *Leadenhall* market, convicted before the Lord Mayor for selling meat with false ballances, were sentenced to suffer imprisonment in *Newgate*, one of them two months, and the other one month.

TUESDAY 15.

Came on at *Guildhall*, the election of a chamberlain in the room of the late *Sir Thomas Harrison*. The candidates were, *Mr alderman Janssen*, *Mr alderman Turner*, *Mr Bonus*, *Mr de la Eglise*, *Mr Freeman*, *Mr de la Long*, and *Mr Till*; and upon holding up of hands the sheriffs declared the majority to be in favour of *Alderman Janssen*.

This day the *Albion* an outward bound *Indiaman*, was lost on the sands of the North of *Foreland*, and not one man lost. All the silver on board has since been recovered except one chest. Numbers of boats are employed about the wreck; and a good deal of plunder has been sold to *Jews*, and other peddling dealers at very low prices. The boat men employed by the sufferers are said to work in the day for their masters, and in the night for themselves; much, by this means, may probably be saved; but more must unavoidably be buried in the sea. The *Albion* suffered shipwreck by her construction; she was longer considerably in the keel than any ship in the service, and narrower in the waist, by which means, when she tailed in veering, her length strained her, and she could never again recover her way.

FRIDAY 18.

Being observed as her Majesty's birth-day, there was a most splendid appearance of nobility, foreign ministers, &c. to pay their compliments to their Majesties at *St James's*. The ball at night was very brilliant and numerous. It was opened by his R. H. the Duke of York, and *Princess Caroline Matilda*.

SATURDAY 19.

A most villainous attempt was made to set fire to the ship-yard of *Mr Fletcher* at *Wapping*, by which, had it succeeded, a whole neighbourhood must inevitably have been destroyed; some things having been lost out of the yard the night before, and the dog barking violently as it the thief was returned, alarmed the family, who upon searching the yard, discovered a tub of combustibles, with a link cut in pieces, and lighted, hid among some shavings and deans just ready to break out in a flame. It appears to have been done by a malicious neighbour, who having had some falling out, took this dreadful method

This day the sessions ended at the Old-Baili, when seven felons received sentence of death, *Richard Banks* for horse-stealing; *John Ward* for robbery; *John Sullivan* for privately stealing two guineas in a dwelling house, near *Berkley Square*; *Matthew James* for forgery (he was dressed in a suit of blue and gold, and was the felonious before tried for the like offence); *Edmond Williams* for robbing the house of earl *Fanny*, of silver plate; *John Rossen* for burglary; and *John Robinson* for a crime of the like kind.

TUESDAY 22.

While the court of King's Bench was sitting at *Guildhall*, on the trial of a dissembling minister, charged with an attempt of a detestable nature, the floor gave way, but was prevented from falling entirely down by some goods which were shewed in the cellar underneath it, and happily no person received any other hurt than being greatly frightened. In the confusion in getting out of the hall, many lost their hats and wigs. The court adjourned to the auctions in the Common Hall, to finish the business of the day. On the above trial, which lasted eight hours, the jury brought in their verdict, not guilty.

WEDNESDAY 23.

Being the first day of term, *Mr Kearley*, and *Mr Williams* were brought to the court of King's Bench to receive sentence; the former for publishing the *North Briton*, No 45, in sheets, and the latter for re-publishing the same in volumes, when, after several learned debates on the merits of their affidavits, *L. C. J. Mansfield*, in reply to *Mr Kearley's*, admitted that part strongly in *Mr Kearley's* favour which mentions the Right Hon. *Lords Mansfield* and *Egmont's* promise to him, "that if he would give up the author he should not be prosecuted;" from this and many other favourable circumstances, Lord *Mansfield*, to use his lordship's own words, declared, that he thought it the most just and honourable method to acquit *Mr Mansfield* with the promise of his secretaries of state; and recommended the attorney general, thro' the secretaries of state, to lay *Mr Kearley's* case before his Majesty, and submit to his Royal pleasure. In pursuance of which, his Majesty was pleased to order him to be discharged on his own recognizance.

Mr Justice Williams then proceeded to pass sentence on *Mr Williams*, which was as follows: To pay a fine of 100*l.* six months imprisonment in the King's Bench; to stand once on the pillory in *Old Palace-Yard*, and to give security in the sum of 1000*l.* for his good behaviour for seven years.

The attorney general moved the court of King's Bench, for a writ of attachment against *Mr Almon*, the publisher of the pamphlet on juries, libels, &c.

A large mob assembled at *Braintree*, on account of the dearth of corn, which sold from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* guineas a load, and did considerable mischief.

THURSDAY 24.

At *Guildhall*, the sheriffs reported to the court of aldermen, the numbers of the poll as chamberlains to be as follow:

For AM. <i>Yarvis</i> 1316	For Dep. <i>Ellis</i> 229
Ald. <i>Tyner</i> 1202	<i>Mr Freeman</i> 185
Mr <i>Till</i> 250	

Whereupon *Mr Alderman Yarvis* was declared duly elected.

Mr Alderman Yarvis made a very genteel speech to the Livery, returning them thanks for the great honour conferred on him.

A very curious process for rendering sea-water fresh, was exhibited at *Salter's Hall*, by *Messrs. Bow and Dilly*: There was a large assembly present, among whom were several persons of distinction, many eminent merchants, physicians, &c. and some capital distillers, that attended the whole experiment. Every person present acknowledged the water to be very fresh, and extremely soft and pleasant.

At the general court of the *South Sea Company*, a dividend of one three fourths was declared for the last half year.

At a court of aldermen at *Guildhall*, a petition having been drawn up and agreed to be presented to the honourable House of Commons, on occasion of the hardships the poor labour under from the present dearth of bread, and the likelihood of its being much dearer, if the exportation of corn should continue, the sheriffs of this city went from *Guildhall* about twelve o'clock, and presented the said petition to that honourable house.

SATURDAY 26.

A quarrel happened at the *Star and Garter* tavern in *Pall mall*, between Lord *B-r-s* and *Mr Chaworth* of *Nottinghamshire*, which terminated in a duel, in which the latter lost his life. The coroner's inquest sat upon the body and brought in their verdict manslaughter. *Mr Chaworth* was sensible to the last, made his will, and wrote a letter to his mother in the country, informing her of the unfortunate accident. He was of a most amiable character, about 40 years of age, and a bachelor.

MONDAY 28.

His Majesty attended by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Down*, and Lord *Cadogan*, went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for the importation of *Irish* provisions.

The best wheat fell at the corn-market in *Mark-lane*, from 4*s.* to 4*s.* the quarter.

TUESDAY 29.

This day *Mr Alderman Yarvis* was sworn into the office of chamberlain, and gave security in the sum of 60,000*l.* to the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1765.

Lady of the E. of *Donegal*,—a daughter.
—of Sir *Jn Sinclair* in Scotland,—a son,
Jan. 24. Countess of *Dartmouth*,—of a son,
25. Lady of Sir *Tyrik, Bt*—a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES in the Year 1765.

Dec. **H**arry Gould, Esq.—a son.
H 27. **Whiteb**
Sir *John Catl*
—to Miss *Ha*
Jan. 1. Sir
Romney,—a

7. Johnson Atkinson, Esq;—to Miss Busfield, with 40,000*l*.
Dr Nicolson,—to Miss Tyrrell of Hetford, Berks.

22. Rev. Mr Colombine, R. of Thurlton, —to Miss Bruer of London.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

Lieutenants Ormsby, Lyfaght, and Farquharson, of the 35th R. in W. Florida. Cardinal Doria Pamphile, at Rome.

Chr. Harris, Esq; many years clerk of the North road in the Post-office, which he resigned about five years ago.

Col. Forrester, late Gov. of Belleisle in France.

30. Fra. Bedwell, Esq; the king's locksmith, and one of the justices for Middlesex.

Capt. Gascoigne, late of the Dublin man of war.

John Newnham, Esq; at Maresfield, Suffex.

Geo. Hanbury, Esq; near Abergavenny.

David Winter of Marlborough, Esq;

Col. Duval Campbell in Scotland.

21. Mr Wagner, hatter to the late king.

Mrs Walcot at Ludlow, aged 93.

Rev. Mr Powell, V. of Ampney, Glocesth.

Mrs Moore, at Ennefellen Scudl, aged 120.

Mrs Carter at Dublin, aged 104.

John Chaloner, Esq; at Stoke-park, Shropsh.

28. Rt Hon. Henry Earl of Shannon, Visc. Brandon, and Baron of Castlemartyr, and one of the Lords Justices in Ireland, aged 32.

The celebrated Bishop Pontoppidan, at Copenhagen.

Rev. Mr Paisiret, preacher at the Dutch chapel.

Major Lovell, late commander of Tilbury-Fort.

Lady Anne Wolfe, aunt to the late general.

Cha. Whitfield, Esq; in Charter house-st.

In Haldane of Banrick, Scotld. Esq; aged 88.

Jan. 2. Sir Tho. Harrison, Knt. chamberlain of the city of London, and receiver-general of the land-tax, in the 65th year of his age, at Bath.—He was chosen Chamberlain 14 years ago, and from that time devoted himself wholly to the discharge of that office; his application was unwearied, and his attendance on every public occasion constant and punctual. In the nice and important province of deciding the differences between master and prentice his sagacity and benevolence were equally conspicuous. He heard with patience, he determined with impartiality, and he spared no pains to remove grievances, to suppress resentments, and effect a lasting reconciliation. When he was compelled to punish, he still endeavoured, as much as possible, to obviate the common mischief of imprisonment, and to prevent its extinguishing shame, and rendering vice obdurate.

In the admission of freemen he administered the accustomed oath with proper solemnity, a duty too frequently neglected; and he behaved on that, and every occasion, with the most engaging courtesy. Whenever it became his duty to present any person of distinction with the honorary freedom of the city, his manner was so respectful and proper, and his address so well adapted to the person and the occasion, gave the highest satisfaction to the citizen, and equally reflected honour on and the corporation.

As Receiver-General, he fulfilled his trust and transacted his business with such honour and integrity; with such accuracy and clearness; and with such order and dispatch, as gained him the highest approbation of his superiors.

As to his political conduct, though he enjoyed so considerable a post under the government, yet he constantly preserved a generous independency, and was equally averse to an abject servility, and a factious opposition.

In all the social and domestic relations of life, his behaviour was most exemplary and engaging. Whoever entered his house as a guest, found so hearty a welcome, and so unaffected an hospitality, and was entertained with such a flow of native good humour, and inoffensive cheerfulness, that it was impossible to quit it without regret. But his benevolence was not confined to the circle of his friends and acquaintance; it extended itself to the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow; and scarce a day was undistinguished by some act of beneficence and compassion. He was particularly industrious to discover the wants of those who were backward to make them known, and to do them effectual service without offending the ingenuous delicacy of their minds. In short, his bounty was directed without ostentation, to lessen the misery, and promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures.

But a sense of duty to his Creator was the prevailing principle of his life. He had so lively and deep a sense of the many blessings which Providence had heaped upon him, that he rejoiced to express on every proper occasion his warm and unfeigned acknowledgments, and was fearful, after all, that his heart was too cold in its thankfulness to the father of mercies. He constantly employed some part of every day in private devotion, and never suffered the night to pass without assembling the family to join with him in prayer and thanksgiving. His attendance on the public service of the church was punctual and constant. In short, he was exemplary in the discharge of the several offices of christian piety, which sat so easy upon him, and was constantly productive of such a benevolent cheerfulness as diffused delight among all about him, and reflected honour on the religion he professed.

Feb. 3. Relict of Tho. Byrd of Claybroke, Leicestershire, Esq;

John Emerson, Esq; surveyor at the Custom House.

Rev. Mr Mofs, V. of Awer, Gloucestershire

5. Joseph Harwood, Esq; near St Alban's.

7. Lady Langdale in Golden-square.

Oliver Peard, Esq; at Tiverton; he was one of the greatest forge-makers in the kingdom, and died worth 120,000*l*.

Geo. Gardiner, Esq; comptroller of the Aves at the Custom-House in Dublin.

Lady of Gen. Amherst, near Tunbridge.

8. Rt Hon. Ridgeway Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, at Knightsbridge

Hon. Miss Booth, daughter of Ld Delamer.

Lady of Cha. Boone, Esq; at Bath.

10. Rev. Dr Newcome, Dean of Rochester, master of St John's College, Cambridge, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity.

Mr Bearcraft, one of the patentees of Covent-garden theatre.

Mr Anderfon, suddenly, at the S. S. House, to which place he had belonged for 40 years. Relict of the late Sir Rob. Adams, Bart.

Mr John Bowles, one of the oldest clerks at the Bank

12. Saunders Seymour, Esq; at E. Greenwich, aged 85.

Sir Wm Pynsent of Buron, Somersetshire, Bart. having no issue the title is extinct, and he has bequeathed a considerable part of his large fortune to the Rt Hon. Mr Pitt.

14. Rev. Dr Dowdell at Dorking, Surrey. Tho. Mills, Esq; receiver-general of the land-tax for the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Hertford, and Huntingdon.

15. Richard Appleton, Esq; at Wimbleton. Conyers Beaton, Esq; late a capt. in the navy

16. Countess of Harcourt, suddenly, on a visit at tea, at the Hon. Col. Houghton's.

Peter Brooke, Esq; in Cheshire.

Rob. Moffit at Castle-Eden, Durham, aged 104

18. Rob. Mitchell, Esq; in Hatton-Garden Wm Fisher, Esq; at Twickenham.

Harry Simpson, Esq; of the Devises.

John Hall, Esq; at Marybone.

21. Rt Hon. Lord Willoughby of Parham, president of the society of antiquarians, &c. F.R.S.

Capt. Wm Masters, at Shadwell, aged 92.

John Folliot, Esq; governor of Kinfaie in Ireland, and member for that place.

18. Sir Tho. Slingsby at Moremonkton, Yorkshire.

19. John Page, Esq; at Kindford, Suffex.

21. John Hall, Esq; at Marybone.

Abraham Giffard, Esq; of Grosvenor-street.

22. Roger Burton, Esq; merchant, at Ranelagh.

Wm Wakeman, Esq; at Beckford, Gloucestersh.

Wm Snell of Chichester, Esq;

List of Promotions for the Year 1765.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to

Jan. 1. appoint Robert Kirke, Esq; conful-general at Algiers.

— Wm Norton, Esq;—minister to the Swiss Cantons.

Jan. 5. — to appoint Rich. Bagot, Esq; one of the commissioners of excise, in room of James Bindley, Esq;—commissioners of the stamp-office, in room of

Robert Thompson, Esq; surveyor of the customs in the out-port of England and Wales. (Dummar, &c.)

26. Charles Simpson, Esq; serjeant at arms in ordinary.

From other Papers.

Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, — recorder of Hurwich, in room of the D. of Devonshire, Esq;

Ja. Buckeridge, Esq;—an inspector of the customs.

Fr. Gildart, — Capt. of an independant company at Tilbury-Fort.

Henry Hopkins, — cornet in the royal regiment of horis-guards.

Ld Cockrane, — cornet in 3d R. of dragoons

Pomeroy Gilbert 73d R. — Capt. in the 72d

Hon. Capt. Harcourt from half-pay, — Lt.

Capt. Collins, — commander of the Temeraire, 74 guns.

Major Duncan, — Lt Col. 55th Reg.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Charles Dwyne, presented to the deanery of Leighlin in Ireland. — *Gaz.*

Dr John Averall, — to the deanery of Emly in the same kingdom. — *Gaz.*

The Rt Rev. the Bp of Kildare, — archbishop of Armagh. (Dr Stone, &c.)

Dr Law, master of Peter-house, Cambridge, — casual professor. (Dr Walker, d.)

Johnfon Towers, M. A. — Pett, R. Suffex.

Rich. Heye, — Kirkby in Ashford, Nottinghamshire.

Mr Dorisley of Queen's college, Cambridge — to South-hill, L. in Cornwall, with the chapel of St Mary annexed. 400l. per Ann.

Geo Lynch, — Lympe, V. Kent.

Mr Lecheup, — Pakenham, V. Suffolk.

Mr Rumney, — Hexham, L. Northumberland.

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

Mr Pemberton, } Upwell R. Norwich diocese
M. A. } Foxearth, R. Essex. 800l. P. A.

New Members.

Place. *Elected.* *In room of*

Wallingford, Sir G. Pigot, J. Harvey, &c.

Dover, Marq. of Lorn, Sir E. Simpson, d.

Midhurst, Bamber Gascoigne, Hon. Wm. Hamilton, a pl.

Devizes, Mr Garth * his father, &c.

West-Loze, John Sargent, Fra Buller, &c.

Bachley, Rob. Wood, a pl. re-elected.

Fewry, Ph. Rashly.

Berwick, Sir J. Delaval, Col. Craufurd, d.

Tarmouth, Mr Eames, Lord Holmes, &c.

Stamford, Geo. Aufrere, John Chaplain, d.

* He was opposed by Sir Tho. Fudryer, but had a majority of 7 votes out of 28.

B—KT—S.

Wm Heapy of Liverpool, woollen-draper.

Hugh Brown of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, linen-draper.

Ja. Ratley of West-Cowes, ship-builder.

Loze Baker of Rochester, ship-builder.

John Collison of Ely, inn-holder.

Robert Manning of Fleet-street, hosier.

John Crabb of Swithin's-lane, broker.

Ben. Field of Gracechurch-street, hosier.

Ben. Wright of Peterborough, corn-factor.

R. Tapell of Wadhurst, Suffex, iron-founder.

John. Clement, and Wm Ord of Mark-lane, cornfactors.

Wm Barker of Liverpool, grocer.

James Chambers of Liverpool, merchant.

Robert Scarfe of Snettisham, Norf. butcher.

E. Henington, of St George Hanov-sq. bricklayer

Wm Dixon of Manchester, chapman.

Isaac Mitchell of East-Cowes, Isle of Wight, ship-builder.

K. T. Wall, late of Swallow-str. coachmaker

Jane Foulkes of Yeovil, milliner.

John Glover of Aldborough, Suffolke, linen-dr.

James Hope of Plymouth-dock, shop-keeper.

Nic. Wayte of King's Lynn, merchant.

List of BOOKS published, since our last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE life and opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent. vol. 7 and 8. &c. Becket.

colonies, and the taxes imposed on them considered. 2s *Wilkie*.

New amusements of the German Spas; from the French 2 vols, 6s *Davis & Reymers*.
Eleven letters from the late Rev. Mr Hervey, to the Rev. Mr John Wesley; containing an answer to that gentleman's remarks on Theism and Apathy. 3s *Rivington*.

The life of Cardinal Pole. Part II. By T. Philips. 7s 6d *Jackson*.

Oratio anniversaria in theatro collegii regalis medicorum, Londinensium, ex Herwei instituto habita die 18 Octobris, 1764; by Dr Cadogan. *Whitton*.

Thoughts on civil liberty, licentiousness, and faction; by Dr Brown. 2s 6d *Davis & Reymers*.

The history of England from James I. to the Brunswick line; by Catharine Macaulay. Vol. II. *Nowse*.

An authentic narrative of the robbery committed in Lord Harrington's house (See p. 16.) 6d

Some particulars relative to the discovery of the longitude. 1s *Burnet*.

The private life of the Romans, from the French of M. D'Arnay. 3s *Durham*.

An account of the diseases which were most frequent in the British military hospitals in Germany; by Dr Donald Monro. 5s. *Millar*.

Orthography new modelled; or Dixwell's new method of spelling. 1s *Dixwell*.

POLITICAL.

Considerations on the legality of general warrants. 1s *Nicol*. (See p. 25.)

A letter to the public, containing some important hints relating to the revenue. *Bladen*.

Remarks on the Budget. (See last Supp. p. 634.) 6d *Wilkie*.

An essay on the constitution of England. 1s 6d *Becket*.

An address to both parties, 6d *Wilkie*.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

An elegy on the death of the *Guardian* cut-witted. 1s *Nicol*.

An elegy to the memory of Ld Bath. *Nicol*.
Churchill defended; addressed to the Minority. 2s *Fleancey*.

The temple of tragedy, 1s *Burnet*.

The Wig, a burlesque poem. 1s 6d *Fleancey*.

An ode on the queen's birth-day. 6d *Davis & Reymers*.

The Race, a poem. (See p. 40.) *Fleancey*.

The constituents, a poem. 1s *Fleancey*.

The Platonic Wife, a comedy, by a lady; now acting at Drury-lane. 1s 6d *Johnson*.

—The author of this piece is said to be Mrs Griffiths, who published some time ago the epistolary correspondent of Henry and Frances; The dramatic action is founded on a tale of Marmontel's called the happy divorce, to which an under plot is added for the sake of multiplying incidents, which the simplicity of the principal event rendered absolutely necessary. The author's view is to ridicule a fanciful delicacy and refinement which expecting more than is consistent with the fiction of life, does not enjoy the felicity life can give.

—How far this ridicule is just, we may perhaps in some future Magazine examine.

Oriental apologues, or instructive fables. 2s 6d *Davis*.

The favourite, a poem, 1s *Harrison*.

DIVINITY.

The advantage and necessity of the Christian Revelation, shewn from the state of religion in the ancient heathen world; by Dr Leland; 2 vols. quarto. 11. 10s. *Disley*.

Reflections on the moral and religious character of King David; by the Rev. Mr Francis of Fakenham. *Newberry*.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 25 to Jan. 22 1765.

Buried		Christened	
Males 960	} 1995	Males 721	} 1338
Females 1035		Females 667	
Under 2 Years old 600			
Between 2 and 5 129			
5 and 10 — 79			
10 and 20 — 98			
20 and 30 — 175			
30 and 40 — 201			
40 and 50 — 222			
50 and 60 — 269			
60 and 70 — 150			
70 and 80 — 107			
80 and 90 — 41			
90 and 100 — 10			
100 and 200 — 0			
1995		1995	
Buried.			
Within the walls 24			
Without the walls 494			
Mid. and Surry 956			
City & Sub. West. 419			
1995			
Weekly Jan. 1 511			
8 517			
15 485			
22 482			
1995		1995	

Affize and Price of BREAD, as settled by the Lord Mayor, Jan. 15, 1765.

	lb. oz. dr.	Price 2 d. f.
Wheaten peck loaf	17 6 0	2 6 0
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	1 3 0
Quarter loaf	4 5 8	0 7 2
N.B. All loaves, if complained of, must be weighed before a magistrate within twenty-four hours after baking.		

Price of HAY and STRAW, Jan. 28, 1765.

	£. S. £. S.
Hay Market	Hay 1 18, to 2 14.
	Straw 1 4, to 1 7.
F White-chapel	Hay 1 16, to 2 15.
	Straw 16, to 1 1.

Price of STOCKS, on Course of EXCHANGE, Jan. 29, 1765.

	Jan. 29, 1765.
Bank Stock, 126½	Amst. 36 8 2½ U
E. India ditto, 151	ditto at sight 36 5½
S. Sea ditto, op. Feb. 1	Rotterd. 36 8
G Ditto Old An. 84 a	Antwerp. No Price
Ditto New An. 84½	Hamb. 35 1 2½
3 per Ct reduced, 85½	Paris 30 1
3 ditto consol. 85½	ditto at 2 U 30 ½
3 ditto India, 83½	Bordeaux 30½
3½ Bank 1756, 88	2 Usance 30½
3½ ditto 1758, 89½	Cádiz 38½
4 per Cent 1762, 97½	Madrid 38½
4½ India Bonds prem. 5 s.	Bilboa 38½
Exch. Bills 1763, 3s. pr.	Leghorn 48½
Navy disc. 5	Genoa 47½
Long Annuities, 26s½	Venice 49½
Navy 4 per Cent. 96½	Lisbon 5 5½
4 per Ct. 1763, 96½	Operto 5 4½

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Spy
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News,
Coventry &
Cokeholder
York & papers
Dublin ;
Edinburgh
Bristol &



Norwich &
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle &
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath &
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow

For FEBRUARY 1765.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price

- I. Dr B—'s *Thoughts on Civil Liberty* reviewed.
- II. Great advantages of the *Middlesex* hospital.
- III. Dramatic story of *Pharosus*.
- IV. Schemes for providing for the poor.
- V. Effects of a new medicine for the stone.
- VI. An account of the 2d vol. of *Linnaeus's Systema Naturae*, enlarged and improved by the author.
- VII. An account of the *Oleum Palmae Christi*, or *Castor Oil*, a most efficacious cathartic in bilious cases.
- VIII. An account of a work lately published, entitled, *a Revival of Shakspeare's Text*.
- IX. Remarks on *Bartram's* account of a disorder in the ear, with the writer's own case.
- X. Exceptions to *Milton's* and *Gessner's* machinery in their admired epic poems.
- XI. Table of *English* gold coin from 1666 to 1764, with explanatory notes, a most curious article.
- XII. Remarks on two ancient grave stones lately dug up in *Monmouthshire*.
- XIII. Some account of the city of *Oxford*, the foundation of its university, and its ancient government.
- XIV. Proclamation for the settlement of *West Florida*.
- XV. Description of that colony by a private agent.
- XVI. The *Maid of the Mill*, a new ball opera, reviewed.
- XVII. A genuine conversation held with *Pythagoras* on his first coming to *England* with the sentiments of the people at its revival concerning him.
- XVIII. Extracts from Dr B—'s *Thoughts on civil liberty*—Marks of licentiousness in a faction.
- XIX. Defence of the bishops defective.
- XX. Arguments in favour of the poor.
- XXI. Improvements in agriculture.
- XXII. Cause of the dearth of provisions.
- XXIII. Directions for pruning peach trees.
- XXIV. Experiments to ascertain the expense of burning chamber-lamps or tallow candles.
- XXV. Narrative of the proceedings relating to the determining the longitude.
- XXVI. *Harrison's* final proposals.
- XXVII. Scheme for regulating weights, &c.
- XXVIII. Recipe for making beer without malt.
- XXIX. POSTER. The Lamentation *Venus* over *Adonis*; On the death of *Lady*; To *Mr Geo. Smith* the landscape painter; the *Boy and Nettie*, &c.
- XXX. *Hist. Chron. Libs*, &c. as usual.

Illustrated with a most exact delineation of the *PALMA CHRISTI*, or, *Castor Plant* from whose Fruit the *Castor-Oil* so famous in Medicine is extracted; also, with exact Representation of two *GRAVE-STONES*, lately dug up in *Monmouthshire*.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Genl

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY, at St J

C O N T E N T S.

D R. B.—'s thoughts on civil liberty reviewed	51	—Different account of this new colony, by a private hand	77
—His principles tending to strengthen good habits	52	An account of <i>The Maid of the Mill</i> , a new ballad opera	78
—An appeal to reason what	53	A genuine account of a conversation held with <i>Phalamazar</i> , on his first appearance in <i>England</i> , with the sentiments of people of rank at that time concerning him	ib
—Superiority of the Christian religion in <i>Britain</i>	54	—His account of many peculiarities in his own pretended country	79
—The establishment of a prescribed code of education recommended	55	—His person and character	80
<i>Middlesex Hospital</i> , its institution	ib	Extracts from Dr <i>Brown's</i> new work, entitled, <i>Thoughts on Civil Liberty</i>	81
Story of the opera of <i>Pharnaces</i>	ib	—Rules for distinguishing Liberty from Licentiousness	ib
Effects of a new medicine for the stone	56	—Marks of licentiousness and faction	82
An account of an enlarged edition of Vol. II. of LINNÆUS'S <i>Systema Naturæ</i>	57	Remarks on the defence of the <i>Bithops</i>	84
—Different arrangement of plants by different writers	ib	—An unalterable <i>Act of Parliament</i> not easily comprehensible	ib
—View of the sexual system	58	Observations on the present method of maintaining the poor, with a hint for amendment	85
—Specific characters of plants	59	Improvements in agriculture, &c.	ib
—Improvements in this edition	ib	—Causes of the dearth of provisions	86
An account of the castor oil, with a description of the tree that produces it	61	—Directions for rolling light lands	86
—Method of extracting the oil from the fruit	62	—Directions for pruning peach-trees	ib
—Its virtues in removing the dry belly ach	ib	—Experiments for ascertaining the expence of tallow-candles & chamber-oil	87
—In low nervous fevers	63	Narrative of the proceedings relative to the discovery of the longitude by <i>Harrison's</i> time-keeper, with the resolutions of the commissioners for determining the reward	87
—In bilious disorders, and calculous complaints	64	—Mr <i>Harrison's</i> proposals for making time-pieces	89
—In gonorrhœa, the gout, &c.	65	Scheme for regulating weights and measures	ib
An account of a work, intitled, <i>A Revision of Shakespear's Text</i>	ib	Receipt to make beer without malt	ib
—Specimens of emendations	66	POETRY. The lamentation of <i>Venus</i> over <i>Adonis</i> —On the death of a lady	90
Remarks on M. <i>Bertrand's</i> account of a disorder in the ear	67	—Verses to Mr <i>Geo. Smith</i> landscape-painter—The power of Fate in the destruction of <i>Troy</i> —Anacreontic	91
—The doctrine of equivocal generation refuted	ib	—The boy and nettle—Second Epode of <i>Horace</i> , translated— <i>Venus</i> envious	92
—The writers account of his own case	68	—Recipe to soften hard-hearted ladies	93
<i>Milton's</i> and <i>Gesner's</i> reasoning by analogy in their sacred poems censured	69	Miscellaneous articles from the <i>London papers</i> and foreign prints	93
Table of the comparative value of <i>English</i> gold coin, from 1666 to 1764,	70	<i>Historical Chronicle</i> . Robberies, notifications, &c.	94
—Explanatory notes on the above table	71	Acts passed, petitions, frauds, convictions, &c.	95
Remarks on two antient grave-stones lately discovered in <i>Monmouthshire</i>	ib	<i>Indian</i> talks, pillories, proclamations, sheriffs, &c.	96
—The inscription translated	ib	Lists of births, marriages	97
—Some account of the city of <i>Oxford</i> , its foundation, situation, & antient names	72	—of deaths, promotions, &c.	98
—Establishment of its university	ib	—of books, with remarks	99
—Antient privileges, government,	74	Plain directions for brewing, &c.	100
—Description of its churches	ib		
—Its hospitals, religious houses, &c.	75		
Gov. <i>Johnstone's</i> proclamation for the establishment of <i>West Florida</i>	ib		
—His account of the soil, produce, & commercial advantages of that settlement	76		



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For FEBRUARY 1765.

MR URBAN,



HAVE been just reading a pamphlet intitled, *Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness and Faction*, by the author of *Essays on the Characteristics, &c.* and

though it is certainly well intended, and contains some useful observations, yet I cannot but dissent from the author in some particulars, which I think of importance to knowledge and truth, and consequently to the general interest of mankind. I have drawn out a very brief epitome of his principles, with such objections and remarks as occurred to me while I was reading them. As you frequently give an account of books, I think the insertion of it in your Magazine will coincide with the general plan of your work; and I hope that impartiality, which is equally your duty and interest, will admit it, whatever may be your private opinion of the principles which it controverts.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THE author observes, that a State may perish as well by faction as by war, and that by faction Great Britain is now endangered. He has therefore attempted, he says, to trace the present state of things to its general foundations, by pointing out the real basis and genuine characteristics of true liberty, and by unmasking the pretences, and laying open the secret sources and distinctive marks of licentiousness and faction.

The natural liberty of man, as an individual he says, consists in the gratification of all his appetites.

Men naturally forming societies, and producing artificial wants, greatly multiply the objects of their appetites and passions; and an opposition of interest unavoidably results: It is

therefore necessary to curb and fix the desires of man (he means to restrain man from the gratification of his desires) by such equal laws as may compel the appetites of each individual to yield to the common good of all.

From this restraint, he says, civil liberty is derived; he means, that those enjoy civil liberty who are restrained from the gratification of their appetites and passions, only when such gratification is inconsistent with the general weal.

Every desire, carried into action, which, violates the laws enjoining this restraint, is licentiousness.

That licentiousness, of which the thwarting the ends of civil liberty is the immediate object, he defines to be faction.

He proceeds to consider what are the effectual means by which every member of society may be impelled or induced to sacrifice his desires or appetites to the welfare of the public, that is, what are the most effectual means of executing the laws made for reducing natural to civil liberty.

It has been the general opinion of the friends of liberty, that the coercive power of the laws is sufficient for this purpose, & that these laws themselves, and the magistrates by whom the government established by them is administered, have nothing to do with opinion, but that action only falls under their cognizance.

This principle, it is the author's chief endeavour to confute.

He says, that thoughts, speculations, opinions, and principles, have a connection with actions, so necessary and strong as to give the magistrate a right to regulate them; and that

such a system of manners and principles should be impressed upon the mind, as will be an inward curb to inordinate desires, (i.e.) restrain it from acting.

He desires without mystery

occasion to speak with great contempt of human reason, which, unassisted, he calls a weak and sickly faculty. It is not however very clear in what sense reason admits of assistance; revelation may offer truths to its consideration which it could never have discover'd by induction, but it does not assist its discerning or comparing powers; it furnishes new materials, but does not give new abilities to work. Upon a dispassionate and impartial enquiry it will appear that the last appeal must still be to this weak, sickly, unassisted faculty. By what else are we to determine whether revelation itself is genuine or spurious; if we admit it as genuine, by what faculty are we to determine what it teaches and enjoins with respect to opinions and practice? These are points upon which the wisest and best men have differed and do differ, tho' some have with exemplary modesty, thought fit to declare them self-evident.

This author allows, that the search of truth is good, but he is for prescribing in what district it is to be sought, that is, he has indeed precluded the search, by predetermining where it is, and where it is not to be found. The author of these remarks has a firm belief of the doctrines of christianity, and a perfect abhorrence of licentiousness and faction; but he does not wish to see those principles subverted, by which alone the present civil and religious constitution of his country were established on the ruins of that tyranny and superstition, which a code of education would, upon this author's principles, have perpetuated to the end of time.

SIR,

THE author of a letter relating to hospitals, published in your last year's Supplement, in stating the terms of admission into the several hospitals, has mentioned the tedious examination of patients concerning their parishes at the Middlesex hospital. This must arise from his being unacquainted with the institution, which is singular and extensive; for not only sick and lame patients are admitted, but also the pregnant wives of soldiers, sailors, and poor industrious tradesmen, who are there delivered and provided with every necessary for themselves and children till they are able to return home to their husbands.

And whenever poor women make application, who by reason of their

family or other consideration cannot come into the hospital, they are attended and delivered at their own apartments, without any expence, under the direction of the man-midwife.

A To this part of the charity the examination mentioned can only refer which is absolutely necessary (because many of these women are distressed widows, or wives of persons abroad in the King's service) and if their settlement was not ascertained, the children (in case of their mother's death) would become burthenfome to the parish of *St Mary le bone* wherein the hospital stands, tho' this examination is far from being tedious, which is well known to every governor who attends the weekly-board, at which any gentleman that chuses may be present to see the method there pursued, and any proposition for improvement will be most readily received. But as for the sick and lame patients, they are admitted on the report of the physicians and surgeons without any examination at the board with respect to their parish.

It is easy to procure an order from a governor of this charity, there being a list printed annually of the names and places of abode of every governor and subscriber, and as they live in different parts of the town and country, any person applying to the hospital may have the names of several that are nearest to the person requiring relief.

E THE TAKING IN DAY is the usual time of admittance, but any subscriber may send a patient that is in distress on any intervening day, who is immediately supplied with advice and medicine till the next board-day (by the apothecary who is constantly resident in the hospital) and then the patient and all others admitted on that day have the medicines prescribed as soon as they can be supplied by the apothecary in a regular manner as they stand on the list; but if any cases are very bad they are directly sent to bed.

G No fee for petition or any perquisite is allowed to be taken of the patients or their friends by any officer or servant on pain of expulsion; and as to the cold during there attendance, it is prevented as much as possible by keeping two large fires in the hall where they wait till examined in the physicians room.

But as to apothecaries attending the out-patients, it is impossible, as for a long time past there has been con-

constantly above four hundred on the books, whose residence must naturally be far distant from each other.

And as to the erection of new hospitals at the expence of government, it seems to be unnecessary, for if the government would enable the governors sufficiently to enlarge this, it would answer all the desirable ends; no situation can be more convenient, being near the center of this metropolis, as now enlarged, and having an easy communication with all the different roads on the North side thereof, a large plat of ground already provided, and a term of upwards of nine hundred years absolutely fixed.

The governors, sensible of so necessary a measure by the numerous applications made for admittance, more than the present building can contain, did some time since open a subscription for carrying it into execution, to which several have already generously subscribed, but the sum is not yet sufficient. When this good intention is more generally known, and the great utility to the public is considered, 'tis not doubted but it will meet with all the encouragement it deserves.—Subscriptions are received by Messrs Fuller and Co. in Birchin-lane; Messrs Hoares in Fleet street; Messrs Coutts in the Strand; Messrs Drummond & Co. Charing-cross; Messrs Backwell, Hart, Darrell, and Croft, in Pall-Mall; John Machin Esq; in Friburg-street; and, Mr William Wright, in King's square Court, Sobo square, treasurer.

Dramatic Story of the Opera of PHARNACES.

PHARNACES was King of Pontus, and married Tamiris, the daughter of Antbridates, King of Armenia, against her father's consent.

After some time, Pharnaces was attacked by the Romans under Pompey; Antbridates joining as an auxiliary, to gratify his resentment against him for marrying his daughter.

Pharnaces being at length shut up by these enemies in Sinope, his capital, determines rather to perish than fall alive into their hands; he also exacts a promise from his wife, when he is about to make a desperate sally, that she will, if he is unsuccessful, kill their little boy and herself.

Pharnaces being unsuccessful, she hid the child in a tomb belonging to the kings of Pontus, and committed the care of him to a servant in whom she could confide.

Among the prisoners that had been taken by the Romans during this contest, was Selinda, sister to Pharnaces. This lady was brought to Pompey, who Antbridates was present; Antbridates would instantly have put her to death, but Pompey, who became violently enamoured of her, interposed.

Antbridates then forced his way into the city, determined to destroy Pharnaces; he first met with his daughter Tamiris, whom he would have instantly sacrificed to his resentment, if he had not hoped first to get her to discover where she had hidden her son; he at length makes this discovery just as the child is brought from the tomb, he is called away to support his troops against a last desperate attack of Pharnaces's forces, leaving Pharnaces, Tamiris, and the child, to the care of an officer.

During this fortunate delay, Selinda improves her influence over Pompey, and obtains from him an order to restrain Antbridates from executing his cruel purpose against his son-in-law, his daughter, and his grand-child; and she also prevailed upon him to offer Pharnaces terms, and exhort him to conclude peace with the Romans. Pharnaces, however, suspecting that all the appearance of advantage and kindness in this behaviour of Pompey were only artifices to seduce him into disgrace, remains inflexible.

In the mean time, Antbridates being acquainted with Pompey's order, that he should offer no violence to Pharnaces or his family, was so enraged that he formed a design to put the whole city, Romans and all, to the sword.

This design being discovered by Pompey, Antbridates was seized; but as he had done the Romans some service and was distantly related to Selinda, Pompey no farther punished him than by taking from him the command of his troops, whom he incorporated with his own.

Pharnaces being now convinced of Pompey's sincerity and greatness of mind, accepts his mediation, concludes an honourable peace with Rome and with his own hand gives him Selinda in marriage.

Heads of the Schemes lately offered to the Publick, for framing a new Law for the better Maintenance and Regulation of the Poor.

THE Poor laws being now under the consideration of parliament several schemes have been presented

1. One for uniting several townships, and establishing one general workhouse for the whole district. 2. A scheme for levying a general tax upon the people, and applying the same according to the wants of the respective parishes, in exact proportion to the lists of the poor in each. 3.—Apportioning the waste lands all over England to the industrious poor, instead of encouraging them to depopulate their country, by removing with their families to distant colonies. 4.—abolishing law-suits on account of settlements, and settling the same by memorial before justices at the quarter-sessions, without fees. 5.—appointing certain guardians of the poor, instead of overseers, and collecting the rates by land-tax collectors, &c. without fees. 6.—by erecting cottages in every parish, with a certain allotment of fire wood to each cottage, into which as many industrious poor might be admitted rent free, as, upon exact computation, will be necessary to do the common labour in each parish; an estimate of which may easily be made at a vestry to be held for that purpose: And, 7thly, by apprehending all strolling and sturdy beggars, and shipping them off to the plantations; which would ease the public of an enormous burden, lessen the number considerably, and leave a greater proportion of the public charity to be distributed among those who should be real objects of it.—These are the heads of most of the schemes that we have yet seen.

But it may be presumed, that no law will be found adequate to the nature of the complaint, that does not make a distinction in the rank of the poor; for, what would be a relief to one, would be an intollerable punishment to another: County charity-houses would therefore bid fairest for general utility, in which the aged, the diseased, the infirm, and the helpless, might all be relieved, and accommodated according to their several wants, and all be made comfortable in their respective classes; for instance, those who have lived reputably might be appointed masters or tutors to others of inferior rank, whose morals they might be employed to correct, and whose business it should be to establish order and industry among them; this, once effected, their number would daily lessen; for none, who were able and willing to work, would do that in a house of charity, by which they subsist in a tenement of their

own. The aged, infirm, diseased, and helpless, would, by this regulation, soon be abandoned by the healthy and able: And as all who are in real want have a just claim to a public provision, that provision ought to be administered in a way the most conformable that could be to the manner in which the necessitous persons had been accustomed to live.

Mr URBAN, *Dedington, Feb. 23.*

As your benevolent correspondent, who communicated to the public an investigation of Dr Chittick's medicine in *Dr. Mag. 1763. (p. 471.)* requested those who should take the lixivium as directed by him, to communicate the event, I think myself obliged to communicate to you, and by your means to the public, my own case; and I cannot but express my surprize, at the same time, to find, that of the many, who I am sure must have made trial of his method, not one has hitherto complied with his request, to which they are certainly bound, not only in gratitude to him, but the strongest of all obligations, that of an individual to society.

I have been always subject to the strangury from a youth; and about 10 years ago my pains greatly increased, and I began to void gravel in great quantities, with constant uneasiness & aggravated symptoms during the evacuations. About five years ago, I began to void innumerable small stones, some round, some oval, but all smooth, and of a reddish colour; my pains now gradually increased, till they became almost intollerable; I had no perfect remission even in bed, and the least motion brought on a paroxysm, and bloody urine.

In this condition, I received from a friend the account to which I refer in your Magazine, and began to take the medicine as there directed, on the 31st of last October. It has been so successful with me, that I am now entirely free from pain, not only when at rest, but when I walk about; I can even ride in a chair over our rough roads, with very little uneasiness, and without making bloody water: I void neither gravel nor stone, but I observe that my water deposits a white sediment, like flour, in a very considerable quantity.

I am now near 20 years old, yet I have great hopes of a perfect cure: I shall certainly communicate to you what farther happens to me during my course of taking this medicine, which I shall continue as I began. *Yours, &c.*

Gent Mag. Feb. 1765

*The Palma Christi. or Ricinus Americanus.
commonly call'd the Castor Plant.*



An Account of the Second Volume of a new and enlarged Edition of Professor LINNÆUS's Systema Naturæ: In which is exhibited a View of the Author's System, &c. as respects the vegetable kingdom. (See an account of the first, Vol. xxiv. p. 555, Vol. xxv. p. 317.)

THE 2d tome of Professor Linnæus's new Systema Naturæ is an 8vo in which the pages are continued from the former tome, from 821 to 1384; this volume contains in a compendious manner, a view of the whole vegetable kingdom, disposed according to the system of which the author was the inventor, founded as to the classical part upon the sexes of plants; a system which is now almost universally received, and which has gained its author immortal honours. It is in this branch of the study of nature, that the illustrious Swede so eminently shines; from him botany may boast a new æra, and without derogating from the merit of former writers, it may truly be said, that it was never really reduced to a science before.

It is almost needless to urge the necessity of a method in the study of nature; it is the very soul of science, and amidst such a multiplicity of objects as the vegetable kingdom affords, all attempts towards the acquisition of knowledge without it, must end in uncertainty and confusion. We have sufficient proofs of this in the writers upon plants before the invention of systems; and we see and deplore the want of it in the loss of many valuable articles, not only in the *Materia Medica* , but in the *Pistoria* and *Tinctoria* of the ancients. Articles, whose virtues and properties appear to have been admirably well ascertained, but, which are now lost to us, for want of a more scientific arrangement of their subjects and accuracy of their descriptions.

Botanic writers have chose very different methods of arranging plants, not only before, but since the invention of systematic botany. The alphabetic has been much followed, especially in local catalogues and dictionaries. Some have disposed their plants according to their time of flowering, as *Pauli* in his *Quadripartitum Botanicum* ; *Bisler* , in the *Hortus Eysenensis* ; *Dillenius* in the *Catalogus Giffensis* ; others have arranged them according to their different places of growth; as the authors of the *Historia Lagunenensis* ; and some again according to their virtues in medicine; others observing that numbers of vegetables agreed with one another in their general habit and appearance, or had a certain harmony and proportion in the disposition and form of their roots, leaves, flowers, or fruit, in their particular mode of growing, flowering, or foliation, saw that they naturally, as it were, fell into classes according to such distinctions. Hence, their division of trees into *Pomifera* , *Prunifera* , *Bactifera* , *Nucifera* , *Glandifera* , &c. of

(*Gent. Mag. Feb. 1765.*)

plants into *Bulbosæ* , *Siliquosæ* , *Umbellifera* , *Verticillatæ* , &c. These indeed were so many classes upon which nature herself had stamped such evident characteristics, that they could not escape their notice, and we find that some of the best writers of the last century preserved them entire; such were *John* and *Caspar Bauhine* , and our own countrymen *Gerard* and *Parkinson* . In their subdivisions, or chapters, however, they so far neglected the minute parts of distinction taken from the fructification, that nothing like generical notes can be discovered in their method; so that the only resource in finding many of their plants was to read over their long and tedious descriptions, which after all were frequently insufficient to distinguish the plant sought for.

That great naturalist *Conrad Gesner* , whom *Boerhaave* very emphatically styles *Monstrum Eruditionis* , appears to have been the first who thought with any precision of a method of classing plants from the flower or fruit; he but slightly touches upon it in his epistles, he lived not to bring any thing to perfection in this way. This was reserved for *Casalpini* , who was the first author that arranged plants in a true systematic manner. He was professor at *Pisa* , and physician to Pope *Clement VIII.* and published his *Libri de Plantis* in 1583, he takes the classical characters from the fruit itself. It is wonderful that after his time, tho' so many very eminent Botanists flourished, among whom were the *Bauhines* , none ever thought of pursuing the plan he had laid down, until *Dr Morison* , and *Mr Ray* , who both published nearly together, their separate systems founded upon classical distinctions drawn from the fruit. Since their time others have laboured to bring their systems to perfection as *Kunt* , *Herman* , *Boerhaave* , &c. and *Dr Dillenius* had still farther perfected *Ray's* method as is evident from the arrangement he has given to the *British* plants, in the third edition of that author's synopsis.

The fruit of plants is not the only part upon which former authors have established their classical distribution. Several elegant systems have been formed from the flower, in considering which both the regularity or irregularity, as well as the number of the petals has been made the basis of different methods by different writers. *Ruini* , and his followers *Heucher* and *Rappius* are of this number; *Tournefort* , whose method may be allowed to be the most perfect till *Linnæus* wrote, established his classical characters upon the figure of the flower, and the orders upon the different situation of the pistil and calyx.

Besides these methods in which the authors have chiefly considered one part only, either the flower or fruit, as the basis of their classical character, several others have been invented &

which the plants are arranged as far as possible according to their natural classes. The very eminent Dr Haller, in his *Enumeratio Stirpium Helveticæ*, 1742, and in the *Hortus Gottingensis*; Dr Wachsenburg in the *Hortus Ultrajectinus* 1747, have shewn great ingenuity in the execution of different methods upon this plan; Dr Van Royen's too, in the *Prodromus Floræ Leydenfis* 1740, whose scheme seems to be less artificial, is certainly a very elegant attempt towards that *primum et ultimum* in botany. Linnæus himself attempted a natural method, but he only reduced the genera into orders; he did not venture to form a classical system on that plan.

Methods have also been formed from the different species and arrangement of the calyx in plants. Professor Magnol 1720, published on this plan, and Linnæus himself 1737, but he soon deserted it.

Every system has its advantage in some respect or other, and as all artificial methods are only so many succedanea to the natural one, a due attention to each must tend to illustrate the natural classes and pave the way for the completion of the natural scheme in botany; a perfection which if possible to be attained we must not hope to see in our days.

Linnæus is the first who constituted the *Stamina* and *Pistils* as the basis of an artificial method of arranging plants, and he tells us, in his *Classes Plantarum*, he was led to this by considering the great importance of those parts in vegetation. They alone are the essential parts necessary to fructification all others except the *Antheræ* and *Stigmata*, being wanting in some flowers, and the present philosophy of botany regards the former as the male, and the latter as the female organs of generation in plants. As each indeed they may be considered in a philosophic view, but perhaps the Linnæan system, admirable as it is, would not have been less acceptable had the classical terms been expressive only of number and situation, without regard to the offices of the parts. Ludwig, in his *Definitiones Plantarum*, where he has endeavoured to combine the systems of Rivini and Linnæus into one, has avoided this mode of expression, by substituting the terms *Monantheræ*, *Monogylæ*, &c.

Before we speak of the volume under consideration it will be proper to exhibit a compendious view of the sexual system itself. All known plants are divided by Linnæus into 24 classes, the characters of which are established upon the number or different situation and arrangement of the *stamina* or male organs; and the orders or subdivisions of these classes, as far as possible, upon the similar arrangement of the *pistils*, or female organs of generation.

The first twenty classes contain what the

as have the *stamina* and *pistils*, both within the same empalement or petals, or where those are wanting arising from the same receptacle. Of these 20, the first 10 classes proceed regularly, having so many *stamina*, as the title expresses, beginning with the *monandria* and proceeding as far as *decandria*. The 11th class is called *dodecandria*; for there are no plants yet discovered which have only eleven *stamina*. 12. *Isoandria*; such plants as have about 20 *stamina* or sometimes more, but always arising from the calyx, or corolla, and not from the receptacle. 13. *Polyandria*, such as have from twenty even to a thousand *stamina* but always arising from the receptacle. 14. *Didynamia*, such as have four *stamina*, two long and two short; the essential character of this class does not consist in the number of the *stamina*, for if so, the plants might be referred to the *tetrandria*; but in having two of the *stamina* shorter than the other; one *pistil* only, and an irregular shaped corolla. 15. *Tetradynamia*; plants with six *stamina*, four long and two short, the latter placed opposite to each other. 16. *Monadelphica*; such as have the filaments united at their base into one body. 17. *Diadelphica*; such as have the filaments united at their base into two bodies. 18. *Polyadelphia*; such as have the filaments united at their base into several bodies. 19. *Syngenesia*; such as have the *antheræ*, but not the filaments coalescing together so as to form a cylinder thro' which the *pistil* is commonly transmitted. 20. *Gynandria*; such as have the *stamina* springing from the *pistil* itself. 21. *Monœcia*; such vegetables as have separate male and female flowers on the same plant. 22. *Dioœcia*; such as have separate male and female flowers on separate plants. 23. *Polygamia*; such as have constantly besides hermaphrodite flowers, others either male or female, on the same plant. 24. This class is called *Cryptogamia*; because it contains the plants whose fructification is not yet sufficiently discovered.

The orders or subdivisions of the foregoing classes are established upon the number of the *pistils*, or female parts of generation. But this arrangement is pursued only thro' the first 13 classes; that is, so long as the classical character depends on the number of the *stamina*, so long the orders likewise depend upon the number of the *pistils*; but when situation takes place as the character of the class, then the orders are founded upon other distinctions which we shall briefly specify. The 14th class, or the *Didynamia*, is divided into *Gymnospermia*, & *Angiospermia*, the former have four naked seeds; the latter have the seeds inclosed in a *Pericarpium*, or seed vessel. 15. *Tetradynamia*, has two orders according to the size and shape of the pod or shale; *Siliculosa* short, and *Siliquosa* long shale. The orders of the three next classes, viz, the *Monadelphica*

Monogamia, *Diadelphia*, & *Polyadelphia* are taken from the number of the stamina. The orders of the *Syngenesia*, are five, in four of which the plants are *Polygamia*, and the orders arise from the different structure of the flowers, or rather floscules constituting the radius and the disk; the fifth order is *Monogamia*. 20. *Gynœdia*. Here the orders take their titles from the number of the stamina. 21, 22. *Monœcia*, *Diœcia*; in these two classes the orders take the characters of the foregoing classes of the system itself, as far down as the *Monœcia* class itself. 23. The *Polygamia*, is divided into three orders, as the plants are, *Monœcia*, *Diœcia*, or *Triœcia*. 24. The *Cryptogamia* is divided into *Pilica*, *Musci*, *Alga*, & *Fungi*.

The establishment of the two next branches of the *Linnaean* system, viz. the generical and specifical characters of plants, as they are by far the most important, so they are what the author has laboured at with unwearied and uncommon diligence, and brought them to an amazing degree of perfection; far indeed beyond what could have been expected from the labour of any one man, and who but a *Linnaeus* was capable of it.

The generical characters are established upon the assemblage of all the parts of fructification, compared together according to their number, figure, proportion, and situation. These at large make an 8vo of 500 pages, and are really the natural characters of plants, having the advantage over those of all former writers in several respects, particularly, because they are applicable to any kind of classical method that can be invented, supposing it founded on any part of the fructification; whether that be the calyx, corolla, stamens, pistils, or fruit; and whatever may be the fate of the classical part of the *Linnaean* system, there is no doubt but these generical characters will stand the test of ages, and if it will not be thought too much to say, I may add, that they must remain firm while nature herself shall endure.

Besides these natural characters at large, our author has invented, for brevity's sake, two other kinds of characters, which he calls fictitious and essential; the former serves to distinguish each genus from other genera of the same artificial order only, by enumerating the most remarkable differences in each. The essential characters, could they be investigated, are designed to distinguish the genera from one another in the natural orders, but these are discovered as yet, but in a few instances, & possibly they exist but in few; nevertheless, our author has attempted them as far as they will bear thro' his whole system, for the sake of brevity, and to save the trouble of turning over the natural characters at large.

In forming the specifick characters of plants, *Linnaeus* has taken incredible pains to fix them upon distinctions as numerous

and invariable as possible. This indeed is the ultimate intention of all method whatever, and here *Linnaeus* has done infinitely more than all who wrote before him; he has upon this plan, however, been obliged to give new specifick names to all the plants that have come to his knowledge; names not taken as had been customary, from the name of the inventor, the likeness of the plant to other species, its place of growth, time of flowering, its size, the colour of the flower, or plant, smell, taste, virtue in medicine, or any other such vague and mutable circumstance, but from some remarkable difference in the root, trunk, and particularly the leaf, the stipule, or the general foliation, ramification, or some other abiding distinction. So happily indeed are his specifick characters constructed, that they generally distinguish the plant in a few words with more precision, after having taken in the classical and generical characters, than the long and laboured descriptions of former writers.

Besides these specific characters, *Linnaeus* has invented, and, in his later works, applied what he calls trivial names to each plant; these, consist of a single epithet expressive of some more remarkable distinction of the species; as for instance, *integrifolia*, *laciniata*, *crucis*, *repens*, *aquatica*, *montana*, &c. sometimes of the name of the inventor, and where he has changed the generical name of a plant that was remarkably well known before, and especially if it is an official one, he frequently retains the old generical name as the trivial epithet. Thus the penny royal of the shops, as it really belongs to the *Mentha* genus; according to his characters, therefore he calls it *Mentha Pulegium*. The horse-rhoadish as it agrees with the genus *Cochlearia*, he calls *Cochlearia Arvensis*.

In all former editions of the *Systema Naturæ*, our author was very short as far as related to the vegetable kingdom, having after his *Clavis* & *Characteres Classici* only given the names of the genera, with their essential characters, without touching at all upon specific distinctions, that was reserved for another work, which was published in 1753, entitled *Species Plantarum*, where all the known plants are enumerated, and the most remarkable, best known, and useful synonyms are added; but in this work there are no kinds of generical characters prefixed.

The author begins this new and enlarged edition of the *Systema*, by premising a copious view of the philosophy of vegetation, and then proceeds to what he calls *Distinctio Plantæ*, sometimes analogous to what he had entitled in the former editions, *Methodus determinandi Vegetabilis*; here he introduces all the terms he makes use of, in describing plants, and by a methodical and apt distribution really exp

at the same time; this is a curious and useful addition. After this he gives the *Classis et Characteres Classium*, and then comes to the system itself.

As this volume was intended to contain all the plants hitherto known, the natural generic characters at large could not be introduced, for we have before observed that they make an 8vo volume of themselves; to supply, however, the want of these the author has here introduced the fictitious and essential characters. The former stand at the head of each class, not always according to the natural order in which they fall in the system itself, but are disposed under each order, or the subdivisions of the order, in an artificial method, the best adapted to catch the eye and facilitate the labour of the young botanist in investigating the genera. After this the author inserts the essential characters at the head of each genus, and then gives the specific characters with the trivial names as they stand in his *Species Plantarum*, except where he has seen occasion to amend them, which is the case in many instances. There are few or no synonyms introduced into this work, the plants stand under each genus, in the order in which they are found in the *Species*, and the new ones are distinguished by capitals, and arranged in their natural places under each genus.

The present work is very considerably augmented by the addition of many new genera. The last edition of our author's characters of plants, published in 1754, contains 1105 genera; in this volume they are so far enlarged as to extend to 1174. The old genera stand numbered as in the last edition of his characters, the new ones are all introduced in their proper places in the body of the work; and their natural characters described at large at the end of this volume. Our author's *Species Plantarum* comprehends almost 6000 plants; in this work there is an addition of upwards of 800 species. Varieties, which, for want of true specific characters, had almost increased the number of plants double what Linnæus thinks they really are, in this work as well as in the *Species*, are totally excluded. For these additions the author is indebted not only to many considerable works of great reputation, published since his *Species*, but also to the communications of his friends and correspondents in almost all parts of the world. Two centuries of new plants, or at least such as were unknown to him before, published in the *Amenitates Academicæ* are introduced. Our author has made great use of Rumphius's *Herbarium Ambroinense*, published in seven volumes folio, by Dr Burman of Amsterdam; of which work only the two first volumes had reached Sweden, when the *Species* was printed. The same Dr Burman has also published a collection of plants of the fa-

mous *Plumier's*, most of which were undescribed before. Dr Brogon sent our author his whole collection of *Jamaica* plants, and he has many new species from Mr Miller's elegant plates lately published. Those published by Dr Trew of Norimberg, from drawings made by that admirable artist Mr Ebrēt; Dr Ruffel's natural history of Aleppo; Dubamel's tract *De Arboribus*, and M. Allioni's Piedmont plants, have all helped to enrich our author's volume: The private communications from his friends have likewise been very considerable; to instance a few only: *Cape of Good Hope* plants from Dr Burman; *Asiatic* from Dr David Gorter, lately resident at Petersburg; *American*, from Dr Brown, Mr Miller, and Mr Ellis; *Italian* alpine plants from M. Allioni of Turin, Segner of Verona, and Dr Schmedel; southern plants of Europe, from M. Sauvages of Montpellier, from Dr Gerard, M. B. Gabriel, and others.

The excellency of all classical systems in botany is supposed to consist in their keeping together as much as possible the genera in the natural classes, and thus so far approaching to the system of nature. All artificial systems will be found, in many instances, to break the order of the natural classes, and disjoin genera which nature seems evidently to have classed together. The more simple and uniform the classical characters of a system are, the more they are likely to interfere in this respect; nevertheless it is beautiful to observe how well many of the natural classes are kept together in the sexual system, the characters of which have the advantage of being very simple, and easy to retain in the memory, and of being founded upon the parts of plants, as little subject to variation as any whatever; and, yet perfect as it may be like all other methods, it has its defects, of which no one can be more sensible, than the illustrious author himself. There are many instances of particular species which break thro' the general, and of course often the classical characters of the system itself; but for these defects there is no remedy at present, it is matter of surprize that the scheme is so far elaborated as we see it.

In this new edition, wherever the species of any particular genus breaks thro' the classical character, or that of the order, our author has mentioned it among the fictitious characters under the class or order in which the number of stamina, or pistils, entitle it to a place; this is a great help to a young botanist.

The space of time elapsed since the publication of the *Genera*, and *Species Plantarum*, has enabled our author to make numerous improvements in his system. The specific characters are frequently amended, and many removals of the genera, have been made, which greatly tend to advance the system.

system to a greater degree of perfection. Thus the genus *Samida* formerly placed among the *Dodecandria Monogynia* is here brought into the same order of the *Dicandria* class; the *Schinus* among the *Dicandria* is removed from the *Monogynia* to the *Trigynia* order; the *Spondias* from the *Buncandria trigynia*, to the *Dicandria pentagynia*; the *Bombax* from the *Polyandria monogynia* to the *Monadelphica pentandria*; the *Gundelia* among the *Syngenesia*, from the *Polygamia æqualis* to the frustrance of the same class. The *Zantoxylum* from the *Pentandria* to the *Diœcia* class; the *Fœœilla*, on the authority of Dr *Brown*, from the *Monœcia Syngenesia*, to the *Diœcia pentandria*; the *Gissampelos*, from the *Diœcia hexandria* to the *Monadelphica* of the same class; the *Aplous*, from the *Triandria* to the *Polygamia* class; the *Cuspa*, from the *Polyandria* to the *Polygamia* class; the *Minsia* genus from the *Polyandria monogynia* to the *Polygamia monœcia* class; and the *Pisonia* from the *Diœcia pentandria* to the *Polygamia diœcia*. Among these removes the most material, of which we have specified, we do not find that our author has taken notice of the *Ilex Aquifolium*, or holly, which stands in his characters among the *Tetrandria tetragynia*; whereas the observations of Dr *Martyn*, Dr *Walton*, and Mr *Miller*, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. 48, p. 613, have proved that it should have a place among the *Polygamia triœcia*.

Our author we observe has made more occasion to make removes among the plants of the *monœcia*, *diœcia*, and *polygamia* classes, than in any other part of his system, which is not to be wondered at, since observations have now confirmed it, that there are plants of those classes which in their younger state have produced only male flowers, afterwards both male and female, and at length only female. These considerations, together with the great laceration which these classes make in the natural system, would almost tempt one to wish that the genera had been disposed among the other classes as they should fall in, according to number and situation of parts.

It would be tedious were we to attempt to point out the many alterations and improvements the author has made in subdividing the orders, the genera and species and in amending the lesser branches of the system; it is sufficient to observe that the present volume may be considered as a most elaborate and compleat compendium of the science of botany, and we make no doubt will be received with great pleasure by the naturalists of all nations, and particularly by those who are attached to the *Linnean* scheme, the illustrious author of which is far above all praise that we can bestow, but we cannot help subscribing with great pleasure to that encomium which a late ingenious author thinks so justly due to his great

merit, when he says: *Nam verus stirpium carafiteres adpexit proprius, nemo majores in rei barbarie gratiam labores inivit, nemo denique mortalium per plurima secula tanta præstitit, quæ unus ille Princeps Botanicorum, cujus ænimia merita, æternumque nomen grata nunquam non agnoscat posteritas, nullaque inique lucri macula dissipabit.* — *Scopoli Præf. ad Flor. Carniolicum.*

An Account of the Oleum Palmæ Christi, or Castor Oil, a safe and efficacious Cathartic in bilious Cases, hitherto almost wholly unknown; from a Dissertation lately published by PETER CANNANE, M. D. Physician at Bath.

IT is universally allowed that nothing is more wanted in the art of healing, particularly in bilious cases, than a vegetable purgative that will act gently on the bowels in a small quantity, with little or no irritation. Four of the first medical characters now in the world have written on the *colica pillosum*, or dry belly ache, Dr *Huxham* of Plymouth, Dr *de Haën* of Vienna, Dr *Thierry* of Paris, and Dr *Tronchin* of Amsterdam. These gentlemen have unanimously agreed that the cure should be commenced with purgatives, but they knew no medicine of that class appropriated to the purpose; for those that operate principally by relaxing, if they are given in such quantities and form as seem best to answer the intention, the dose required is so large that they will frequently be rejected by the stomach; and those that operate chiefly by irritation are justly dreaded and condemned, because they draw the bowels into spasmodic contractions.

As the *oleum palmæ christi* is precisely the medicine required in this case, the making it known is a singular service to mankind. Dr *Cannane* has used it 14 years, 7 in America, and 7 in Europe, and he solemnly affirms, that except the bark in intermittent fevers, he never met with a medicine of more certain effect.

The plant from which this oil is extracted is the *Ricinus Americanus major*, caule virescente H. R. P. It is the *Nbambu guacu* of Piso, and the *Ricinus Americanus fructu rasemose hispido* of Sir *Hans Sloane*.

It is called *ricinus* because it bears a seed like a lyke, of which *ricinus* is the Latin name: It is also called *palmæ Christi* because the leaves resemble palm of the hand; it has by some been called *agnus castus*, from its quality, and by a corrupt

62 Account of the Oleum Palmae Christi, or Castor-Oil.

name its oil has been called *castor oil*. We call it the *great sponge*.

The plant grows as tall as a little tree, and is so beautiful that *Millar* says it deserves a place in every curious garden, and he planted it himself at *Chelfea**. It expands into many branches, the leaves are sometimes two feet in diameter, and the stem as large as a middle sized broom staff; towards the top of the branch it has a cluster of flowers, something resembling a bunch of grapes; the flowers are small and staminous, but on the body of the plant grow bunches of rough triangular husks, each containing three speckled seeds, generally somewhat less than horse beans; the shell is brittle, and contains white kernels of a sweet, oily, and nauseous taste.

From this kernel the oil is extracted, and if the medicine should become officinal, the seeds may be imported at a reasonable rate, as the plant grows wild and in great plenty in all the *British* and *French American* islands.

The seeds of this plant were given by *Hippocrates*, but they were sometimes very violent in their operation; and it is very remarkable that oils obtained by expression are mild and lenient, tho' the substances from which they are extracted are very acrimonious. Mustard seed, which is so acrid as to be caustic, yields an oil by expression as mild as that of sweet almonds.

The oil of the *ricinus*, or, as it is commonly called, *castor oil*, is efficacious in all obstinate constipations, and is a sovereign medicine in all bilious, calculus, and nephritic complaints, in warm bilious constitutions; but it does not succeed so well in cold phlegmatic habits.

It has been observed of oils, that in a dysentery they bind, but that in hypochondriacal affections they relax, and it has therefore been made a question whether they are laxative or astringent: But the different effects in dysenteries and hypochondriacs will be easily accounted for, if we consider that the cause of a dysentery is something acrid that vellicates the fibres of the intestines, and that mild oils obtunding the acids must prevent the irritation, and so operate as astringents, but that in hypochondriacal affections the passages of the intestines are dry and crisp, and their surfaces unequal and rough; and that as mild oils lubricate and remove the crispness and

corrugation, they must operate as laxatives.

Constitutions that are dry and hot, atrabilious and troubled with the piles, will be purged by oily medicines when the strongest draughts will produce only anxieties, sweats, and vomitings, without purgation.

Castor oil, though the most efficacious in removing the dry belly-ache, and the iliac passion, two of the most painful and dangerous disorders to which we are liable, yet is so gentle that a tea-spoonful has been given with success to infants, to lubricate the passages, and expel the meconium.

It is of the greatest efficacy in clysters, and when children cannot be made to swallow any medicine, if the navel and hypochondria be rubbed with this oil, it will produce one or two physical stools.

Given in small draughts, or by clyster, or by embrocation, it is an excellent and wonderful vermifuge: The very smell of the oil will purge some very delicate and weakly children; and, indeed, as *Boerhaave* observes, that part of a medicament which purges, bears a very small proportion to the whole mass: If *euphorbium*, or *colocynthis*, be dissolved in water, and the water be afterwards gently evaporated, so as to leave them again dry, though the mass will be scarce perceptibly lessened, yet they will have lost all the parts that rendered them purgative, and remain wholly unactive.

The manner of obtaining the castor oil by expression is this:

1 Pound the kernels in a mortar, or grind them in a mill; tie up the pounded mass in a strong thick new canvas bag, and put it into a press between 2 iron plates, squeeze it strongly, and the oil will run out in streams into the receiving vessel.

It may be procured by decoction, but then it is by no means so good.

The dose is from two to three or four spoonfulls for adults, in two spoonfulls of pepper-mint water, or the *Tinct. Stomachica* of the *London Dispensatory*.

It may be made into a *potio alba* by mixing two or three spoonfulls with a sufficient quantity of the yolk of eggs to incorporate it thoroughly, and then adding two ounces of simple, and two or three drachms of compound pepper mint water.

It may be given to children mixed with honey.

The author treats of this medicine with respect to the dry belly-ache, to fevers

fevers, bilious complaints in general, the tetanus, or cramp, the gonorrhœa, and other diseases.

I. In the dry belly-ache he says the great point is to keep the belly open, that the noxious and irritating matter contained in the intestinal canal may have a free passage out of it. Dr Cas-
wani's method, therefore, is first to open the body by an emolient clyster as follows :

R Decoll. comm. pro clyster, uncias viii.

Ol. Ricin. uncias iii.

Sapon nigri unciam ss.

Vin. Antimonial turb. dragmas vi.

Asefartid. (v. o. solut.) dragmas iii.

M. f. Enema statim injiciendum & pro re nata sug. noſtib. repetend.

After this he gives a table-spoonful of the oil, either with pepper-mint-water, or the *tinct. stomachica*, and repeats it every hour, or half hour, till it produces a stool, which the 4th spoonful generally does if it remains upon the stomach. If the stomach will not keep it he gives two ounces of the infusion of ipecacuanha, drawn from a tea-pot with boiling water (the quantity of the root he does not mention, consequently the strength of the infusion is not ascertained) this, he says, will act without much straining, and better than the powder or tincture. If after two, or three pukes the nausea continues, so that the oil cannot be kept on the stomach, he gives a neutral saline draught, with simple and compound mint-water, *in actu fermentationis sumendus*; if this does not succeed he repeats the same draught with a small pill of a grain and an half of the *Thebaic* extract, to be repeated occasionally; this seldom fails to enable the stomach to retain the oil till it has done its office.

The belly must be continued open by the following *potio alba* :

R Aq. Mentb. simpl. sesquiuunciam.

Ol. Ricin. (v. o. solut.) dragmas iii.

Aq. Mentb. spir. dragmas iii.

Syr. Alib. dragmam i.

M. f. haust. 6a quaq. hora repetend.

In the mean time the following anodyne bolus is to be freely given to take off the pain if it is great :

R Valerian filv. p. scrupulum i.

Cast. Russem. gr. v.

Extract Thebaic gr. i. syr.

Emacen gr. ss. f. bolus pro re nata sumend.

The quantity of the opium cannot be exactly ascertained, because some constitutions require more, some less.

If the patient complains of loss of

fight, great weakness in the loins, a tingling or uneasy sensation thro' the whole substance of the *medulla spinalis*, the doctor repeats the clyster before described, and orders blisters to the thighs and arms, and sinapisms to the soles of the feet, to be renewed every six hours, and the following liniment :

R Spir. volat. ammon. unciam i.

Camph. in f. v. v. f. dragmas iii.

Liniment vol. diagma vi.

Unq. Nervin unciam ss.

Pisselæ Indic.

B Ol. Palm. Christi. aa unciam i.

Bals. Peruvian uncias ii m.

F. Linimentum quo illinatur dorsum & spina dorsalis post frictions.

At the same time the *Barbadoes tar* is likewise to be taken inwardly, as there is nothing more likely to prevent the *paralysis* so often attending this disorder; and during the whole time of the paroxysm emolient embrocations of this oil, with spirits of wine, and balsam of Peru, must be often repeated, and cloths dipped in it must be applied, and tightly bound round the whole abdomen, to which bladders filled with warm water may be also applied with advantage.

After the pains are gone, the patient should carefully abstain from male liquor, and every thing that is windy.

II. In Fevers. Fevers being nothing else than a struggle of nature to throw off the morbid matter they sometimes indicate one evacuation, sometimes another.

In low nervous fevers this oil will not succeed, but in ardent and inflammatory fevers it has succeeded when nitrous medicines and James's powders have failed, giving every other day two spoonfulls of the oil, and in the intermediate days three or four spoonfulls of the castor emulsion every six hours.

The castor emulsion is made with six or eight almonds, and one castor nut stripped of its pellicle, and boiled in a pint of water.

The Doctor says, he has a servant who was some time ago taken with the worst symptoms of an inflammatory fever and sore throat, but he had reason to suspect the pain in the throat to be gouty, because one night he had a pain in his great toe, during which the other pain abated. As he had been two or three days without a stool, the Doctor gave him two spoonfulls of castor-oil in a little pepper-mint water, which produced four stools; the next morning his fever left him, and

he had a regular fit of the gout, which lasted ten days, and which he had not had for many years before.

The Doctor says, he has seen this oil cure the bilious yellow fever of the *West-Indies*; first exhibiting an emetic, then the oil and emulsion occasionally, at the same time giving diluting acids, which, especially in the beginning, are of great service.

III. Bilious disorders in general, or disorders that arise from a vitiated bile, are more effectually relieved by this oil than any other medicine, as no medicine does in the same degree cool, purge, and correct the acrimony of that humour.

IV. The *aphthæ, thrush, or sore mouth*. This disorder is chronic and acute; the chronic has been known only within a few years; it is endemial in warm climates, and seldom or never seen in cold ones, except brought thither by the patient.

The acute, which is well known in *Europe*, is commonly attended with a fever.

The cause of the chronic aphthæ is an acrid lymph, turned at length upon the whole intestinal tube. To cure this the Dr vomits with 15 grains of ipecacuanha in substance, and next day gives a full dose of the castor-oil, to be afterwards occasionally repeated in such proportions as shall be thought proper; After this the workings and efforts of nature should not be disturbed by too frequent purges, since the end is better answered by gentle diaphoretics and tempering emulsions prepared with almonds, and a small quantity of poppy-seed. The patient, during the whole cure, should take every morning and evening a pint of warm milk, in which an ounce of mutton suet has been melted; this will also perform miracles in the dysentery. When the patient complains of pains in the shoulders and feet, a perpetual blister applied to the part affected is of great service.

When the aphthæ has resisted the castor-oil, ipecacuanha, and rhubarb, it has often yielded to sorrel whey and vinegar whey. The following topical application, where the aphthæ can be touched, is almost infallible:

Mel. rosar. uncias ii.

Borac dragma iii.

Sp. Fitriol. dragmas ii.

Probably, says the doctor, if this composition was well diluted and conveyed into the stomach and intestines,

it would be as efficacious as sorrel or vinegar whey.

V. The *tetanus*. This is a continual and involuntary contraction and rigidity of all or most of the muscles in the human body. The Doctor has cured it by fomenting the præcordia, jaws, neck, and spine, with warm castor-oil, and *Barbadoes* tar, then giving two or three spoonfulls of the oil, with a clyster of the same, repeating every three or four hours emollient fermentations, and anointing the parts affected; after which he has recourse to musk and opium, having given to 20 grains of opium in 20 hours; but gives emollient relaxing clysters with the castor-oil every day to prevent costiveness.

After the cure the bark and anti-epileptics should be persisted in for some time.

A course of warm tar-water taken by half a pint morning and evening, cured a woman of the cramp, which had afflicted her several years.

VI. *Calculus complaints*. Dr Mead was of opinion that the calculus was a tartar formed in the kidneys by a preternatural coagulation; and that the proximate cause of the disease is a tartarous salt conveyed out of the blood into the small ducts of the kidneys. This notion of the disease indicates two intentions of cure; 1. to prevent the salts from shooting into chrystals; 2. to keep the chrystal from coalescing into a stone. To prevent the chrystallization of the salts, lixivial salts, or the lees of soap seem to be extremely proper: To prevent the coalescence of the chrystals, oily medicines are peculiarly adapted, and of these the castor oil is most efficacious. The treatment of the stone is very different in the fit and out of it. In the fit the inflammation is to be taken off the parts by bleeding, and by emollient and turpentine clysters with castor-oil, the same oil taken internally and warm baths. After the fit recourse must be had to lithontriptics and diuretics. The lixivium saponaceum diluted in ale or veal broth, and the castor-oil blended, have cured, says the Doctor, many calculous complaints. He adds, that Dr *Chittick's* medicine, which he believes to be soap-lees (*See Vol. xxxiii. p. 471. and Vol. xxxiv. p. 207, 331.*) never performed any cure but what the castor-oil in the fit, and the lixivium out of it has executed and will execute.

Out of the fit the Doctor gives twice a week

a week two or three spoonfulls of the oil, and in the intermediate days gives at first 10 drops of the lixivium in a pint of ale, or veal broth.

Sometimes he gives instead of it the oyster-shell lime-water, and he adds, that lime-water is a powerful remedy against miscarriages in women. The Dr is of opinion that the castor-oil has a lithontriptic quality. For the sake of those who greatly dislike its smell and taste, a few drops of the oil of roses, or a few spoonfulls of rose-water may be added in the beating up the seeds or nuts into a paste. This will rarify the oil, facilitate its extraction, add to its colour, and correct its taste. This is a secret first communicated by Dr Westmacott in his *Scripture Herbal*, in the use of the expressed oil of sweet and bitter almonds.

The Doctor takes this opportunity to acquaint his *West Indian* readers, that they have an excellent medicine for all gravelly complaints in what is called the *bottle cod root*, a species he supposes of the *raphanus*, or *raphanoides*, which has all the pungency of the *raphanus*, or *borso-radish*, and all the mucilaginous property of the marsh-mallows.

VII. *Gonorrhœa* and *fluor albus*. In these disorders castor-oil will not only purge but mend the habit; it will prove an excellent balsamic, and may be taken combined with aromatics, and in some cases with calomel.

Women who are thin and apt to be cotted are often miserably afflicted by an obstruction from an indurated matter in the colon, perceptible even to the touch, and sometimes mistaken for the placenta, or the spleen. This obstruction can be removed only by lenient purges, for if drastics are given, vomitings, cholics, and hysterics will ensue. In this case a spoonful of castor-oil taken by the mouth, and four or five spoonfulls thrown up in the form of a clyster, will certainly expel the infection.

In *gonorrhœas* it answers the same end as *capivi*.

In all pectoral and consumptive cases it is the best and softest purge that can be taken. In the *West Indies* the patient should at the same time take an infusion or decoction of the wild liquorish, or bead-vine, sweetened with the syrup of calabash.

We have nothing in *Europe* comparable to the last medicine in consumptive cases.

The castor-oil given in small quan-

ties, and assisted by proper diluents, will become aperient and deobstruent, and may be rendered either sudorific or diuretic; its use, therefore, in many chronic cases is evident.

Lastly, the castor-oil is an excellent purge in the gout, and has been used externally in dropical cases with success, for rubbed over the abdomen, after a few drastics, especially the *elaterium*, it has produced a great and sudden discharge of urine.

Upon the whole, it is not the doctor's intention that this medicine should be considered as a catholicon. It will, like all others, be excellent or otherwise, as it is well or ill applied.

Persons afflicted with bilious disorders, acute fevers, inflammatory diseases, and all of warm bilious constitutions, will find great benefit from the use of it. On the contrary, persons afflicted with cold disorders, cachexia, leucophlegmatia, and dropical complaints should by no means take it, for in those disorders and constitutions it will cause spasms, and sometimes convulsions.

Some Account of a Work lately published, entitled, A Revival of SHAKESPEAR'S Text.

THIS is an attempt to restore the text of *Shakespeare* where it has been injured, not only by the ignorance or negligence of editors, or printers, but by the innovations of critics. The author says, he has carefully collated Mr *Pope's* and Mr *Tibbald's* editions, has considered the criticisms of Dr *Warburton*, now Bishop of *Gloucester*, the remarks of Mr *Upton*, Mr *Johnson's* remarks on *Macbeth*, and *Tibbald's Shakespeare restored*, with some pieces of less importance.

Where the text is obscure, and supposed therefore to be corrupt, he has admitted such emendations as appeared to him to restore the true reading, when any such were to be found; when they were not, he has endeavoured to supply the defect by conjectures of his own, and when the text has appeared to him to have been unjustly charged with obscurity, he has defended it from alterations, by shewing that no alteration was necessary.

The following specimens may both entertain the reader, and enable him to form a judgment of this work.

TEMPEST. ACT I. Scene 2.
(The old reading.)

Who having, in truth, by tel
Made such a sinner of his men
To credit his own lie, he did b

WARBURTON'S Edition.

Who having un'o truth by telling oft

HAMMER'S Edition.

Who loving an untruth and telling't oft.

The author of the *Revival* objects to the first emendation, because he says to make a man's memory a sinner unto truth is strange English; and because the nominative one, with its adjective or participle, and their connecting pronoun relative, *who having made*, are left destitute of any corresponding verb to which they may be referred. To the second he objects, because it wants the necessary appearance of probability. He supposes, therefore, that a line has been dropped, and that the passage is corrupt besides. The defect he does not presume to supply.

But with respect to his objections against the emendation in Warburton's edition, if he recollects that *as I am a sinner to God*, is still a very common expression, he will not think the expression, *a sinner unto truth*, so strange; and upon a review of the passage perhaps, he will think that the verb *believe*, at the end of the 4th verse, is the verb corresponding with the nominative one, its adjective or participle, and their connecting pronoun relative.

He believed, he was indeed, the Duke, like one who having made his memory so great a sinner to truth, by the frequent repetition of a lie, as to credit it.

To make the construction perfect, it is confessed that the participle *having*, should be changed into the preterit *had*; but such inaccuracies are by no means proofs of corruption in Shakespeare's text.

SCENE VI. Old Edition.

Miranda to Prospero of Ferdinand.

Make not too rash a trial of him, for
He's gentle and not fearful.

Hammer.] He's gentle though not fearful.

REVISAL.

Make not too harsh a trial of him; for
He's gentle and not fearful

Not fearful, not one from whom any mischief is to be feared. This sense, with the emendation, seems to be countenanced by the circumstances of the parties.

ACT IV. SCENE 3. Old Edition.

Thy banks with pioned and swilled brims.

Moxon edit.] Tulip'd brims,

Revival.] Lillied brims.

Lilies are known to grow on the
sides of rivers,

"By sandy London's lillied banks."

Milton's Arcades.

Shakespeare adds, that these flowers were strewed on the banks of the river to make garlands, which justifies the alteration of *swilled* to *lillied*, for lillies were applied to this use.

In twisted bands of lillies knitting

The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.

Milton's Mase.

Tulips never grow on the banks of rivers, nor do they appear ever to have been used in garlands, for which the brittleness of their foot stalks renders them unfit.

ACT V. SCENE II.

Prospero, speaking of spirits.

Weak masters though ye be.

The author of the *Revival* says, he suspects that Shakespeare wrote *ministers*, and so he will find others have suspected if he looks into Hammer, where it is so printed. He has throughout his work offered many emendations as his own, which are to be found in Hammer.

ACT V. SCENE 3.

All Editions. Ariel singing.

In a cowslip's bell I lie:

There I couch when owls do cry.

On the bat's wing I do fly,

After summer merrily.

Revival.] Mr Warburton has proved from fact and the authority of Shakespeare, that *winter* is the season when owls do cry; Ariel says here, that he *flies after the summer*; therefore he does not *when owls do cry*, lie in the cowslip. The passage, consequently, to render it consistent, should be pointed thus:

In a cowslip's bed I lie:

There I couch. When owls do cry

On the bat's wing I do fly,

After summer merrily.

Merry Wives of Windsor. AE. II. Sc. 6.

Old Editions.

Heft to Ford and Shallow.] Will you go on
G. hearts?

Warburton's.] Will you go on, Heris?

Heris is an old Scotch word for master.

Tibbald's.] Will you go on here?

Hammer.] Will you on, Mynbeers?

Revival.] Will you go on, hearts?

H Hearts is an expression suited to the jovial character of mine host, and when spelt the ancient way, *berts*, is very like the old corrupt reading.

Mea-

Measure for Measure.

ACT I. SCENE 2. *Old Edition.*

The Duke to Angelo.

We have with a prepar'd and *leaven'd* choice
Proceeded to you.

WARBURTON.

We have with a prepar'd and *leav'd* choice.

REVISAL.

We have with a prepar'd *unleaven'd* choice.

Unleaven'd means unbiassed, incorrupt. The word *leaven* in Scripture, whence it is borrowed, means something corrupt and amiss.

AS II. Scene 3. *Escalus to Froth.*

Master Froth, I would not have you acquainted with *tappes*; they will draw you master Froth, and you will hang them.

Revised.] The author says this is unintelligible, and supposes *Shakespeare* wrote *hang* on them: that is, you will be reduced to a dependancy upon them.

ACT V. Scene 7. *Old Editions.*

Duke to Angelo.

Look that you love your wife; her worth
worth your's.

HAMMER and WARBURTON.

Her worth *works* yours.

Revised.] Her worth's worth your's.

Much ado about nothing.

ACT V. Scene 1. *Old Editions.*

Leonato to Antonio,

If such a one will smile and stroke his beard
And sorrow *snaps*: cry hem! when he
should groan,
Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune
drunk.

Warburton.] And sorrow *waives*.

Thibault.] And sorrow *waifs*; i. e. combat
or strive against.

Revised.] And, *forrowing*, cry hem, when
he should groan.

i. e. while he is under the influence
of sorrow, disguise it.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr URBAN, London, Feb. 12. 1765.

I read with much curiosity the account of a disorder in the ear, as given by M. *Bertrand* in your last Magazine, p. 29; as it is the only case which has occurred to me, in any measure resembling my own; from which however it differs in two essential particulars: The first of which is the alternate succession of a discharge, and the inflammatory symptoms upon its stopping; and, secondly, the generation of worms in the auditory cavity.

With respect to this latter circumstance, I know not to whom we are

indebted for the note subjoined to this case, whether it was found in the *French* account, or added by the *English* editor; but I must take the liberty to say, the writer shews a disposition to supply by faith, the deficiencies not only of reasoning, but of observation.

He grants, it is true, the conclusion, that when we see animals propagate the usual way, the parent animal was itself so produced; but the wonder follows 'yet creatures abound in the world, which we do not know to be so produced.' True, but

there is some difference between this, and a knowledge that they are not so produced. It is true we are not so well acquainted with the love adventures of microscopic objects as we are with those of animals more proportioned to our visual organs; but we perceive the analogy hold in all the species whose actions are visible to us.

If the bull reigns sultan of the meadow, our house flies have their frisking times: Therefore there is sufficient foundation for extending the analogy to those tribes where observation will not carry us. It is true we cannot reason upon the first origin of

the *animalcula* in *semine masculino*, nor the *ascarides*; but the invariable existence of the species, argues a regular mode of production: Add, that some unfortunate subjects have been troubled with peculiar worms in the stomach, some with legs like *effa*, which,

while we pretend to reason, can be no otherwise accounted for, than by the accidental swallowing of particular spawn. Of this, I once heard an instance attended with more circumstances than I can now recollect, in a young woman who lived some time in a lone farm house, where they were supplied with water from the moat which surrounded it. The growth of such spawn in so strange a place as the human stomach, may be an extraordinary circumstance, but when once effected, the animals may be much altered in their natures, and become a peculiar species adapted to the place they then inhabit. This, however, is but attempting to support one

testis, whereas admitting equivocal generation, is having *true* to support.

Neither will this appear begging too much, when, in the vegetable world, we see the extraordinary effects of culture. We see vegetables so improved as hardly to admit a comparison with their wild parents, and upon neglect, we see as remarkable a degeneracy.

What

What a variety of fruits owe their artificial existence to the practice of engrafting! an existence so foreign to the parent stocks, that a repetition of the same art on every tree only upholds them! I shall not pursue so plain an argument farther; but will only produce another quotation from this note, where the writer says that 'we cannot conceive how from the corruption of the seed of a plant, another plant can be produced'; for myself I answer that I cannot; possibly a text may be brought in evidence, but, it is much to be questioned whether the philosophical principles of vegetation were revealed to the inspired penmen any more than a knowledge of alchemy.

That a fortuitous association of matter, should ever unite, organize, and assume the form of an animal; and that such animals *so produced*, should resemble each other so as to obtain generical names, is a mountain too great for my faith to remove. Gentlemen who can admit *this*, will not surely find any absurdity in receiving the notion of *material intelligence*: There being fewer data for the former opinion, than arguments favourable to the latter.

The poor girl whose case is related, had a running ear. In her country situation she might not have, nor does it appear she had, a constant care taken of it as to the keeping it stopped with lint; and, while the attended country work, there is nothing extravagant in the supposition that some fly might have deposited its eggs there, as well as in any other putrid place, which flies are very alert in finding out. It is not to be supposed that the instance related was the only time of her sleeping in the fields, and the sun which then beat so hot on her head, might prove as cherishing to these worms, as hurtful to the child's head, considered independently of each other; but when we consider *where these worms were*, the effects will not discredit the supposition. So that this case does not appear to need equivocal generation being called in to assist in accounting for it.

Disorders in the ear happen no doubt as frequently as in other parts, though seldom communicated to the public, and as seldom happening within the acquaintance of the particular patients. It would not be barren of consolation and improvement, if those your readers affected with habitual

communicate their cases to each other thro' the medium of your magazine; to induce others therefore to this communication, I will begin with my own.

At about four years of age, I am told, I had for some days a pain in my head, which was succeeded by a small discharge from my left ear. This running continued until about my eleventh year, when, whether it was in consequence of a crisis in this disorder, or from an accidental cold which co-operated with it, does not appear, I was attacked with a violent fever, attended with a delirium, which reduced me to an extremity beyond all expectation of recovery. In this dangerous way, I continued near three months; Dr Mead prescribed for the fever, and several surgeons inspected my ear, the discharge from which, contrary to the French case, was during the whole time so copious as to need dressing more than once every day with lint, and a folded rag tied over the whole orifice; but, happily I believe for me, none of them chose to meddle with it. At last, to the discredit of several of their prognostications, I was so obstinate as to get on my legs again, to the surprise of every one. I am not able to give particular circumstances, as I was then so very young, and for part of the time in a state of insensibility, but the discharge from my ear still continued, and more in quantity than before the illness attacked me.

Soon after my recovery two or three pieces of flesh were said to have come from my ear at different times, but whether they were really so, or coagulations of matter, I cannot determine. What, however, is more extraordinary, I have now in my possession a piece of bone which came from it. I am not anatomist sufficient to attempt a technical description of it, but the nearest similitude I can find for it, is the hollow tang of a large tooth or grinder, but with more cavity in it, as it is as thin as paper. The apex of it is very blunt, and within is parted so as to end in a double cavity; its external appearance is rough like a crumb of dried bread, its length is about a quarter of an inch.

I am now about thirty two years of age; the discharge continues tolerably regular, and but trifling, so that fresh lint every morning is the chief trouble it gives me, though it has two or three times run bloody, but that is

Analogy between Milton's Paradise Lost, and the Scripture. 69

some years since. I am apt sometimes to be vapourish, and apprehensive of some speedy decay in my head, which I now can scarce think to be a *sound* one; but I have nothing but reflexions on past occurrences to urge, as I thank God, I enjoy common faculties as freely as my neighbours. The running is but slight, and seems to be in a settled way so as only to resemble a small issue, and may probably preserve me from other ailments. I will, however, keep the *faculty* from me as long as I can. Though I am totally and I believe irrecoverably deaf on that side, for this bone is doubtless part of the organ of hearing, yet no one can tell I am under such circumstances, as I am not particularly deaf on the whole; the other ear being quickened by the loss of its companion, and being more exercised. My defect in hearing is most sensible to me in walking the streets, when the noise of the carriages is on my right side, when it deprives me of all ambulatory conversation; for this reason I am often unmannerly enough to take the wall when it suits me, and I can take that freedom. This, however I cannot do in all circumstances, so that a lady of my acquaintance used to say, that when I went up *Cheapside* I could hear very well, but that when I went down *Cheapside* I could not hear a word she said. I am yours, &c. I. N.

MR URBAN,

A Pamphlet has lately fallen into my hands, entitled, 'A letter concerning Epic poems, taken from Scripture History, in which the propriety of Milton's machinery in *Paradise Lost*, and Mr Addison's defence of it, are called into question.' Notwithstanding my partiality to these admired authors, I must own myself incapable of answering some of the objections which the letter-writer brings against them. One of his principal arguments is contained in the following passage, upon which I shall be glad to see the observations of some of your correspondents.

'With respect to the incidents of these poems in particular, it may be further urged, that although Milton and Gesner had not only a very few circumstances upon which to raise their poems, but were also to proceed with the greatest caution in every thing that they added out of their own invention, yet, notwithstanding all the restraints they were under, both the one and the other has filled

his story with so many surprizing incidents which bear so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy writ, that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous.'

As this argument seems plausible at first sight, and is calculated to raise suspicions in us of our own judgement, if we dissent from it, there is a necessity of considering it with attention.

Now it is evident that this method of reasoning by analogy, concerning the divine conduct, will be apt to lead us into dangerous mistakes. Incidents of our own invention may appear similar to those recorded in scripture, & yet in some circumstances that are concealed from our knowledge, may be materially different. For tho'

we see enough to convince us that the general aim of our Creator is to promote our happiness, yet our conceptions are in many particulars too weak to discover the particular motives of his actions, and too limited to comprehend the relation they bear to other parts of his universal and everlasting government. We may, indeed, justly argue by analogy, from the natural to the moral world, from the works of Providence to the works of Grace; for we here proceed on facts, not on the visions of fancy; we trace out a consistency of the divine will in matters of reason and of revelation, and shew there are parallel difficulties in both, arising from our ignorance. But the case is widely different when we substitute imaginary incidents instead of the real ones, and vindicate the propriety of them from their supposed similarity to the other. Besides, it would not, I believe, be impossible, tho' the task might appear too invidious, to point out several incidents in these poems, in Milton especially, that are so far from having a close analogy with what is delivered in holy writ, that in reality they have no analogy with it at all. And setting aside these considerations, it is not easy to determine how far invention, the poet's peculiar province, extends when it is circumscribed by the Christian system. For it may be questioned whether fiction is at all allowable when the Divine

Being is the subject of it

I am,

Mr URBAN,

H—rb—b, Feb. 11, 1765.

THE following TABLE, containing a compleat comparative View of the English gold Coinage, I must desire you to insert it in your valuable Collection. The Materials of it were collected from the same Authors that are mentioned in my Letter before the Table of the English Silver Coins published in your last November Mag. p. 509, with which Table this is closely connected, as will appear from the Titles of the 9th and 10th Columns, and from the Notes.

I remain your constant reader, GOTHICK.

A TABLE exhibiting the Standard, Weight, Value, and a comparative View of English Gold Money from K. WILLIAM I. Ann. 1066, to K. GEORGE III. Ann. 1764.

Years of the Kings and Queens Reigns, or the Dates of the several Mint Indentures.	Standard of the gold at each period.	Number of Pounds, &c. the pound Troy of standard gold has been coined into.	The Value or number of pounds, &c. the oz. troy has been coined into.	The Value of 20 shillings of coin'd gold at each period in our present money.	The proportion of the same to shillings.	Proportion between the current value of the pound troy of standard gold.	The proportion of fine silver to fine gold at each period.
Fine gold Alloy.							
Ann. Regnum. A.D.	Oz. dw. gr.	oz. dw. gr.	£ S D	£ S D	£ S D		
William I. 1066	11 18 18 0	1 6	(a)	(b)			
William II. 1087	11 18 18 0	1 6	9 0 0	15 0 1	5 12 8	5.63414	9.0000
13th Edw. III. 1345	11 18 18 0	1 6	15 0 0	1 5 1	3 7 7	3.38048	14.8148
18th, same - 1345	11 18 18 0	1 6	13 3 4	2 0 1	3 17 0	3.85118	13.0041
20th, same 1347	11 18 18 0	1 6	14 0 0	1 3 5	3 12 5	3.62194	12.4444
27, 30-37, & 40th, do. 1373							
18th Richard II. 1395	11 18 18 0	1 6	15 0 0	1 5 1	3 7 7	3.38048	12.0000
and 3d Henry IV. 1402							
9th Henry V. 1422	11 18 18 0	1 6	16 13 4	1 7 11	3 0 10	3.04243	11.1111
1st & 39th H. VI. 1461	11 18 18 0	1 6	22 10 0	1 17 8	2 5 0	2.25365	12.0000
4th same - 1466	11 18 18 0	1 6	16 13 4	1 7 11	3 0 10	3.04243	11.1111
4th Edw. IV. 1465	11 18 18 0	1 6	20 16 8	1 14 10	2 8 8	2.43394	11.1111
5th, 11, 16, & 22d do. 1482							
1st Richard III. 1483	11 18 18 0	1 6	22 10 0	1 17 8	2 5 0	2.25365	12.0000
& 9th Hen. VII. 1494							
1st and 23d Henry VIII. 1509	11 18 18 0	1 6	27 0 0	2 5 2	1 17 6	1.87804	12.0000
1st & 23d same 1532	11 0 0 1	0 0	25 2 6	2 5 8	1 17 2	1.85971	11.1666
34th same 1543	11 10 0 0	10 0	28 16 0	2 10 1	1 13 11	1.69614	12.0000
36th, same 1545	11 0 0 1	0 0	30 0 0	2 14 6	1 11 1	1.55750	12.5000
37th, same 1549							
1st & 2d Edw. IX. 1549	10 0 0 0	0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 3	1.41591	12.5000
3d same 1550	11 0 0 1	0 0	34 0 0	3 1 9	1 7 5	1.37426	9.4444
4th same - 1551	11 18 18 0	1 6	28 16 0	2 8 3	1 15 2	1.76066	8.0000
6th, same 1553	11 18 18 0	1 6	36 0 0	3 0 3	1 8 2	1.40853	12.0000
6th, same 1553	11 0 0 1	0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 3	1.41591	11.0000
1st Mary I. 1553	11 18 18 0	1 6	36 0 0	3 0 3	1 8 2	1.40853	12.0000
2d Elizabeth 1560	11 0 0 1	0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 3	1.41591	11.0000
2d & 33th same. 1594							
19th & 16th, Do. 1578	11 18 18 0	1 6	36 0 0	3 0 3	1 8 2	1.40853	12.0000
43d, same 1601	11 18 18 0	1 6	36 10 0	3 1 1	1 7 9	1.38924	11.7741
44d, same 1601	11 0 0 1	0 0	33 10 0	3 0 10	1 7 10	1.39477	10.8064
1st James I. 1603	11 0 0 1	0 0	37 10 0	3 8 2	1 4 11	1.24600	12.0967
2d, same 1604	11 0 0 1	0 0	37 4 0	3 7 7	1 5 1	1.25604	12.0000
3d, same 1605	11 18 18 0	1 6	40 10 0	3 7 10	1 5 0	1.25203	12.0645
10th, same 1613	11 18 18 0	1 6	44 0 0	3 13 8	1 3 0	1.15143	14.1935
10th, same 1613	11 0 0 1	0 0	40 18 4	4 3 14	1 2 10	1.14195	13.1935
2d Charles I. 1647	11 18 18 0	1 6	44 10 0	3 14 6	1 2 9	1.13948	14.3548
12th Charles II. 1661	11 0 0 1	0 0	41 0 0	3 14 6	1 2 9	1.13963	13.2258
2d Charles I. 1671	11 0 0 1	0 0	44 10 0	4 0 10	1 1 0	1.05000	14.3548
22d Charles II (c) 1685	11 0 0 1	0 0	47 16 9	4 6 11	0 19 6	.976743	15.4314
1st James II. 1685							
William III. 1701	11 0 0 1	0 0	46 14 6	4 11	1 0 0	1.00000	15.0725
1st III. 1763							

NOTES.

NOTES.

(a) The standard of gold is commonly estimated by carats, but in this table I made use of Troy ounces, penny-weights, and grains, for that purpose, as being more generally understood; However, it may be remarked here, that a carat is not any certain quantity, or weight, but a 24th part of any quantity or weight; the mint-men and goldsmiths divide the carat into four equal parts, which they call carat-grains, or grains of a carat, and this grain is divided into two-eighths, and each of these eighths into two-sixteenths, each of which are again divided into two thirty-two parts of the carat. Thus in the foregoing table,

os. dwts. gr.	Car- rafts	Carat grains	Eights	os. dwts. gr.	Car- rafts	Car gr.	Eights
11 18 18	in the co- lumn of fine gold is equal to	23	3	0 1 6	in the col. of alloy is equal to	0 0	1
11 10 0		23	0	0 10 0		1 0	0
11 0 0		22	0	1 0 0		2 0	0
10 0 0		20	0	2 0 0		4 0	0

So in our present gold coin the standard is 22 carats of pure gold, and two carats of other metal, as standard silver, or equal parts of silver and copper, or all rose copper; these two carats are called Alloy. The first guinea, viz. those of Charles II. and James II. were generally alloyed with standard silver, but those of William III. and since, are alloyed with silver and copper, and the goldsmiths commonly alloy their gold with all copper. Hence the different colours of gold.

(b) Most authors have been of opinion that there was no gold coined in England before A.D. 1245, the 18th Edward III. VI; but this has of late been controverted. (See an excellent dissertation on this subject by that learned antiquarian the Rev. Samuel Pegge, A.M. printed at London in 1755, in 4to. entitled, *A series of dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon remains*, &c.—Consult also the *Gen. Mag.* Vol. xvi. p. 285, 466. and Vol. xvii. p. 499, 500, upon this subject.)

(c) It is proper to observe here, that in 1671 the 2nd Charles II. the pound, or 12 ounces of standard gold (viz. 11 ounces fine gold, and 1 ounce alloy) was coined into 44 pieces and a half, (each weighing 5 penny-weights, 9.438 grains) which were called guineas, (because the gold of which they were coined was brought from the Guinea coast in Africa) and their current value was fixed at the same time at 20 shillings each; and about 1690, the 2d William III. the same pieces was raised by proclamation to 21s. and 6d each, at which value they continued (except in the instances mentioned in the next paragraph) till 1717, the 3d George I. when they were by another proclamation reduced to 21 s. each, which is their present current value; their standard and weight have always been and still continues the same.

In 1695 the English silver money was so much reduced by clipping, &c. that a guinea was worth or went for 30 shillings of this clipped silver (or rather 30 shillings sunk by clipping, &c. to a guinea, 21s. and 6d.) but in a few months an act of parliament reduced them to 28 shillings, and soon after to 26 shillings, and in a few weeks after to 22 shillings, and when the new coined silver began to circulate (which it did the same year) they presently sunk to their former value of 21s. and 6d. each: But as each of these variations were of so short continuance, I did not insert them in the table.

During the debates in parliament concerning the proposed re-coining of the silver money, the following computation of the value of silver money coined in the reigns of Q. Elizabeth, K. James I. and K. Charles I. was published in *An essay for the amendment of the silver coin*, London, printed in 1695.

	£	s	d
The author computes that the silver sterling monies coined in the reign of Q. Elizabeth (exclusive of some base Irish monies) amounted to	463	19	32 3 2½
The silver monies coined in the reign of K. James I. are computed at	170	000	0 0
In King Charles I.'s reign was coined of silver money	8776	44	10 3
Then he considers how far this sum is to be abated	15109	476	13 5½

First, all Q. Elizabeth's crowns, half-crowns, groats, quarter shillings, half groats, three-half-penny pieces, three-farthing pieces, and half-pence, are wholly sunk.

Secondly, great numbers of her shillings and six-pences are melted down or lost.

Thirdly, the crowns, groats, two-pences, pence, and half-pence of King James I. and King Charles I. are quite gone; with many of their half-crowns, shillings, and six-pences; so that he reckons there was not left above a third part of the whole, coined in those three reigns, which makes

To this he adds the unmelted coins of K. Charles II. K. James II. and K. William III. which he supposes to amount to about

So the whole of the silver money, clipped and unclipped, hoarded & current, then was

Of this sum he reckons four millions consisted of clipped money, and the remaining million 82 hundred thousand pounds to be unclipped and lying in hoards, or current, in the remote counties.

The author proceeds to compute how far the clipped pieces may have been diminished weight. In order to this he observes, that one hundred pounds sterling in £1—

the standard of the mint, ought to be 32 pounds, three ounces, 1 penny-weight. Now there had been brought in promiscuously, in the months of May, June, and

72 Some Account of two Grave Stones lately discovered.

bags of one hundred pounds each, which five hundred seventy-two bags according to the standard should have weighed Troy weight	18451 6 16 8
But upon examination they weighed only	9480 11 5 9
Deficiency in the 572000l.	8970 7 11 8
The weight of one hundred pounds sterling according to the mint	32 8 1 12
The medium of the weight of each hundred pounds of the clipped money	16 8 18 0
The medium of the deficiency	15 6 3 12

Hence it appears that the current silver coins were diminished near one half, about the proportion of 10 to 22; consequently if there were four millions of clipped money to be re-coined, it would make but about two millions, so that there would be a loss of about that sum. The real loss proved to be 2,100,000l.

Formerly there was in England, as there are still in other countries, what we call the rights of feignorage and brassage; but since the 13th of Charles II. 1667, there is nothing taken either for the king, or for the expences of coining, it having been settled by act of parliament that all money should be struck at the publick expence (which is defrayed by a duty of 10s. per ton on wine, beer, and brandy imported, called the coinage duty) so that weight is returned for weight, (in proportion to their standards) to all persons who carry their gold and silver to the Tower.

In our present coinage,

Fine silver to sterling silver is in value

As 1 to .9250.

And sterling silver to fine silver is in value

As 1 to 1.081081081.

Fine gold to standard gold is in value

As 1 to .91667, or as 24 to 22.

And standard-gold to fine gold is in value

As 1 to 1.090909090.

The specific gravity of fine gold is 19285, and of our present standard or coined gold, 19732, from an actual trial of 20 guineas of different dates.

The specific gravity of fine silver, is 10437, and of our present standard or coined silver is 10360, from an actual trial of six crown-pieces of different dates.

In both the tables, in the column entitled, *Anni Regnorum*, there is two Roman numerals fixed to the several names of Edward; the first or uppermost of which denotes the number of kings of that name since the Conquest, and the other the number of kings of the same name from Egbert, first monarch of all England; which distinction is proper to be observed.

Remarks on two curious Grave-stones discovered lately in removing some Rubbish in the Church-yard of St Peter in Monmouthshire, now the Seat of Mr Lewis.

Mr UREAN,

ST. PETER, that is St Pierre, as is evident from the Latin *St Petri Ecclesia**, is a parish in Monmouthshire, situate on the estuary of the river Severn, a little South of Chepstow, and is now the seat of Mr Lewis. In the removing of some rubbish this summer in the church-yard of this place, an ancient grave-stone was discovered, of which Mr Perry of Liverpool was pleased to send me a very neat and elegant drawing, with leave of communicating it to the publick, attended with some necessary remarks, by means of your valuable miscellany.

The inscription is in old French, and in rhyme as I apprehend; and this will appear by the distribution of it on the Plate annexed.

The sense of it is this: 'Here lies the body of *Urian de Senepere*; pray for him heartily, that *Jesus*, for the sake of his passion, would grant him pardon of his sins. Amen. R. P.'

The observations I have to make on this stone and its inscription are as follows:

The inscription begins evidently at the two dots adjoining to the right arm of the cross; and whereas it might be expected there should be a cross in that place, thus +, as is usual in such inscriptions, and even upon coins, I look upon it that the large cross *batonne fêché*, with which the whole stone is covered, supplies the place of it; insomuch that in fact the cross, that necessary appendix of funeral monuments, is not absent.

As I take this tomb-stone to be as old as K. Edward I. when sur-names were by no means general, and Christian names were consequently of the greatest importance, and seldom or never omitted, I have divided the letters of the first line in this manner, LE CORS V DE SENE PERE; taking the V, that is U, for the initial letter of *Urian*, it appearing from Sir William Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, p. 126, and 358, edit. 1730, that *Urian de St Pere*, Knt. lived in the reign of Henry III. and dying 3 E. I. left issue by his wife Margaret a son named *Urian*, who was also a knight, and 16 years of age when his father died. He left issue *John de St Pere* 8 E. III. who was probably the last male heir of his family of that line, for *Isabella de St Pere*, his sister and heiress, about 30 E. III. was married to Sir Walter Coke-

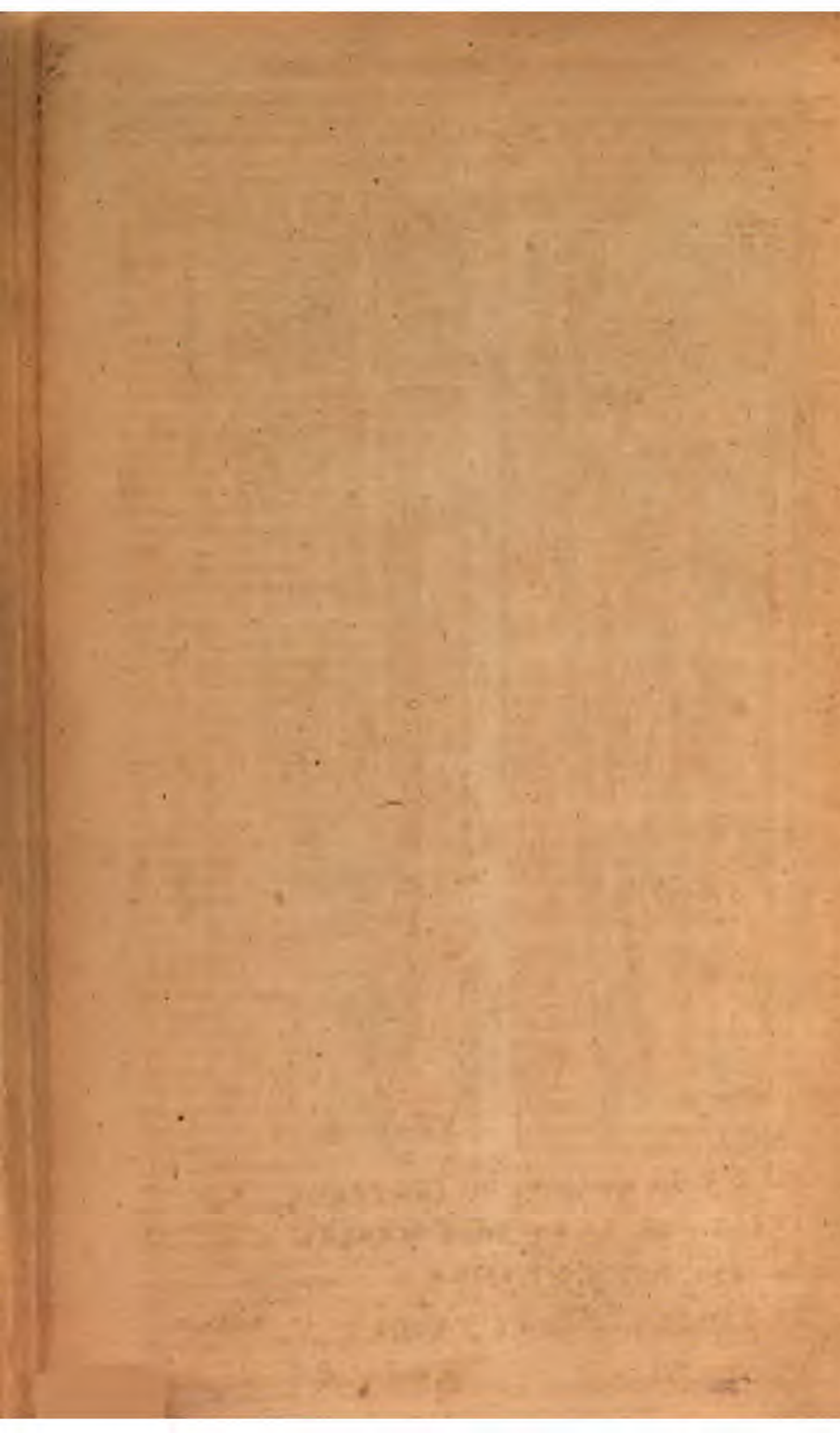
* See *Bellon's Falor*.

*Representation of two Grave Stones, lately discovered
in a Church Yard, in Monmouthshire.*



Scale of an Inch to a Foot

ICI GZ LE CORS V. DE SENEPERE
PREEZ PVR LI EN BONE MANERE
DE IESV PVR SA PASIVN
DE PHECEZ LI DONC PARDVN
AMEN



for, *Knt.* who died 6 H. IV. However I suppose that in reading you are to say *U*, and not *Urian*, the metre requiring you to do so.

This person, *Urian de Senepere*, was probably lord of the manor of *St Pere*, though Sir *Wm Dugdale* does not tell us this; he being of that ilk, as the *Scotch* would express it; that is, *Senepere* of *Senepere*; 'tis no objection to his rank that he lies buried in the church-yard, for great persons in this age were often entombed in that place; and the sword plainly shews he was a military person, and of the rank and condition of a knight, as we learn from *Dugdale*, *Urian* was. The name is evidently the *French* translation, though so incorrectly spelt, of *De Sancto Petro*, which was the true name of this place, as we are assured by its being written formerly *St Petri Ecclesia*, or *Sanct. Piers*. This variation or way of writing is little different from *Sentis* for *De Sancto Iulio*, *Semple* for *De Sancto Paulo*, &c. Nay, I have seen this very name written *Scinpere* and *Sampier*.

pe, no doubt, is for *ke* or *que*, it being customary at this time to write *ki* for *qui*, and *ke* for *que*, as I could shew by a thousand instances. But *quare* whether the oblique bottom stroke may not be omitted in this letter by the stone-cutter or the transcriber.

But as remarkable a thing as any, is, the metathesis or transposition of letters in *Pechex* for *Pechex*: This is of itself a full proof how capable the artist was of committing any blunders or mistakes.

So far matters seem to be tolerably clear and intelligible; but what is the meaning of that long blank slip on the right side of the cross, opposite to the sword, I cannot so much as guess; neither dare I presume to conjecture what *RP* after *Amen* signifies. These are two points which I must leave to the more sagacious, and therefore I go on to observe lastly, that another stone was found at the same time lying close to the former, having no inscription, but is of the form exhibited in the plate.

This, I am of opinion, supposing I am right in referring the former to the first *Urian de Senepere*, belonged to his

wife *Margaret*. As for the animals and fleurs-de-lis on the stem of the cross, they are, I presume, nothing else but arbitrary embellishments, but the pellets or plates at the head, in number 10, may possibly have some allusion either to her's or her husband's arms, but of this I quare.

I am, Sir, &c. T. ROW.

Some Account of the City of Oxford.

THE City of Oxford is seated on the North side of the *Thames*, where the river *Cherwell* falls into it. Antiquaries are not agreed about the original of the name. Some suppose it to have derived this appellation from a ford or passage for oxen over the *Thames* at this place, in which sense the *Saxons* called it *Oxenford*, and the *Welsh* *Rbid-Ychin*, and the city arms are an ox passing a ford; but others have thought that the old name of the city was *Ousford*, a ford over the *Ous*, by which name the *Thames* was once known, and some islands, formed by the river at that place, are yet called the *Osony* or *Ousney* islands.

This city stands in a beautiful plain and sweet air, the middle of it upon a rising ground, and the other parts declining to the rivers. The foundation of the city is very uncertain: Some writers carry the origin as high as a thousand years before Christ, and ascribe the foundation to a *British* king, named *Memprick*, from whom it is said to have been called *Caer Memprick*, or the city of *Memprick*, which name is said to have been changed to *Caer Bessa*, the city of *Bessa*, and again to *Rbid-Ychin*, a name synonymous with *Oxenford*, from which the present name is thought to be derived. It is also said to have been called *Bellosum* and *Beaumont*, in allusion to the beauty of the situation.

Historians say, that the city being destroyed by the *Saxons*, it was rebuilt by *Fortigern*, and thence named *Caer Fortigern*, or the city of *Fortigern*; but whatever its state might be in the time of the *Britons*, it was a place of small note under the *Saxons*, till *Alfred* founded, or rather re-founded an university here in 886.

The *Danes* burnt the city in the reign of king *Ethelred*, about the year 1002. but it was rebuilt by *Edward* the confessor. The inhabitants rebelled against king *William I.* who besieged the city, took it, and permitted his army to plunder it, in revenge for an affront offered him from the walls. He also built a castle on the West side, of which a square high tower, and a lofty mount, still remain. He is also said to have surrounded the city with new walls of which some parts also remain, particularly on the North East side of *New College* garden.

The Emptre M-
K

* Or *R.R.* for, it seems, there is some doubt whether the latter of these letters may not be also *R*.

by King Stephen, and obliged to make her escape in the night dressed in white to favour her flight, the ground being then covered with snow.

Henry I. built a royal palace called *Beaumont* in the north part of the city.—In the reign of King John the magistrates having, without trial, hanged up three priests, or scholars, belonging to the university, for a murder, of which they were believed innocent, the Students retired to *Reading*, *Salisbury*, *Maidstone*, and *Cambridge*, and other places, by which means the place was so impoverished, that it sent deputies to the Pope's legate at *Westminster*, who begged pardon upon their knees, and submitted to publick penance, upon which the scholars, after some years absence, returned.

In the reign of *Edw. III.* the inhabitants flew 62 students, in memory of which the mayor and 62 citizens pay annually one penny each on *February 10.* at *St Mary's* church in lieu of a great fine laid upon the city.

Queen *Elizabeth* and *James I.* honoured the city with their presence.

In the year 1642, *Sir John Biron* took possession of the city for *Charles I.* but was forced out of it by the Lord *Say*, *Sept. 14.* and *K. Charles* coming there after the battle of *Edgehill*, in the same year, the city continued in his power till the middle of the year 1646, when it was surrendered to the *Royal army*. *K. Charles* held a parliament here during the Rebellion in 1643.

Charles II. his queen and court removed to this city in 1665, on account of the plague, at which time the parliament was also held here, as it was again in the latter end of his reign.

James II. *William III.* and *Q. Anne* visited this city, a favour which none of the present royal family ever vouchsafed it, except the late Prince of *Orange* in 1735.

Oxford is distant 55 miles from *London*, and is governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, four aldermen, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, and 24 common-council men. The magistrates are subject to the vice-chancellor of the university in all affairs of moment, even relating to the city; and the mayor, for the time being, takes an oath before the vice-chancellor, to preserve the privileges of the university.

The buildings of the city are in general neat, and the streets spacious, clean, and regular. There are in this city 24 parish-churches, *viz.* *St Mary's*, *All-Saints*, *St Martin's* on *Corfax*, *St Aldate's* or *St Jole's*, *St Peter's* in the *Barley*, *St Michael's*, *St Mary Magdalene's*, *St Ebb's*, *St Peter's* in the *East*, *Hallwell's*, *St Giles's*, *St Thomas's*, *St John's*, and *St Clement's*.

The accounts of this city say that the churches are elegant buildings, which I cannot but think is a mistake, not one of

them deserving that title except *All-Saints*.

St Mary's church stands on the North side of the *High-street*, and consists of three ayles, a choir, and *Adam le Broome's* chappel on the North side, where the doctors robe themselves. It hath a noble and beautiful tower, 180 feet high, with a spire richly ornamented with Gothic workmanship. On the South side is a grand porch, built by *Dr Owen*, Bp of *Landaff*, with the image of the Virgin and a babe in her arms over the entrance, which was made one of the articles against *Abp Laud*, being supposed to be erected by his connivance. The pulpit stands in the center of the middle ayle, and at the West end of it is the vice-chancellor's throne, and at the foot of that is a seat for the two professors; on each side of the vice-chancellor are seats for the doctors, and beneath these the young nobility and baronets sit. The masters sit on benches in the area of the church, below the nobility, except on *Asb-Wednesday*, when the determining bachelors sit in their places. At the West end, with a return to the North and South, are galleries for the bachelors & under graduates. If any bishop be present, he sits in the uppermost seat on the right hand of the vice-chancellor. There is a good organ belonging to the church.

All-Saints stands on the North side of the *High-street*, and is an elegant modern edifice, designed by *Dean Adrich*; the church is 72 feet long, 42 broad, and 50 high; it has a beautiful steeple at the West end, and is ornamented both within and without with *Corinthian* pilasters, and finished with an *Attic* story and ballustrade. The university go to *St Mary's*, some particular days excepted.

St Peter's in the East was built by *St Grymbald* about 800 years since, and is said to be the first stone church in this part of *England*. The university go to *St Peter's* in the East on *Sunday* afternoons in *Lenox* on *Easter-day* in the afternoon, and on *St Simon and Jude*.

The most famous persons born in this city, as far as I know, were *Richard I.* *Dr Piers*, Bp of *Bath* and *Wells*; the great master of oriental learning, *Dr Pocock*; and the celebrated Mr *Chillingworth*.

The mayor of this city officiates at the coronation of a king of *England*, in the buttery, and hath a large gilt bowl and cover for his fee, (*See Pol. xxxi. p. 323.*) This city had by ancient charters the same laws and customs as *London*, and the citizens were toll free all over *England*. *Abp Cranmer*, and the bishops *Ridley* and *Latimer* were martyred in this city.

The first Earl of *Oxford* was *Aubrey de Vere*, so created by the Empress *Blond*, or her son *Henry II.* The title continued in that line till the reign of Queen *Anne*, who, in 1711, created *Robert Harley*, Esq, Earl of *Oxford*.

Oxford, who was succeeded in 1724 by his son Edward, and upon his death in 1741, without male issue, the title devolved to Edward Hurley of Eyewood in Herefordshire, Esq; whose son Edward now enjoys it.

The present members for the city are the Hon. Robert Lee, and Sir Thomas Stapleton.

Historians often mention the black affize in 1557; for an account of which, see Vol. xx. p. 235. The chief streets are, the High-street, the Corn-Market, Fish-street, the street before the Theatre, Holwell and St Giles. There is a bridge over the Cherwell of 20 arches, 600 feet in length, and two over the Thames, upon one of which leading to Abingdon, is a building called Friar Bacon's Study. The town-hall, where the affizes and sessions are held, is a neat edifice lately built at the expence of Mr Rowley. There are five or six charity-schools; one for 54 boys was founded by the university, and another for 30 boys and girls by the city.

About the year 720, Didonus, a petty king in those parts, is said to have founded a nunnery here, which at first had 12 virgins of noble birth, under his daughter Frideswide, who was canonized, and the house called by her name. It came successively to secular canons, monks, priests, and Augustine canons, and remained till Clement VII. dissolved it at the instance of Wolsey, when its revenues were 224*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

In the castle Robert D Oiley and Roger Lucas founded a collegiate church for secular canons in 1074, which, with its revenues, was annexed to Oving-Abbey in 1149. There was a monastery here before the year 1122, dedicated to St Aidanus.

On the North side of this city is an hospital for the reception of poor patients, founded by Dr Ratcliff. On the East side there is another hospital, called St Bartholomew's, yet in being, as old as the time of Henry I. It had once a master, who was a priest, two healthful brethren, six infirm or leprous brethren, and a clerk. Edward III. in 1328 gave it to Oriel-College, upon condition of maintaining in it a chaplain, and 8 poor men. Here was an hospital dedicated to the Baptist John, with a master and several brothers and sisters in the reign of K. John, which Henry III. now founded, or at least new built in 1233, and Henry V. gave the society leave to convey the house to William of Wainfleet, who built Magdalen-College on the site of it. Isabel de Buike, the Countess of Oxon, in 1321, gave the Dominicans ground in St Edwards's parish, for an house and chapel, whence they removed to a little island in St Ebbe's parish, given them by Henry III. and remained there till the dissolution. The Franciscans came here in 1224, and settled in St Ebbe's parish, where Richard le Mercer, Richard le Miller, Thomas Waltons, and others gave them houses. The Carmelite friars came here in 1235, and settled in an house given them

by Nicholas de Molis governor of the castle, where Worcester College stands, and Edward II. 60 years afterwards, gave them his palace called Beaumont. Without the West Gate Henry III. placed the Friars de Sacco, who continued here till they were suppressed in 1307. Henry III. in 1258, gave the Augustines ground for a chapel and lodgings in Hoyswell parish, where Wadham college stands. On the south side of the High-street, without the east gate, Edmund Earl of Cornwall founded a small house of Trinitarian Friars, of the redemption of captives, in 1291, where, and in a chapel in the High-street, they continued till near the general dissolution. The Crouched Friars had, in a place called Grosvenor, near Broadgate Hall, an house given them by Richard Cary, mayor of the city, in the reign of Edward I. from whence they removed, about 1348, to a house and chapel near St Peter's in the East. Robert D Oiley, in 1129, erected a priory in one of the Osney islands, of Augustine Canons, which soon became an abbey, and was valued at 654*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Henry VIII. in 1542 changed it into a cathedral, where he placed a bishop, a Dean, and six prebendaries, but afterwards removed them to the church of St Frideswide, now called Christ-Church. Dr King was the first bishop, and I find John Howson bishop in 1619. After him I find Dr Corbet, Dr Bancroft, and Dr Skinner, who was the suffering bishop in the great Rebellion, which he out-lived, & being translated to Worcester in 1673, was succeeded by Dr Wm Paul, who died in 1665. Dr John Fell became bishop in 1675, and died in 1686. I find also Drs Crew, Parker, and Potter to have been bishops here. Dr Secker was made bishop in 1737, on the translation of Dr Potter to Canterbury, and being himself advanced to that see in 1758, was succeeded here by Dr John Hume. The bishopric was kept vacant almost the whole reign of Q. Elizabeth, and the Earls of Leicester and Essex having the revenues in their hands, so wanted them that it is now a poor see, being only valued at 381*l.* 11*s.* The suffering Archdeacon in that Rebellion was Dr Barton Holyday, who survived till the happy restoration.

I am, &c. PUBLICUS.

* * Among the public Buildings our Correspondent is requested not to forget the new Hospital.

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency George Johnstone, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's province of West Florida.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased to give to me instructions, for the speedy and effectual settling of the province of West Florida; I think it may not be improper to the advantages which let that colony.

The province of *West Florida* is bounded to the southward by the gulph of *Mexico*, including all the islands within six leagues of the coast, from the river *Apalachicola* to lake *Pontchartrain*; to the westward by the said lake, the lake *Maurapas*, and the river *Mississippi*; to the northward by a line drawn due East, from the confluence of the *Mississippi* and the river *Texas*, which lies in 34 degrees north lat. to the river *Apalachicola*, or *Chatahouchee*; and to the eastward by the said river, containing, in all, about 24 square degrees of land.

In such a vast tract of country the soil must be various; that for some miles back from the sea coast, like the most of *North-America*, consists of alternate strata of sand, shells, and clay; this, with the flat face of the country, seems to indicate that the sea has, in a course of ages, or through some convulsion in nature, retired from it. Further back, and along the banks of the numerous rivers which water the province, the soil is rich, capable of producing wine, oil, silk, indigo, tobacco, rice, and all the fruits of southern climates, together with those of more northern latitudes; even on the sea coast, by far the most fertile part of the province, these commodities, with industry, may be raised. The produce of the country, in its present state of nature, is valuable; live oak, cedar, pines of the best kind cover the banks of every river and bay; these can, with great advantage, be transported to all the *West-Indies*, and some of our northern colonies.

But what is much superior to the advantage of the soil, though great, is the peculiar situation of the province; its numerous bays and very commodious harbours, shut out from every wind, will facilitate that commerce which its advantageous situation seems naturally to form for it in a degree superior to any other of our colonies. The navigation along the coast is easy and expeditious, having certain soundings, regular currents, and moderate winds. Among the many bays which indent the coast, that of *Pensacola** is the largest and most commodious for shipping; the depth of the bar is found, from actual surveys, to be three and three quarters fathoms at low water, and four fathoms at high water; it extends itself more than 40 miles within land, branching out into many navigable lagoons and arms of the sea, which receive a number of considerable rivers and brooks of the finest water in the world.

Nature seems to have intended to place the seat of commerce on this bay; within a few days sail of the richest cities in the world (the *Havannah*, *Merida*, *Campeachy*, *La Vera Cruz* and *Mexico*) *Pensacola* bids fair for a considerable share in their com-

* In *Nov 1763*, is a plan of the harbour, and a map of the government of *East and Florida*.

merce. And now that *New Orleans* is ceded to the *Spaniards*, it must further serve as a means to introduce our commodities to the *Spanish* dominions without a rival, and so in a manner deliver to us the keys of the wealth of *Mexico*. Another advantage arising to this colony from the removal of the *French* from the *Mississippi* is, that the *Indian* trade on its banks from the *Illinois* downwards, and even that of all the other nations, except the *Cherokees*, *Catabasus*, and a few of the lower *Creeks*, must center here; nor are disturbances now to be feared with those nations; as no rival power remains to infligate them against us, we may depend upon peace and security; for the *Indians* have those ideas of justice which are only universal in a society before an advanced state of civility has corrupted the manners of individuals. As to dangers from any other enemies, they are little to be feared, the attention of government must always be turned towards this province, as the frontier of our extensive and valuable possessions in *America*.

It may be alledged that the soil upon the banks of the bay of *Pensacola*, is too sterile for the situation of a great town: Cities do not so much depend upon the produce of the ground immediately around them, as upon easy water communication to places where the necessaries and luxuries of life grow. *Pensacola* in a few hours can receive the produce of a circumference of 150 miles round: such is the width, and so numerous are the branches of its very commodious bay. It has been remarked in all ages that cities never flourished from the natural fertility alone of the spot upon which they stood: it is commerce only that gathers together those great societies which constitute towns; it was through it that anciently *Tyre*, *Sidon*, *Carthage*, *Colebus*, and *Palmyra* rose, though built in deserts and on sand; and in modern times we find that their inhospitable and barren situation have not hindered *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, and *Genoa*, from being great and populous.

Another branch of commerce, now little attended to, may be carried on to the greatest advantage on the coast of *Florida*; all the bays and lagoons are full of the best and most delicious kinds of fish; on the *Tortuga* bank in particular, from lat. 27. to 29. a ship, in a few days, may catch her lading of groupers, snappers, brim, and cod; these, especially in the winter months, may be cured after the manner of the *Spaniards* at *Cape Blanco*; and may in two weeks, at a medium, be brought to market to our more southern colonies, and most of the *West India* islands.

But what above all recommends *West-Florida*, and particularly that part of it which lies round *Pensacola*, is the healthiness of the climate; no country, perhaps, on the face of the earth possesses so pure, in-

fine, and temperate a sky, visited with the agreeable vicissitudes of seasons, but none of them in extreme : The heat of summer is moderated by never failing breezes which blow in the morning from the land, and from the sea after the sun is up ; and the winter is considerably more pure and salubrious than in any other latitude ; this will induce his Majesty's ships in the *West-Indies* to come to this country in their turns, in order to recruit the health of their seamen ; it is needless to enumerate the advantages that must arise to the colony from this circumstance ; our unfortunate countrymen in the *West-Indies*, worn down by the sultry heat of that climate, will likewise learn in time, how much more easy it is for them to come in a few days sail to *Penacola*, to relieve their broken constitutions, than undertake a tedious and expensive voyage to *Europe* through storms and variable winds. Upon the whole, whether we regard the situation or the climate, *West-Florida* bids fair to be the emporium, as well as the most pleasant part of the new world.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Letter from a Gentleman at Penacola, dated Oct. 20, 1764.

WE arrived here last week after a passage of 15 days from *Jamaica* ; I cannot say it was a very agreeable one, as the Captain was quite unacquainted with the coast ; and when we made any land, no one knew what land it was, but by the distance, which was very uncertain ; but at last, thank God, we arrived here, and I must declare we were all shocked to see so dismal a place. I will not attempt to give you a particular description of it, as I look upon it impossible to describe it had enough. In the first place, the soil is a fine white sand, which sinks in with you as you walk, two feet deep, which can produce no one thing on earth ; next there are three houses in the place ; the governor's is what they call an upstairs house, and has three or four rooms in the whole house.

The first thing we heard after we arrived, was, that there were 400 wild *Indians* encamped about half a mile from the town ; and as we sat at tea in the afternoon, two of them came in so drunk they could not stand ; we were told we must give them some liquor, which was all they came for ; but one of them would sleep in an outer room all night, which he did, and when we got up in the morning, which was pretty soon, he was gone. In about two hours after the king of them came, whose title is the Wolfe king ; he was very lucky for us, so drunk, that he fell down in the outer room, before he could enter the house ; he directly called out for wine, which was brought him, and then

he insisted upon our drinking with him, which we were obliged to do, though so early in the morning : notwithstanding he was so drunk when he came, he drank two bottles of wine, and would have drunk as much more ; but a gentleman that came to pay us a visit, finding we had such disagreeable guests, sent for some of his Majesty's Chiefs to take him away, which they did, after getting almost as drunk as he. The next day two of the Princesses came ; they did not offer to come in, but we went to the door for fear they should ; we could perceive they liked the ladies dress very much, and would put their fingers on any part of it, and laugh very heartily ; in particular they admired the ladies necklaces, and pointed for them to give them to them ; but when they found they would not, they admired the pins in their cloaths, and took some out, which a lady in company observing, immediately took out her pincushion, with which they were very much pleased, and took almost every one ; I luckily had brought some silver wire from *England* made into rings, and gave each of them one, which made them as fine as possible. The only thing their king is known by, is his dress, which consists of one of those coarse shirts that the carmen wear in *London*, a handkerchief round his head, and a bit of cloth bound about his legs and feet, which serves for shoes and stockings ; his chief men are known by some beads plaited about their hair, and all the common men have nothing but a blanket, which they tie round their shoulders, and when they sleep, they spread it, and wrap themselves up in it : The women's dress is the same, except the Princesses and their attendants, which is a bit of coloured cloth tied round their waists ; their hair is ornamented with brass buttons and bells, and small beads of all colours round their necks. We took a ride on horseback to their camp ; they seemed much surprized to see our women ride, as it is the custom among them for the women to walk, and the men to ride ; the women do all work in general, and never sit when there is a man in company ; the men do nothing but get drunk and shoot wild beasts and fowls. I am sorry to acquaint you, that *Babile* is, for three months of the year very sickly, and many are obliged to come down here for that time ; but observe, that after that time it is very healthy, and abounds with plenty of every thing.

Some Account of the Maid of the Mill ; a new Ballad Opera, now performing at Covent Garden.

THE author of this piece short preface, says, that *sburlian's Pamela* has not only

ed him with the general Subject, but almost every circumstance in it: In this, however, he has not done himself justice, for tho' the circumstances or incidents of his piece may have been suggested by those of *Pamela*, they are notwithstanding very different, and upon the whole it seems to have good a claim to originality as most other performances of the kind even where no imitation is acknowledged.

The characters are, Lord AIMWORTH, FAIRFIELD, a millar near Lord Aimworth's seat in the country; PATTY his daughter, brought up and educated by Lord Aimworth's mother from a child, now with her father, her patroness being prevented from making any provision for her by sudden death; Sir HARRY and Lady SYCAMORE an absurd couple, she awkwardly aiming at the manners of quality, he wholly unbred and intirely under her government; THEODOSIA their daughter, who with her parents is now at Lord Aimworth's seat, upon a treaty of marriage with him; MERVIN a young gentleman of fortune, but in trade, to whom Theodosia is attached, and who is attached to her, though he had been discouraged in his addresses by a letter which Theodosia wrote by her mother's influence, and greatly against her own inclination; GILES a farmer, designed by Fairfield for his daughter Patty; RALPH a graceless booby, son to Fairfield, who has a liking to FANNY a gyply; Fanny and other gyplices.

The dramatic story and that of *Pamela* are the same, only in Patty's having been brought up by Aimworth's mother, & in being beloved, & at length married by him; in Lord Aimworth's having a treaty of marriage with another lady; and in Patty's being addressed by another lover: There are no such characters in *Pamela* as Sir Harry and Lady Sycamore; there is no similitude between Giles and parson Williams, nor in the circumstances of their courtship; there is no trace of such a character as Mervin, nor of such incidents as happen between him and Theodosia, any more than of those between Ralph and Fanny.

The greater part of the incidents in *Pamela* are produced by the attempts of Mr B. to obtain her upon dishonourable terms; but in this performance Lord Aimworth is a better character, and has never made such an attempt, nor intended it, upon Patty. The incidents between them here, rise all from the necessities of marriage

made by Giles, and an application made to Lord Aimworth, from a principle of gratitude and duty, by Fairfield, concerning the disposal of his daughter, and they are just, tender, and natural. The scenes between Sir Harry and Lady Sycamore, in which his absurdities are corrected with greater absurdity, are truly comic; the characters are well drawn, and admirably sustained; so is that of Giles; the character of Ralph also, as a dissolute blockhead, in that particular station of low life, has its merit; and the elation of mind and the airs that Fanny the gyply assumes upon Mervin's giving her a guinea, and promising her 20 more, are very characteristic and comical.—The songs are well adapted to their purpose, and upon the whole, though there are faults which might easily have been corrected, the piece has great merit, at least in the opinion of the writer of this account, who speaks from his feeling, for when he read it alone in his study, having never seen the exhibition, it made him both laugh and cry.

MR URBAN,

AS a supplement to the extraordinary and entertaining account of George Psalmanazar, concluded in your last, I send you an account of him, and of one of his conversations, at a time when he was invited to every great table in the kingdom, as equally the object of wonder and curiosity. It is taken from some letters written almost immediately after the conversation happened, and contains many curious particulars which are not to be found either in the first or second edition of his History of Formosa, of which I may perhaps send you some particulars for your next Miscellany, as the account of his life has again rendered it the object of publick curiosity. I am, &c.

Sherdington, June, 1704.

I DINED (says the Letter-writer) last Saturday, with Sir John Guise, at Gloucester, who gave me some account of the famous Formosan Psalmanazar, whom he had lately seen at London. As to his person, he is, it seems, a middle sized, well shaped man, of a fair complexion, as all the inhabitants of that island are, from whence the Portuguese, who were the first discoverers, gave it the name of Formosa. He is an ingenious man, and a good scholar; but he is thought by some to be a counterfeit, and a Jesuit under the character of a Japanese; the truth or falshood of which supposition, time will discover.

The writer of this letter had afterwards an interview with *Psalmanazar* at *Oxford*, in the presence of several gentlemen and ladies, to whom, upon their request, he gave an account of the diabolical sacrifices, (See page 10G. much more ample than he has inserted in his book; for, on a scarcity of boys, they take girls, under the age of nine, whom they purify with much ceremony, that is, twelve times thro' each of the four elements, before they are held fit for sacrifice.

I asked, says the writer, if their parents were willing to resign their children? He said, No; but if they refused, it was death by the law, and not save their children neither; and, on such occasions, their priests used to expostulate after this manner. Have you any thing but what is given you by God? Does not he bless you with the fruit of the womb, as well as the fruits of the earth? Why then should you scruple to part with one more than the other, when he is pleased to require it? I asked, if they beheld the slaughter of their children? he said, No; the temple was shut up while they performed the sacrifice. The chief priest cut off their heads, the sacrificator ript up their bellies, & their bodies were thrown into a pit in the sanctuary where they were killed. I was more than ordinarily curious to enquire what became of the dead bodies: He said, the priests might eat them. I said, so vast a number drawn out every year was enough to unpeople a country. He replied, with us it might, but in his country the poorest men had two or three, and the nobles twelve or fifteen wives each. For suppose, said he, one of the ordinary sort, with two or three wives, should have four sons, and out of these four, three should be taken, might not the surviving boy, with the like number of wives, supply the loss? He said also, they had an absolute power over their women, and when they grew weary, it was but saying they suspected them of adultery, & without more ceremony, they cut off their heads and eat them. A lady present was shocked, & cried, *barbarous!* I must own, said he, it is barbarous to accuse them wrongfully, and I wish that custom were abolished. But as for eating the dead bodies, it is another thing; we do not kill men for their riches, but if they forfeit their estates to the law, I hope it is no offence to possess the forfeit; so neither do we kill men to eat them; but

if any suffer death for breaking the laws, I know not why we may not dispose of the dead bodies as we see fitting. I think it no sin, continued he, to eat human flesh; but I must own it is a little unmannerly. The lady said, the supposed their slaves were all Blacks, and asked if they eat well? He replied, they had some from *Africa*, but they had more white slaves; and that he once eat part of a black; but they being always kept to hard work, their flesh was tough and unsavory. He was asked, how long men usually lived in *Formosa*: he said, many times to 120, but 100 years was counted very moderate. His grandfather, he said, was 117, and as fresh, plump, and vigorous as a young man, occasioned by sucking the blood of a viper warm every morning; and, in all probability, might have lived many years longer, if they had not been forced to kill him. How, said the lady, kill him! Yes, returned he; it is a custom with us, when our friends are in pain, and desire that remedy, to stab them with a poison'd dagger, which was his case in a violent fit of the cholick. You tell us, said I, your countrymen are born poets, pray what subjects do they chuse for their wit? Devotion, replied he; our service is performed in verse. What sort is yours, said I, blank verse or rhyme? The measure, returned he, is not altogether the same with yours, but we number the syllables, we are careful in placing the accent, and the end of one line clicks to that of another, like your poetry. Do you never use it for any thing but religion, said *Mr Hayes*? Quoth the stranger, for history. Ay, but says he, do not you court your wives in rhyme? No, no, quoth the other, we never do that, but we write verses sometimes in praise of ladies, when we meet with some that are deserving and exemplary. For instance, the governor of a certain province had a very beautiful young lady for one of his wives, which the king hearing, sent to desire her of her husband; who being unwilling to disoblige his sovereign, told her, he was sorry to part, but she must go. She replied, he might resign his right, if he pleased, but it was not in his power to transfer her fidelity; however, she did obey his commands, and go. She came to the king, he received her very graciously, and bid her ask any thing that was in his power. She thanked him, and only begged four days to prepare her-

It is for the honour of his embraces, and that she might have food and plenty of tobacco sent her every day to the door, and not be forced to admit of any company or attendants till that time was expired: Which the king readily granting, she had the best of the womens apartments given her, and he took great care in sending her daily from his own table the choicest meat and strongest tobacco, (for you must know, the ladies there smook perpetually, and one of *Psalmanazar's* mothers smooks six pounds every day; the bole of their pipes holds a pound at once, and the shank is some yards in length) which she received from the slaves at the door, with a cheerful countenance, till the third day, when not coming as usual, they forced in, and found her dead on the floor, and all the provisions in one corner of the room untouched. The king was much affected, and commanded the most famous poets to celebrate the memory of so rare a virtue: And thus, Madam, quoth he, you may see we know how to commend ladies when they deserve it.

Very generous and pretty, said I; your exemplary ladies must hang or serve themselves, before you will allow them a panegyrick. Such is our custom, said he, we seldom flatter them to their faces. I begged for a sight of his bosom snake, but he assured me he had none; the *English* snakes would not live above two or three days, and he was at a great loss for one of those sweet beasts. They breed them and serpents tame in *Formosa*, and have them of such a length, that they will twine themselves several times round their waists, are very loving and grateful to their benefactors, and of such fidelity, that they will suffer no body to offer violence to their owners, and are of more service than malkiss; and besides, said he, they keep their masters fresh and cool in travelling, and wonderfully revive them. They also breed up toads tame in their houses, to draw away any infection, and think it very wholesome to put a toad for some time in a pot before they use it for victuals.

I asked, if he was not reconciled to our diet? He said, No; nor he believed never should; for raw flesh was certainly most wholesome. He seems positively bent to return into his own country, and if he can but get to his bet's house, before his conversion down in the island, his father is full of such good sense, that if he

will but give him the hearing from the beginning to the end, he does not question but to convince him of the truth of the Christian religion, and, with God's blessing, many others.

I urged to him the hazards and the cruelties they used to all Christians; A but he seemed nothing affected with it; and said, if it were his fate to suffer for his religion, he could not die in a better cause. If he be real, who knows the design of Providence? for, setting aside inspiration, the Apostles were more unlikely to convert nations than this man.

He is allowed by all to have good parts, both natural and acquired; he is master of six languages, has an acute apprehension, tenacious memory; and, considering how he was educated in Pagan superstition, it is C thinks little less than a miracle to hear him already discourse with such clearness and strength of argument on the sublimest articles of our faith, as might shame Christians, who, tho' baptized into this church in their infancy, and have all their lives professed its doctrine, are yet, nevertheless, more ignorant of the fundamentals than this poor Pagan, who was so lately admitted a member of it. *Psalmanazar* is thought to be a fictitious name, which he has chosen for a disguise, & seems a ground for belief to what the *Jesuit* (who kidnapped him from his father) gave out, viz. that he was a king's son; certain it is, he makes no brags of his family, and is not very easy in being examined much about it. He was one day with Dr *Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*, who, after his warm manner, cried, Ay, you say so; but what proof can you give, that you are not of *China*, *Japan*, or any other country? The manner of my slight, replied he, did not allow me to bring credentials; but suppose your Lordship were at *Formosa*, and should say you were an *Englishman*, might not the *Formosan* as justly reply, You say you are an *Englishman*, but what proof can G you give that you are not of any other country, for you look as like a *Dutchman* as any that ever traded to *Formosa*. This silenced his Lordship, and you see our *Asiatick* is an apt scholar at rillery. He has the bole of a pipe, with about an inch and half H of shank, which he constantly carries in his pocket, and is black & shining like jet, not only within and without, but quite through, tho' it is an ordinary clay pipe. This you must know

Rules for distinguishing Liberty from Licentiousness. 81

is as good as tobacco, and better husbandry, for this will relish his mouth in company, where smoking would be thought indecent; and when his pockets are low, he can, with a live coal put into it, give himself the satisfaction of his beloved odour, without the expence.

This, I think, was the most remarkable that occurs to my memory, either of what he told us, or of what I heard from others; which, to avoid tautology, I have joined to our personal conference.

Extract from Thoughts on Civil Liberty, by the Author of the Essays on the Characteristicks.

Rules for distinguishing Liberty from Licentiousness and Faction.

I. "THE friend of liberty will endeavour to preserve that just balance of divided power, established by law, for the security of freedom."—Because the *public welfare* is the leading object of his wishes; and can only be effectually obtained by the preservation of such a balance.

II. "He will be attached to measures, without respecting men."—Because the passions and interests of individuals ought to yield to the public weal.

III. "He will be generally self-consistent both in speech and action."—Because, the public welfare being the uniform object of his pursuits, this can only be steadily and effectually promoted on clear and uniform principles.

IV. "He will not attempt to inflame an ignorant populace against their legal governors."—Because an ignorant populace are, in all cases, unqualify'd to decide on the measures of government.

V. "His Debates, either in the Senate, or from the press, will be void of undistinguishing and injurious imputations on any whole bodies of men, who may differ from him in opinion."—Because, truth and the public welfare being his desired end, he will clearly see, that others have the same right of approving, as himself, hath of disapproving the measures of government.

VI. "He will not indistinctly and indiscriminately defame the private characters of the individuals who differ from him in opinion."—Because calumny thrown on individuals is a still more aggravated crime, (*Cent. Mag. Feb. 1763.*)

than that which is promiscuously aimed at bodies of men.

Of the first characteristic mark of Licentiousness and Faction:

I. "The leaders of faction (being naturally of the higher ranks) would aim to establish an aristocratic power; and inflame both princes and people to their own avarice and ambition."

Thus if any set of men had in former times been in power; and while in power, had oppressed embarrassed majesty; had threatened the prince with a general resignation; had thus intimidated him to their own purposes; had by these means usurped the legal prerogatives of the crown; and applied them rather to the support of their own influence, than to the public welfare:—

If the legal privileges of the people had fared no better in their hands:—if these, too, had been swallowed up in the great gulph of aristocratic power:—If the members of the lower house, while they seemed to be the free representatives of the people, had been in truth, a great part of them, no more than the commissioned deputies of their respective chiefs, whose sentiments they declared, and whose interests they pursued:—

If such a set of men, as soon as they had lost their influence, should now rail at the privileges of the crown as the engines of despotism, though they had formerly been allowed by the wisdom of the state, as the occasional securities of freedom:—

If they should now absurdly magnify and exalt the privileges of the lower house, beyond the limits prescribed by a free constitution:—If their pretence should be the vindication of the people's rights, while their real motive was the restoration of their own exorbitant power, founded on an expected majority of their own dependents:—

If this conduct was pursued by any set of men; they would stand convicted of a clear mark of licentiousness and faction.

A second Mark of Licentiousness and Faction.

"The patrons of faction would be attached to men, to the neglect of measures."

If the same men, when formerly in power, should have obstinately adhered to each other in every public debate and opinion; should every man as try, who did article of p

82 *Rules for distinguishing Liberty from Licentiousness.*

If on any sudden change in the fountain of power a more generous system of government should have taken place.—If the *sovereign* had aimed to unite all *benefit men* of all parties, and had invited them to co-operate for the welfare of their country:—

If these men, determined still to engross all public power, should threaten the sovereign, as they had effectually threatened his royal predecessor) with a general resignation:—

If their leaders should be taken at their word, and unexpectedly stripped of all power and influence:—

If on this the clamours of their attendant populace should arise, and for the sake of the public tranquillity overtures should be made by the prince to the discontented:—If the *same principle* should still predominate, and demands in favour of men should be the *leading object of accommodation*:—

If these demands should be not only irrational in their kind, but exorbitant and oppressive in their degree, requiring a *general restoration* of all the discontented, and a *general dismissal* of all who are in power, tho' of known fidelity to their king and country:—

If such should be the conduct of any set of men, they would stand evidently convicted of licentiousness and faction.

A third mark of licentiousness and faction.

"The patrons of faction would be *self-contradictory* and *inconsistent*, not "only on different, but on parallel "occasions."

Thus, if the exercise of a privilege should be quietly allowed to one officer of state, and by the same persons should be clamoured against in his successor; the persons thus acquiescing and clamouring by turns, would stand convicted of a self-contradictory and inconsistent conduct: And without deciding on the propriety or impropriety of the privilege in question, would carry upon them a clear mark of licentiousness and faction.

A fourth mark of licentiousness and faction.

"The patrons of faction would endeavour to delude and inflame an "ignorant and licentious populace against their legal governors."

A blind and unprincipled populace have ever been the most effectual engines of sedition; And above all, those of the capital being near to the grand scene of political contention, must be a ready and dangerous engine (hands, of licentiousness & faction,

But in a nation like this, to make the populace of the capital a more successful instrument of sedition, a degree of art would be necessary. The first step, therefore, that faction would take as the surest method of success, would be, to dignify the *clamour* for the *populace*, by filing it *the voice of the people*.

The fury of such a populace, thus awakened by vanity, vice, and ignorance, would arise in a variety of shapes.

If an order of the senate should be given for the burning of a paper legally declared seditious, such a populace would be incited to rescue it from the fire; and they who had thus incited them would boast that it was rescued by the hands of *the people*.

Every talking demagogue, who should oppose the measures of government, would be artfully and indiscriminately obtruded on such an ignorant populace as a patriot or a *hero*. And they who had thus obtruded him would boast that he was the *favourite of the people*.

Every distinguished friend to the measures of government would be artfully obtruded on such a populace as the enemy of his country: And they who had thus obtruded him would boast that he was the *detestation of the people*.

Every act of the legislature which contradicted the passions or partial interests of such a populace, or their leaders, would be branded by them as arbitrary and oppressive: And they would boast that it was branded by the voice of *the people*.

If daily or periodical papers of intelligence were circulated from the capital through the nation, and these were open to the admission of every thing which private pique, passion, or interest might suggest, they would of course become the general repositories of popular slander: And as malice is always more eager to accuse, than injured innocence to defend, these slanders would often seem to preponderate in the public ear: And hence would be boasted by those who raised them, as the prevailing voice of *the people*.

A fifth mark of licentiousness and faction.

"The abettors of faction would "throw injurious and undistinguishing imputations on every body of "men who differed from them in "opinion."

Having thus gained an ignorant and licentious populace as the trumpets of

sedition, the patrons of faction would leave no means untry'd to load their adversaries with the most envenomed calumny.

Thus if any mistaken principle had formerly been maintained, but was now generally forsaken and derided; a faction could not be detected by any clearer mark than by its attempt to conjure up the ghost of this departed principle, in order to alarm and terrify not only the populace, but the people.

If on this pretence any men should attempt to revive animosities which time had bury'd;—should attempt to divide and distract the subjects of an united kingdom, whose common welfare depended on their union;—should revile all men without distinction who were born in a certain district, and indiscriminately endeavour to exclude them from a participation of those public trusts, honours, and emoluments, to which, with the rest of their fellow subjects, they might stand intitled by their capacity or virtue:—Who would not discover in this unequal conduct a clear and distinctive mark of licentiousness and faction?

Again: If ever there had been a time when all who presumed to dissent in any degree from those in power, were indiscriminately and unjustly branded with the name of Jacobite or Tory;—and if those very men who had bestowed such appellations, should now deal them as freely round on all who assent to those in power:—This were surely a clear indication that the spirit of faction were abroad.

But if, in the course of political revolutions some of these men's former adherents should now be their adversaries, and some former adversaries should now be their adherents, another characteristic circumstance would arise; for those whom they had once reviled, they would now applaud, as being the friends of liberty; and those whom they had formerly applauded they would now revile, as having become Jacobites or Tories. Such a conduct, and such names thus arbitrarily imposed, however speciously coloured over by the pretence and cry of liberty, might seem to stand, with all impartial judges, as a clear mark of licentiousness and faction.

The views of such men would be still more apparent, should they insinuate that the prince received those very men as his ministers and favourites whose principles tended to the subversion of his throne and family. This

insinuation, indeed, would not so much merit detestation, as contempt and ridicule.

A sixth mark of Licentiousness and Faction.

A “The abettors and instruments of faction would promiscuously calumniate the private characters of the principal individuals of the opposing party.”

If a prince, whose words and actions might justly be given as an example of integrity to all his subjects, should be ambiguously accused of such things as his honour would abhor:—

If such a prince should be indirectly charged with ignorance for not distinguishing in a point of law which even some of the ablest lawyers in his kingdom had not attended to:—

If neither the virtues nor the condescension of a queen could protect her from the insults of those whom she had never injured:—

If any other branch of a royal family should be basely traduced by the grossest and most audacious calumnies, studiously contrived to inflame an ignorant and unbridled populace:—

D If the servants of the crown, and members of the legislature, who had legally exerted themselves in defence of their injured sovereign, should in their private character be impudently vilify'd, misrepresented, and abused, and even their unoffending families traduced with study'd and unexampled virulence:—

If neither age nor virtue should be a security against the arrows of public calumny:—If a man of the most distinguished worth in private life, a known and zealous friend of public liberty, one of the ornaments of his age and country, should be overwhelmed by a load of the most unprovoked and malicious slander, merely because he had dared to assert his own right of private judgment, in opposition to the opinion of another:—

G If these outrages should be publicly committed by some, and winked at, or countenanced, or patronized by others, surely all honest men ought to join in declaring their abhorrence of such atrocious acts of licentiousness and faction, perpetrated in defiance of all laws, both human and divine.

H Mr Uxan,
IN answer to *A Defence of the Bishop*,
p. 26. I beg lei
from Bishop B

an account of the bill for security of the church of *England*, as I find it in *Tindal's Continuation*.

" Their lordships, upon the Abp of *Canterbury's* motion, ordered a bill to bill to be brought in for the security of the church of *England*.—Their lordships went through the bill, by which all acts passed in favour of the church were declared to be in full force for ever; and this was made a fundamental and essential part of the union. Some exceptions were taken to the words of the bill, as not so strong as the act passed in *Scotland* seemed to be, since the government of the church was not declared to be *unalterable*; but they were judged more proper, since where a supreme legislature is once acknowledged, *nothing can be unalterable*."

Upon which passage give me leave to observe, 1. That this bill was brought in by a bishop for no other purpose, apparently, than to ballance the act of security, passed in the last parliament of *Scotland*; is it therefore fair in this defender of our right reverend prelates to cite this bill for a purpose in which neither the union nor *Scotland* have the least concern.

3. The word *unalterably* is only in the *preamble*, and not in the *enacting part* of the bill.

3. If the defender should insist that the words *for ever* are equivalent to the term *unalterably*, he must affirm one of these two things; either, 1. that he does not acknowledge any supreme legislature in *Great Britain*, and must consequently be the subject of some foreign supremacy (most likely that of the Pope) or, 2. that things may be enacted which are unalterable by the supreme legislature, which he is requested to prove.

But as it is manifest from the very nature of things that the supreme legislature in every state must be open to alterations when needful, notwithstanding any temporary expedients of security, this defence of the bishops is lame, upon the supposition that their lordships have in the present case the most easy and natural access to the supreme legislature, and that alterations are as reasonable and necessary as Dr *Benfon*, and the clergy of the church of *England* who agree with him say they are; which sends us back to the *real merits* of the cause.

With respect to the coronation oath inserted by this bill, I beg leave to observe that King *Charles I.* having al-

ledged, That he was bound, besides his judgment, by a most strict and indispensable oath to preserve the episcopal order, and the rights of the church; (*Icon. Basilice*, chap. ix.) it was answered thus:

" If his majesty means the oath of his coronation, and that the letter of that oath admit not to be interpreted either by equity, reformation, or better knowledge, then was the king bound by that oath to grant the clergy all those customs, franchises, and canonical privileges granted to them by *Edward the Confessor*, and so might one day, under pretence of that oath and conscience, have brought us all again to Popery. But had he remembered the words to which he swore, he might have found himself no otherwise obliged there than according to the laws of God, and the true profession of the Gospel. For if the following words, established in this kingdom be set there to limit and lay prescription on the laws of God, and truth of the Gospel by man's establishment, nothing can be more absurd or more injurious to Religion."—*Iconoclaster*, p. 38, edit. 1756.

How far this reasoning affects the present coronation-oath, I profess not to know. Perhaps, in some degree, it may be applicable to it: But whether it is or not, I take it to be sound law as well as sound divinity, that the same supreme legislature which enacts an oath upon any particular emergency, may not only legally, but reasonably and equitably ought to dispense with it when the keeping of it is detrimental to the public good, and more especially to the interests of true religion; which sends us back once more to the merits of the cause, whither I imagine this defender will not chuse to follow us.

I am, Sir, &c. A lover of Truth and Christian Liberty.

Mr URBAN, London, Feb. 21.

THE number of persons who are without any employment, and therefore incapable of maintaining themselves and families for want of work, is found to be so great, that it becomes every good and benevolent person to consider what can be done for their relief; and as a great many of them have for many years supported themselves by their labour, without any expence to their parishes, it cannot be agreeable to them to be obliged to go into a public workhouse, which is to be the general reception of all the poor of that parish or dis-

trif. A good man (tho' poor) loves the company of his wife and children in private, retired from the public view, and enjoys great pleasure in spending his leisure hours with them, and in instructing his children in those things which will be useful to them. But such an agreeable retirement is not to be found in such a public place. Besides, as the poor are so numerous, it will be very difficult to find employment for them, especially in manufactures for foreign exportation; as the prices of almost all sorts of provisions are now greatly increased. What other methods then can be suggested for them?

I happened to be reading, a few days ago, a little pamphlet lately published, entitled, *An account of the Laws, &c. of the Caffares, a people of South America*; in which I find many excellent laws, and judicious sentiments, which would make any nation happy, that would put them in practice. But the following note, relating to the poor in *England*, I beg leave to transcribe and send to you, hoping you will publish it in your next Magazine: Such a benevolent method might be used in many places, as *Enfield Chase, Epping-Forest, &c.* which would greatly lessen the number of the industrious poor, by which means the rest would be the more easily supported.

"The poor's rate in *England* and *Wales* is grown to a most exorbitant height, and some years ago amounted to one million and seven hundred thousand pounds a year, according to a calculation made by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*; and the number of persons who receive the poor's rate, and other alms, is computed to be no less than 400,000. Dr *Grew* reckons there are about 46 millions of acres in *England* and *Wales*, one sixth part of which are commons, heaths, forests, &c. Now, if some of these were to be divided among the sober and industrious poor, the poor's rate would be lessened, great numbers of families would be made happy; marriage and population would be encouraged, on which last the strength of a nation depends. About 5, 6, or 7 acres of land (according to the goodness and nature of the soil,) would be sufficient for every man, and enable him also to pay one or two shillings a year, quit rent, to those persons, whose right of commoning would then be taken away. And as this portion of land would

(*Gent. Mag. Feb. 1765.*)

not be enough to employ their whole time, the men would still work at their respective trades and employments, and the women and children spin wool, flax, or cotton, for our manufactures. *Tours, &c. B.A.*

Improvements of Agriculture, Commerce, &c. (Continued from page 29.)

I. THE dearth of provision is caused, in a great degree, by the landholders adding farm to farm, and letting very large tracts of ground to one tenant.

Butter, within twenty years, was sold at *Coventry* for 8 pence and 10 pence a quart in spring and summer, and in winter at 12 pence or 14 pence; but now it sells in summer at 18 and 20 pence, and in winter at 4 shillings and half a crown.

The little farms that used to produce this article, and bring it to market, are added to others, so that there is now but one farm instead of five or six. The owner of the great farm does indeed keep a dairy, but he sends little butter to market, because his chief dependence is upon cheese; neither does he keep half the number of pigs, which occasions the dearth of pork and bacon; neither is cheese cheaper, to which butter and pork is sacrificed; for though more is made, yet the rich master of a large farm, bringing none to market, but selling all to a factor, the factor monopolises, and consequently fixes the price so as to bring him exorbitant gain.

Another cause of dearth of provisions, rising from combining small farms into large, is, that he who rents an estate of 5 or 600 l. a year, generally keeps it in grazing, rather than tillage, for tillage is a laborious and troublesome employment, which persons of large property will not drudge at, when they can make the same gain by grazing, which is genteel, easy, and pleasant.

Five hundred a year in grazing may be managed by three servants; but in tillage it would employ more than three-score. It appears, therefore, that, adding farm to farm, leaves great numbers of poor unemploy'd, who, if the great farm of a thousand a year, was divided into twenty of 50 l. each, would be employed in cloathing the naked, and feeding the hungry.

II. If fallow lands were sown as well as ploughed weeds would be:

M

licated, and the fertility of the soil increased.

When the land has been once ploughed, bracked, and harrowed, a double rolling should be immediately given it with a stone roller about four feet long and six feet diameter, which, with its furniture, will weigh about a ton: In about a month, put in manure by another ploughing, then give the land a stroke with the great harrow, and roll it as before: Quick-lime may then be spread on the surface with great advantage, for it will soon dissolve the weeds that have been harrowed up into manure.

Wheat, rye, and barley, may be rolled with a roller twice the length, and half the weight of that just described; but the following cautions must be carefully preserved.

Never roll corn but in dry, fresh weather; never use heavy rollers, nor roll before the blades are strong, nor after they are hardened; roll none but light lands, nor those if they have not been manured that or the preceding year with dung.

In general, rolling will improve only rich light soil.

III. Directions for pruning Peach-trees. The time is, when the blossom-buds first begin to swell; you will then know which blossom bids fairest for producing fruit.

Never prune a twig till the tree is entirely unnailed from the wall; you will then run no hazard of breaking off such as you would wish to preserve.

The method of pruning must be regulated by the age, vigour, and health of the tree.

Of a Tree in its first Year.

If it has made but weak shoots, reduce them, leaving from two to four on each side, opposite to each other, and prune them to the length of 3 or 6 inches; if you find a small bearing branch that looks exceeding flourishing in the middle, you may leave it; but if it is not remarkably promising, cut it off, for the middle of the tree is sure to be filled, if the sides are pruned properly.

If your tree has thrown out, in a good place, on each side, one strong, woody branch, prune it to 3 or 4 inches, leaving here and there a bearing branch.

If there is one of these woody branches on the side, and one in the middle, cut off both entirely, or the weak

side will be totally overpowered. The two sides must be kept as nearly equal as possible, and the middle short.

Of a Tree in the second Year.

A. Consider two or four proper branches as the parents of the rest; let them spread, and allow them all the space you think they can cover; the smaller branches should be left 6 or 8 inches long.

B. Preserve such blossom-buds as come out with a leaf bud between them; Those which come single, though with a leaf bud by the side, will rarely set. Reject all slender, ill-ripened branches; but preserve with the utmost care the little spurs that are only an inch or two long, and clustered little nosegays.

C. Prune the rejected branches only down to the last eye; for these branches may next year produce a better, which, if not wanted, may be again reduced, and you will always have one in store against a blight.

D. By all means keep the bottom full of wood, laying the branches exactly even, and quite in a horizontal direction; a branch that is crooked or bent, or laid over another, never will bear good fruit.

Of a Tree in its full Beauty and Vigour.

E. After it is un-nailed, cut the branches that bore last year, which will be distinguished by their leanness, and the poor shoots they have made, quite close to the large branch from which they spring; then cut out all the strong woody shoots of the year, and the very small ones, preserving only those of a moderate size, and the little clusters mentioned before.

Of all the roots from the wood, pruned last year, leave only one lower shoot.

If the trees have not been too much exhausted, prune to the length of 3 inches.

G. Next to pruning, the most important operation is nipping, tho' almost wholly neglected.

The proper time to nip is *May*. Nipping is pinching off the buds with the finger and thumb. On every branch 6 or 8 inches long, there will be 8 or 10 eyes or buds, but all these cannot be equally nourished.

H. They must therefore be reduced to two or three, two opposite to each other on the lower side, and the end one should be spared.

Such

Such branches as accompany the fruit should be pinched off with the nail, to the thickness of about two crown pieces; others, which have not fruit, should be pulled quite off.

Preserve only two of the shoots of the branches pruned short, the uppermost and its opposite.

Suppress the weak shoots from the old wood intirely, unless they fill a vacancy, but preserve the clusters let them be where they will.

When you meet with twin fruit, take off the least.

When a blight happens, cut away the branch beyond the infested place.

When the tree is attacked with the gum, prune it at least an inch below the grieved part.

Review your work every eight or ten days to destroy vermin, and take off all placed shoots which may come out after a shower.

IV. Fruit trees may be successfully transplanted in Summer while the sap is in motion; a nut-meg peach in full bloom was removed out of one garden into another, and not only lived but flourished, throwing out shoots more than a foot long the very Summer.

V. Hogs may with great advantage be folded on wheat, if the soil is chalky, crumbly, loose and light; the hogs will drop a considerable quantity of dung, and tread the loose parts of the soil so close that it will not move in the summer, nor will the wheat be soot fallen, but every hog must be well ringed.

Experiments to determine the Expense of burning Chamber of different Sizes, as they are commonly made at Market-Blackborough, in Leicestershire.

Quantity in one pound.	Weight of Chamber.	Time in min. as last.		Expense in farthings at 6d. per dozen.
		aa.	bb.	
A small wick 184	0 14	3 15	H.M.	4 85
A large wick 19	0 14	3 40		5 70
164	0 15	3 40		6 54
20	1 54	3 27		4 96
204	1 8	3 56		7 90
74	2 1	4 9		8 94
8	2 0	4 15		8 47
52	2 13	5 19		9 53

Experiments to ascertain the expense of burning Chamber-Oil. — A taper lamp, with eight threads of cotton in the wick, consumed in one hour 3.65 oz. of sperm-oil, at two shillings

and six-pence per gallon; the expense of burning twelve hours is 4.37 farthings.

N. B. This gives as good a light as the candles of eight and ten in the pound. This lamp seldom wants A] tussing, and casts a steady, strong light.

A taper, chamber, or watch lamp, with four ordinary threads of cotton in the wick, consumes 1.664 oz. of sperm-oil in one hour; the oil at two shillings and six-pence per gallon, the expense of burning twelve hours is 2.34 farthings. B

A Narrative of the Proceedings relative to the Discovery of the Longitude by Harrison's Time-keeper, subsequent to those published in 1764.

C MR HARRISON having by petition to the House of Commons set forth the facts mentioned in a former account, (See Vol. XXIV. p. 380), and prayed assistance of parliament; An act was passed which, reciting that the utility of the Time-piece had been proved in a voyage to Jamaica, enacted that Mr Harrison should receive 5000*l.* part of the reward, upon his discovering the principles, on which his instrument was made, so that others might be constructed in like manner to commissioners named in the act, and that the residue should be paid as soon as future trials should have ascertained that the Longitude could be discovered by the said instrument within the limits prescribed by the act of Queen Anne, and the major part of the commissioners should certify that it was so ascertained.

But the commissioners differing in opinion concerning the execution of the act, Mr Harrison received no part of the 5000*l.* but a second trial of his instrument was made in a voyage to Barbadoes, on board the *Tartar*, Sir John Lindsay, commander, under the circumstances directed by the Lords of the Admiralty.

O The *Tartar* sailed from Spithead the 28th of March, and met with hard and contrary gales, especially in the bay of Biscay. On the 10th of April they made the island of Porto Santo N. E. of the *Medora's*, set forth in the following certificate:

H Madeira, April 19, 1764.
"I do hereby certify, that vet at four o'clock in the
William Harrison too
the way to ascertain

longitude given by the time keeper from *Plymouth*; according to which observations he declared to me, we were at that time 43 miles to the Eastward of *Porto Santo*. I then steered the direct course for it, and at one o'clock this morning we saw the island, which exactly agreed with the distance mentioned above.

Given under my hand on board his Majesty's ship the *Tartar*.

JOHN LINDSAY."

They arrived at *Barbados* May the 29th, Mr *Harrison* all along in the voyage declaring how far he was distant from that island, according to the best settled longitude thereof. The day before they made it, he declared the distance: And Sir *John* failed in consequence of this declaration, till eleven at night, which proving dark he thought proper to say by, Mr *Harrison* then declaring they were no more than eight or nine miles from the land; which accordingly so they break they saw from that distance.

The commissioners on the 12th of September 1764, met again, and came to several resolutions with respect to determining whether Mr *Harrison's* Time-piece had or had not been effectual within the words of the statute of *Queen Anne*. And Mr *Harrison* by petition applied to them for the certificate on which his title to receive the reward was to be founded.

In consequence of this petition, the commissioners came to the following resolutions unanimously.

"That the said time-keeper has kept its time with sufficient exactness, and without losing its longitude in the voyage from *Plymouth* to *Barbados*, beyond the nearest limit required by the act of the 12th of *Queen Anne*; but even considerably within the same; but, in regard to the said Mr *John Harrison* hath not yet made a discovery of the principles upon which the said time-keeper is constructed; nor of the method of carrying those principles into execution, by means whereof other such time-keepers might be framed of sufficient correctness to find the longitude at sea, within the limits by the said act required, whereby the said invention might be judged practicable and useful in terms of the said act, and agreeable to the true intent and meaning thereof, the commissioners do not therefore think themselves authorized to grant any certificate to the said Mr *John Harrison*, if he shall have made a full and

clear discovery of the said principles and method, and the same shall have been found practicable and useful to their satisfaction. But they are notwithstanding of opinion, that application should be made to parliament for leave to pay the said Mr *John Harrison* upon his producing his time-keeper to certain persons to be named by this board, and discovering to them the principles and manner of making the same, so much money as will make up the sum already advanced to him 10,000*l.* exclusive of what he has received on account of improving his said time-keeper; and moreover to pay him the remainder of a reward of 20,000*l.* on proof being made to the satisfaction of this board, that his method will be of common and general utility in finding the longitude at sea within the nearest limits required by the above-mentioned act of the 12th of *Queen Anne*."

A copy of this resolution, securing to Mr *Harrison* 10,000*l.* upon his discovering the principles on which his Time-piece is constructed, and the remainder of the reward, upon their appearing to be such as will render it of general use, by enabling other artificers with reasonable skill, in reasonable time, and at reasonable expence to make them, was sent to Mr *Harrison*, who, however, deems himself legally intitled to the whole reward, by virtue of the Act, upon disclosing the principles of his invention.

Mr *Harrison* also, in order to satisfy any doubts or scruples hath offered to deliver to the commissioners of the longitude, or to the lords of admiralty, his time-keeper; by which any other skilful workman may be enabled to make other time-keepers on the same principles. And, for a farther satisfaction, he is willing to deposit in the hands of the lords of the admiralty correct drawings upon oath, with explanations of such drawings; and also the principles on which the same is constructed. For the farther satisfaction of the public, he is also willing to engage his son, immediately on his receiving the reward given by the legislature, to employ a sufficient number of hands, so as with all possible speed to furnish his majesty's navy, the merchants and navigators of this kingdom, with such number of time-keepers of equal goodness with that already made, and in two voyages incontestably proved, at such reasonable rates as the nature of the undertaking

log will admit; not doubting but the public will consider the charge attending the outset of the undertaking.

Mr *Harrison* hopes these proposals will be thought satisfactory to the public, without subjecting him to those delays and inconveniencies as might probably attend the methods proposed by the honourable the commissioners of the longitude, as he is already very infirm, and far advanced in years, above 40 whereof have been entirely taken up in this service alone. Moreover if the method proposed by Mr *Harrison* be approved of, the public will be secured from any imposition by counterfeits, Mr *Harrison* likewise would not be deprived of the rewards he may receive from foreign nations, to whom he may communicate his discovery.

To this account we shall only add, that the commissioners seem to have proceeded upon the principle laid down by our correspondent page 34. At the same time, allotting such reward to the ingenuity of the artist, tho' his instrument should not be such as can come into general use; as will encourage others to exert their abilities for the public advantage.

Scheme for regulating Weights and Measures.

WERE we to retain the common appellation of *stone*, and enact that the stone shall in all places mean ten pounds, it might greatly facilitate the carrying on those articles of trade which call for computations of weight. Then, one stone, two stone, and so up to the hundred weight, would be understood to be so many ten pounds. With respect to the pound, I could wish one was framed by square, and so divisible to an unit, without a fraction, which no one weight in use I believe is. I will explain what I mean by this as concisely as I can, by the weights now generally used in medicinal compositions and prescriptions.

The grain is the unit: the scruple consists of twenty grains. This first denomination cannot be divided without a fraction.

Three of these scruples constitute a drachm, or sixty grains. This likewise is incapable of being divided without a fraction.

Eight of these drachms make an ounce; and this alone is divisible. But the pound, consisting of twelve ounces, is susceptible of it.

To remedy these inconveniencies, I would therefore wish that a regulation like the following might take place:

Let that weight now denominated a grain, be the basis of the pound.

Let sixteen grains be a scruple.

Let four of these scruples, or sixty four grains, be the drachm.

Let eight drachms be one ounce.

And sixteen ounces to constitute the pound

By which means the pound, and every part of it, might be reducible to a grain, the constituent part, without a fraction. And by adjusting the duties, value of goods of all kinds, by proper tables proportioned to the number of grains, an universal weight might easily be established.

Measures I could also wish might be adjusted upon the same plan; the pints to be divisible without a fraction, and also the advancing numbers above a gallon.

The foot likewise to consist of eight or sixteen inches, and to advance by squares.

To render the general adjustment of measures more satisfactory to all classes of people, the writer could wish that a scheme like the following might be adopted.

That after the weights and measures are agreed upon, proper persons should be employed by the government in making weights and measures sufficient to supply the whole nation, and the expence to be deducted from the land or some other general tax.

That the act for regulating weights and measures take place after a certain time, within the limits of which, it may be supposed, that a proper quantity may be provided.

That on or before such a day, every person using weights and measures, shall be obliged to furnish themselves with a set of such, which shall be furnished gratis, upon their delivering up their old weights and measures to the persons commissioned to deliver the new ones.

That if any person after this time, be found using any other weights and measures than those by law established, the penalty be very great; because they can have no just reason against it, inasmuch as they are furnished with new ones instead of their old ones: and the government suffers not, as the continuation of the land tax as it is, a year longer than would otherwise be requisite, would in all probability make the revenue gainers.

To make Beer without Malt.

TAKE 13 gallons of water, boil and scum it, put two pounds of brown sugar, & two pounds of treacle to it; boil them together half an hour; then put to it a small handful of hops; strain the liquor thro' a sieve, and put to it a pennyworth or two of bism, when cold; work it a day and a night, then tun it: let it stand in the barrel, or stean, a day and a night, then bottle it, and put in two spoonful of brown sugar.

*The Lamentation of VENUS over ADONIS.**From the Greek.*

"**I** Mourn *Adonis*: Lo! *Adonis* dies
The loves lament and rend the air with cries;
Venus! no more, in pensive grief forlorn,
Thy beautiful limbs, with purple veils adorn,
But rise, O rise, in saddest moan deplore,
Adonis, lov'd *Adonis*, is no more,
Behold ye loves, behold *Adonis* die,
The purple stream yet trickling down his thigh;
With death-like paleness see his cheeks o'er-

spread,
See from his lips the transient roses fled.
Fled is the soft embrace, the melting kiss,
And all the lover's joys, the lover's wish:
Yet sweet in death the kiss to *Venus* proves.
Alas! *Adonis* knows not how the loves.
By cruel wounds was lov'd *Adonis* slain,
But *Venus*! *Venus*! feels yet sharper pain:
For him the flocks refuse their verdant food,
For him the cogs run howling through the wood,
For him the nymphs, for him the graces mourn,
Their hair dishevell'd, and their garments torn:
While *Venus* frantic runs from place to place,
And seeks *Adonis*, seeks a last embrace:
I mourn *Adonis*, him the loves deplore,
Adonis dies, and beauty is no more.
Each grove, each plain, in saddest grief appears,
And ev'ry silver stream o'erflows with tears.
The flow'rs no more their spicy fragrances shed,
But droop, with grief oppress'd, their languid head.
Whilst him the nymphs, whilst him the loves
bemoan,

And pensive echo leads forth groan for groan;
O dreadful spectacle, O sight of woe,
Stay, stay, my love, one last embrace bestow."

Soon as the saw her love expiring lie,
The purple stream fast trickling down his thigh,
She tears her hair, she strikes her snowy breast,
And rends with frantic rage her purple vest;
Fast down her cheeks the trickling sorrows ran,
Whilst 'midst herwiping nymphs, she thus began:
"O let me clasp thee in my circling arms,
Whilst life yet warms, and brightens up thy
charms;

Let me inhale thy last, thy dying breath,
And kiss those beautiful lips, till cold in death;
As if *Adonis* said, this kiss I'll keep;
Since thou art sunk in death's eternal sleep:
Since thou art fled to *Pluto's* gloomy reign
Ah! never, never, to return again:
Nor can, alas! the wretched *Venus* dye,
Supremely curst with immortality.
Why wouldst thou thus with savage beasts engage,
Thus rashly dare the boar's insatiate rage?
That godlike form was ne'er design'd for scars,
But *Cupid's* milder arts, and softer wars,
But, now, alas! my warnings are too late,
And thou, unhappy youth, must yield to fate:
Him, therefore, him, ye nymphs, ye loves, deplore,
Since love, and joy, and beauty, are no more."

On the Death of a LADY: An Epistle to her Daughter.

IF yet, fair mourner, you can comfort know;
If yet your tears can less profusely flow,
Attend the muse, she yields you tear for tear,
You mourn a parent, I a friend sincere.
A friend sincere let weeping friends deplore,
A friend sincere, proud language boasts no more.
! snatch'd for ever from our ling'ring view,
! deign to take our last, our long adieu!

Lamented shade! this pity receive,
'Tis all the living to the dead can give:
Yes, yes, *Felicia*, we will mourn these lost,
Though angels hail thee on the heav'nly coast;
Though kindred shades attend thy rapid way,
And bid thee welcome to celestial day,
Where thy lov'd offspring snatch'd by ruder fate
Improves thy joy, and makes thy rapture great.
Where shall I now such gen'rous friendship find?
That last best comfort of a drooping mind?
To whom the pleasures of my soul impart,
Transfer my grief, and pour forth all my heart?
Thy mind was peaceful, and thy heart humane,
Sedate, yet cheerful; 'tho' admir'd, not vain;
But what avails thy virtue, or thy form,
Thy lively wit, thy ev'ry art to charm?
Can sense refin'd elude the deadly dart?
Or fame avert its torture from the heart?
Alike the monarch and the subject fall,
The wise, the weak, one fate o'erwhelms us all;
Death, steady tyrant! deaf to ev'ry cry,
Marks out his prey, and bids the jav'lin fly:
Oh! could our tears dissolve the bands of death,
Whole floods should trickle till our latest breath,
Could sighs re-animate the lifeless clay,
In gales of sighs we'd vent our souls away:
Tho' thou perhaps (while thus with grief oppress'd)
We mourn thy absence and lament the blast,
From happier regions design'd to look below,
And with kind pity wonder'd at our woe:
If e'er from thence thy spotless form descend,
To us thy aid and guardian influence lend;
Whence vicious thought our youthful fancy warms,
When rage misguides us, or false pleasure charms;
In silent whisperings power thoughts convey,
Watch o'er our steps, and guide us lest we stray.
Then when at length the hand of welcome death
Shall close our eyes, & fate suppress our breath,
We'll bless the gale that wafts us to the shore
Where bliss unites, and death can part no more.
Say now, O muse! how patient, how serene,
Reign'd to Heav'n, the close'd the final scene?
Long near her couch the tyrant took his stand,
And menac'd oft, and oft with-held his hand:
Long keen disquiet and sharp corroding pain,
Pur'd the ebbing life from vein to vein;
But pain ne'er shook her, terror ne'er alarm'd;
By Faith supported, and by Virtue arm'd;
In Hope's strong comfort she resign'd her breath,
Rejoic'd in pain, and triumph'd ev'n in death.
Thy force alone Religion can withstand
The fears of Death, the terrors of his hand;
Thou giv'st delightful prospects to the blind,
From these the friendless constant succour find.
How wise and happy are the virtuous few
Who thy fair path with constancy pursue!
Their minds stand firm when Death, with all
his pain,

Disends each nerve, and tortures ev'ry vein;
Freed from the cumb'rous flesh, their spirits go
"Where flames refin'd in brighter seraphs glow."
There free from care *Felicia* dwells at rest,
There free from pain she lives supremely blest:
There she for ever must exalted shine,
Amongst the saints, immortal and divine.

J. BROWN.

* One of her sons, a very amiable and promising youth, was unfortunately killed by an accident.

To Mr George Smith, *Landſhip- Painter.*

A Bard unknown to fame and public-view
Ventures to give, what to deſert is due;
From th' *Aonian* grove, a laurel brings.
And as he decks your brow — this ſtrain he ſings.
“ Hail artiſt! who the way to pleaſe hath found,
And fix the *Britiſh* taſte to *Engliſh* ground.
No more, for *Rapheſ*’s out lines, *Vſſe* ſighs,
Nor *Triſian*’s landſhip views, with partial eyes;
Thy beauties, *Albia*’s own, we now receive,
And to a *Briſton*, *Rome* the crown muſt give:
Each forc’d way to charm we trace in you,
Guided by *Genius* and *Example* too
Bred up in nature’s ſchool, the lib’ral maid,
Calls you her ſon, and gives you heav’nly aid
As inward light; by which, the means you find,
At once, to paint thy worth, and pleaſe the mind,
Unlike, thoſe bold contenders, for a name,
Who, on the works of others build their fame,
With ſervile praife, they court the antient gout,
And, only ſhew us, what *Apollin* drew.

Some, with the great, or big, ſublime ſurpriſe,
Content, to earn applauſe, from vulgar eyes:
The gaping crowd, unthinkingly admire
Storms, ruins, ſhipwrecks, battles, froſt, and fire.
Your ſofter pencil can the *Critic* move,
Call forth his ſkill, and force him to approve.
With looks, intent, he ſcans the op’ning glade;
The well contrasted group, of light and ſhade;
The local colour, natural and free;
The touch’d light, that moving ſeem to be;
The objects, well arraign’d, and aptly choſe,
The yellow ſky, a neighbouring ſhade’s repoſe;
The fore-ground richly wrought, with choic’d hues,

And grace, which through the whole its beauty
Whene’er the muſe, or friends, invited, view,
Thoſe flowing lines, your riſing genius drew,
A new creation courts our roving fight,
And ſcenes contends with ſcenes to give delight.
Here rural beauties captivate the eye,
Clad in their native charms, ſimplicity;
The homely ſhepherd and his flock appear,
Dreſs’d in their garb, as in the fields they were,
See! how yon rock, diſplays its barren ſide!
Lo! near, the poliſh’d river ſeems to glide!
There! in the flow’ry mead, a choſen band,
(Plain honeſt ſwains, bred up in freedom’s land,)
With muſick paſs away the ſocial hour;
Contented, with the bleſſings, in their power.
Yon ſcrubby hill! yon vale! ſo gay appear,
That *Clodio* looks, and wiſhes he was there;
Genius beholds the ſecret ſhade, and ſighs;
Philo, the diſtant church, with eager eyes:
The foreſt *Pius* ſtrikes; with awful fear,
He looks within; while *Cleas* lends her ear,
Hoping that warbling *Philonel* is here.
Happy the man, cries *Caladen*, whoſe lot,
Kind heav’n has fix’d, to dwell upon that ſpot,
That peaceful ſpot, where trees are ever green,
And that cool brook looks always ſo ſerene;
Where thoſe fair ſhrubs wear a perpetual bloom,
And that proud grove retains its pleaſing gloom,
O! ſtill, great maſter! thus affect our heart;
And ſhew the wonders of your matchleſs art:
Long may you live to paint and we contend.
The moſt, and beſt, your works ſhall recommend,
Ah! let not drooping pity ſee and mourn,
Another brother, from the public torn,

Aludes to the death of Mr John Smith, who died the 29th of July 1764.

Let her not feel, a ſecond loſs, too ſoon,
A brighter ſun, eclips’d by death, at noon;
Ye *Parcae*, lengthen out his thread; his days,
Be colour’d, only, with the lights of praife:
May envy never blaſt his blooming fame!
Nor cenſure ſully what it cannot blame!
And may, O! *Smith*! this monument ſupply,
The mimic buſt! nor fall when you ſhall die!
May theſe few lines, nor death, nor time, invade,
But ſpeak your merit, when your landſhips fade!
May they outlive, in praife, the breathing ſtone!
And plant you laurels, where you leaſt are known.
T. I.

The Power of Fate in the Deſtruction of Troy.

WHEN *Troy* was doom’d to fall, each
ſtep conſpir’d
To make the pow’r of fate the more admir’d.
Firſt, crafty *Shen*, bred in wily *Greco*,
Sends in his warlike horſe, and calls it peace.
The huge machine, with arms and death replete,
Stalks through the gaping crowds in ev’ry ſtreet.
Laco’s hints the fraud, him ſtrait o’ertakes
Vengeance and warrants; poets call them ſnakes.
Next, fatal *Shen*, nearer to annoy,
Becomes a ſav’rite to the king of *Troy*.
Now, fate being ripe, he cries, O leave your arms,
Warriors, the town’s our own, with ſleep oppreſs’d.
He ſpoke: And from their neſt the warriors flew.
Phaon and *Neptune*’s work; O *Troy*, adieu!

Such is the pow’r of fate cries *John-a-Nokes*.
No: Such is folly’s pow’r, ſay wiſer folks:
To truſt a natural enemy, how weak!
Priam, a *Greek* will always be a *Greek*.
This maxim, found by long experience true,
Old *Troy* neglecting, ſell: Take heed O New!
Fate’s pow’r is human folly or neglect:
Secure the cauſe, you need not fear the effect.
Shen will hurt if *Priam* will give way,
Himſelf firſt victim of his favourite ſway.
But why ſhould others ſuffer? Juſtice, ſay.

ANACREONTIC

AS wanton *Cupid* ſaw one day
A linnet warbling on a ſpray,
He long’d to make the bird his prey.

See here the ſtring that ties my bow,
Says he: I warrant that will do
For ſuch an artleſs bird as you.

Then round the flutterer’s neck he caſt
The ſilken cord, and tied it faſt:
“ I’ve got you faſe, (he cries,) at laſt.

In vain with out-ſtretch’d wings and beak
He tries the urchin’s chain to break;
No more allow’d his flight to take;

No more he riſes from the ground,
But hops, and hovers round and round,
Within his fetters narrow bound.

So *Cupid* with enſnaring arts
Lets fly abroad his poiſon’d darts,
And ſeizes wretched lovers hearts:
Torment them with his wanton play,
Makes them his tyrant pow’r obey,
Yet ſeems to rule with gentle ſway:

But ſoon, miſtaken mortals find
How faſt a ſilken cord can bind
The lover, not the boy is blind.

The Boy and the NETTLE. A FABLE.

A Little boy, one summer's day,
Devoid of care, went out to play ;
He roves the mead, the pleasing dices
Of various flow'rs engage his eyes.
From this to that with joy he turns,
For all in quick succession burns :
The blossom'd nettle now he gains,
Which sorely stings him for his pains.
Homeward in tears he runs with speed,
And fobs complaints against the weed :
" My touch, says he, was soft and light,
" Who then could think that it would bite?"

His boy the father fondly ey'd,
He kiss'd him first, and then reply'd,
" My Child, the lightness of your touch
" Was that which made it bite so much ;
" Had but your gripe been close and rude,
" Its mischief had been all subdu'd ;
" A fact from which I'll now deduce
" A precept for your future use.
" You'll find the world, that ample field,
" A plentiful crop of nettles yield ;
" Men who may justly pass for such,
" Whom you must gripe, or never touch ;
" Avoid, or treat them with disdain,
" My precept in your mind retain."

London, Feb. 22, 1765. E. PENNINGTON.

*The second Epode of HORACE, translated by a young Gentleman 15 Years old.**The Praises of a Country Life.*

H Appy, who with no cares oppress,
Like the first race of men is blest ;
With his own team who plows his field,
By gripping usurer's hand unpeel'd ;
His soul no warlike trumpets shake,
His rest no foamy billows break ;
He shuns the noisy law debate,
Nor sinks a suitor to the great.
Sometimes he lops his fruitful vine,
And props the branches that decline ;
Now views his herd on hilly steep,
Now milks his kine, now shears his sheep ;
In cask he stores his luscious mead,
Sweets that from honey bees proceed.
When autumn pours her gifts around,
And earth by Plenty's hand is crown'd,
He plucks the grafted fruits, that vie
With Tyrian hue or purple dye ;
With which he gratefully repays
You Sylvan gods on holydays.
His oaks in foliage green array'd,
Around him spread an ample shade ;
Where rills o'er pebbly meadows sing,
And all the feather'd songsters sing,
Frost hills the chrysal riv'lets glide,
And give sweet slumbers as they slide ;
When the turn'd year with wintry rains
Spreads a wide deluge o'er the plains,
Then to the woods are nets convey'd,
And for the game in secret laid.
What cares can sports like these remove ?
All cares, e'en cares of hopeless love !

If a chaste wife, her part to bear,
Deck his clean cot, his children rear ;
Inur'd, like *Sapine* wives of old,
To various toils in heat and cold ;
Then from the plough when he returns,
The cheerful hearth before him burns ;
He milks the kine at close of day,
He fills the racks with new-made hay ;

From casks he draws his nappy ale,
To heighten his unbought regale.
No dainties that in ocean roll,
The turbot, turtle, and the sole,
Would please me more, if to our seas
The Eastern storms had driven these ;
No dainty bird from foreign fields
To me so sweet a pleasure yields,
As olives from the branches pull'd,
Or lettuce from the gardens cull'd,
Or tender lamb that victim dies,
Or kid from wolf a rescue'd prize ;
At meals the sheep delight his eye,
As to the folds they nibbling bye ;
While the o'er-labour'd oxen bow,
In dragging home the backward plow,
And rustics having won their hire,
Sit chatting round the kitchen fire.
So spoke the miser, and his store
Collects from whence it lay before,
But e'er a short-liv'd week had past
He chang'd his mind, and lock'd it fast.

NAT. BAYLY EDWARDS.

VENUS *envious.*

WHILE beauty's goddess, one fair day,
Saw *Cupid* with my *Laura* play ;
Jealous as belles are of each other,
She thus began to shew the mother :
" Be sure, young urchin, not one dart
" You lend her for a single heart."
" Too late, he cries, is your command,
" I ha'n't one arrow left in hand ;
" She's stol'n a my quiver and my bow
" So silly that I know not how :
" But 'tis your fault, you lent her charms,
" Your face, your breast, your shape, your arms ;
" The graces too, your maids of honour,
" All that they had, bestow'd upon her ;
" And since 'tis so, don't fret, dear mother,
" You'll always pass for one another."

Recipe to soften the hardest female heart.

TAKE a youth that's genteel, no matter for
face,
And season him well with an air and a grace ;
One grain of sincerity you may bestow,
But enough of assurance you needs must allow,
With flatteries, and sighs, affiduities, fears,
Insignificant smiles, significant tears,
With passion, and raptures to give it a set,
A sprinkling of folly according to taste ;
Some pieces of songs, and some spoutings of plays,
And fashion, and frolics, and whimsical ways ;
All mix'd well together with art and deceit,
And with nicety dress'd to make it complete.
This med'cine the patient should take ev'ry day,
And the hint in her heart will soon melt away.
Sometimes a few days the complaint may remove,
Sometimes a few weeks ineffectual may prove.
But seldom an instance can any produce
Where this choice *panacea* has fail'd of its use :
The heart that's obdurate when this has been
try'd,
Has surely discernment and sense within side,
With the seeds of contempt, which next will
appear, [derogates rare]
When these symptoms are seen (which are won-
This med'cine is useless, 'twill ne'er reach that
heart
Which, harden'd by Virtue, will baffle all art.

THE story of the wild beast that is said to have made such ravages in *France*, is now affirmed to be no other than an allegory; by the wild beast is meant the heretics; by the children killed are intimated the converts that are frequently made by them to the protestant faith; and by the dragons sent out against the beast the violent attacks of the clergy are signified, who are daily prosecuting the protestants with the utmost rigour; notwithstanding which, protestantism prevails, and is likely so to do, under the countenance of some of the most respectable characters in that kingdom.

A forrester in the district of *Carinthia* had the good fortune to kill during the severity of the frost in the winter a wolf of an enormous size, in the very moment when that savage animal had seiz'd a girl, and was tearing her to pieces. The bullet struck the creature instantly dead, by which the girl providentially escaped, and is in a fair way to recover of the wounds she at first received.

A remarkable animal was lately killed at *Fresdem* in *Westphalia*, and is described to be about a foot in length. His eyes were small, his ears very short, his upper lip cleft like that of a hare's, & he had a sort of whiskers about the mouth, like a cat's. He had only four teeth, two above, and two beneath, an inch in length, and bent inwards. The fore-feet were very short, something like a dog's, and the hind-ones, which were something longer, like those of a goose. The toes were very long, and armed with talons, four before and one behind, and between each there was a fine membrane. The hind-feet were placed very forward under the belly. It is thought the creature was amphibious, and that he used his tail, which was about as large as a hand, in swimming.

A reward of 10,000 crowns has been offered by the court of *Sweden* for the discovery of the author of a work printed in the *Swedish* language, and highly injurious to his Majesty's person and government. Among other positions of the like kind, he lays it down as a maxim, that a minister or royal officer is not obliged to obey the order of the king and senate when he is persuaded that they are contrary to the laws.

Letters from *Quebec* give an account that more than 7000 native *Canadians* have lately withdrawn themselves from that province; many of them principal traders, through whose hands the most advantageous part of the trade with *France* used to pass. The reasons assigned for this abdication, are the high terms offered them by their own sovereign for settling at *Cayenne*, *St Lucia*, and other *French* colonies.

The grant of an extensive tract of land, conveniently situated on the borders of the *Indian* country, is now making out for Sir *William Johnson*, where he intends to build a town, and erect fortifications, with a view of establishing a mart of trade with the several savage nations in *America*.

A shoemaker of *Metz*, whilst he was measuring of an innocent country girl's foot,

perceived by his wife. A few days afterwards, the girl came for her shoes. when unfortunately the master being from home, the wife, full of jealousy and revenge, instantly cut her throat, and carried the body into the garret; here she cut off both her breasts and dressed them for her husband's dinner; who when he came home eat with an uncommon appetite, & asked his wife where she got that fine meat? To which she answered, eat your fill and be contented, go into the garret you may there have more of it. The husband hastened thither, and seeing what had happened, with the same knife which was reeking with the blood of the murdered girl, stabbed his wife to the heart; after which he made a voluntary confession of this whole tragedy, and gave himself up to justice.

A scheme is said to have been formed by Gen. *Gage*, and the principal officers of his Majesty's forces in *North America*, for taking a regiment of *Indians* into *British* pay; partly to be commanded by their own warriors, and partly by *British* officers; they are to be clothed and accoutred after the *English* manner, and several of them have already appeared in their new uniforms, of which they appeared very proud: Their chiefs are to be magnificently dressed in order to facilitate the scheme.—A dangerous one in its consequences, as may be easily foreseen.

A gentleman who seems to be perfectly master of that subject, and who likewise is so much in earnest to promote it, that he has at a great expence made many trials, submits it to the consideration of the legislature, whether an alteration in the construction of the road waggons would not be for the public good. The reasons he gives for the alteration on the western roads are just, forcible, and self-evident; and the alteration he proposes seems to bid fair for amendment, and is no other than this, let the breadth of future wheels be six inches, and the hind axle be made one foot shorter than the fore axle, so that the hind wheels then running just within the track of the fore wheels, may together with them, make one track of twelve inches on each side; and let the length of the axles be such that the outer edges of the tracks may be just six feet distant, and the inner four. This method of construction will at once totally remove all inconveniences, the ruts will be at their proper distance, and of a breadth sufficient for all purposes.

The projector of this, after having prepared several models, has actually had a wagon built in this manner, and engages to draw five ton in this wagon (the said wagon included) to *London* with only six horses, and thinks the obstruction arising from the present narrowness of the ruts at least equal to another ton.—He has forgot however to tell us from what place; but probably from *Brackley* or *Buckingham*.

The weavers in *Spittle Fields* have invented a method of quilting in their looms, which is much neater than the quilting performed by women in the usual way; this however only be changing hands, and taking

Historical Chronicle, Feb. 1765.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

By a special act ratify'd at *Fontainebleau* in France, his most Christian Majesty ceded to the K. of Spain, his heirs and successors for ever, the whole country known by the name of *Louisiana*, together with *New Orleans*, and the island in which that city is situated. All the inhabitants are to remain in the same situation as at present, and know no other difference than to pay obedience to the king of Spain instead of the king of France.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

A tumultuous mob assembled in the borough of *Devizes*, and being armed and disguised, assaulted the houses of several of the principal inhabitants, particularly the mayor's, the under-sheriff's, and town-clerk's, the distributor of the stamps, the post-master's ratlers, and the excise office, with divers others, and demolished the windows, destroyed the furniture, and threatened the lives of the occupiers. But on what pretence, the *Gazette* from whence this article is taken, does not say.

THURSDAY 17.

Most alarming floods prevailed almost every where throughout *Ireland*, inasmuch that the damages done cannot be estimated. Houses, mills, bridges, and other public edifices have been carried away by the violence of the torrents; marshes and pastures have been overflowed; cattle drowned, and immense losses have ensued to meadows and manufactories; but providentially not many lives have been lost.

SUNDAY 20.

Being the birth day of the K. of Spain, who then entered into the 50th year of his age, the same was observed at *Madrid*, with all possible demonstrations of joy.

THURSDAY 23.

Roger Aldery, a young lad of *Birmingham* being detected by means of a Jew, to whom he offered some broken gold, to sell, of stealing a gold watch out of the house of Mr *Brittain* of that town, and being committed to prison for the same, cut his throat so effectually that he died in a few minutes.

SATURDAY 26.

About 11 in the morning after a violent storm at *Lisbon*, a perfect calm ensued, which was soon followed by a short but most alarming shock of an earthquake, in a perpendicular direction; which, however, did no very material damage. Many other shocks were occasionally felt, but this is reported to have been the most violent felt there for many years.

His majesty's royal charter passed the great seal for incorporating the society of artists, by the name of the society of artists of Great Britain.

MONDAY 28.

His majesty went to the House of Peers, gave the royal assent to an act for the station of salted beef, pork, bacon, and from *Iceland*, for a limited time.

Gaspar's shop in *Derby-court*, *St James's Palace* open, and rubbed of four watches.

buckles, snuff-boxes, &c. to a considerable amount. One *John Flint*, who had formerly lived a servant in the house being suspected, was apprehended, and carried before Sir *John Fiddling*, where he confessed the robbery; said he got into the house in the morning, and concealed himself in the cellar all day; at night when the shop was shut up he packed up the goods, and let himself out with them without being discovered; that he carried them to the King's back mews, and buried them in a dunghill; to which being carried and search made, none of the goods were to be found; but it appearing that some dung had been lately taken away, enquiry was made by whom it had been removed, when it was discovered to be by a country cart belonging to a widow-woman at *Lambeth*, to whom application being made, all the goods were safely returned, the honest carrier on carrying them home, having put them all into his mistress's hands, without embezzling any one part.

The following order was notified at *Dunkirk*, by which many English subjects of known good character are constrained to leave their houses and trade without the least cause assigned: "The *Sieur Kennick*, officer of police, is hereby commanded to repair to the places of abode of *Thomas Brown*, *Jonathan Denny*, and of all other persons, of whatever nation, who are specified in the list which I have now transmitted to him, that he may notify to them, agreeably to the minister's orders, that they must depart from *Dunkirk* and *France*, within the space of four and twenty hours, with an express prohibition not to return into the kingdom, all the delays which they had solicited being now expired.

(Signed)

LE CH. DEMEZEI RES."

This step on the part of the court of France is the more surprising, as it is taken at a time when the demolition of the works at *Dunkirk* seem to have been in a manner suspended.

TUESDAY 29.

Stephen Theodore Janssen Esq; was sworn in chamberlain to the city of *London*, to which he was chosen in the most honourable manner. He at the same time desired leave to resign his gown as alderman, which was granted; after which, he immediately entered upon his office.

Hand bills were this day circulated in the public streets, with only these few words,

Westminster, Tuesday Jan. 29.

This Day LIBERTY.

The house sat till past five in the morning on the affair of general warrants, &c. and more than 400 members were present. On this occasion an eminent lawyer, in a much admired speech, made use of this expression, For my own part, I think it far better to fall with the laws, than to rise on the ruins of them. Being the anniversary of King Charles's martyrdom, the Rev. Mr *Jacobs* preached at the Chapel Royal, but their majesties were not present.

Being

Being the birth-day of prince *Christian*, Prince Royal of *Denmark*, who then entered into his 17th year, the court received the usual complements on that occasion. This is the Prince betrothed to the Princess of *England*.

The committee for building *Black-frairs* bridge, took into consideration a proposal for making a foot passage immediately over the river, partly on the works already done, and partly on works to be forth with erected; a scheme of vast utility to this metropolis.

WEDNESDAY 30.

A man between 40 and 50 years of age, of a middle stature, fresh complexion, and his own black curled hair, appeared in the villages about *London*, and put off several counterfeit guineas and quarter guineas, of which he appeared to be possessed of plenty.—This is inserted by way of caution.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

At the corn-market at *Mark lane*, wheat sold from 40s to 44s a quarter; malt from 22 to 27s; rye from 13 to 25; barley from 19 to 23s; oats from 14 to 17s.

TUESDAY 5.

A man dressed like a soldier, knocked at a gentleman's door in *Finch-lane*, *Threadneedle-street*, and being let in, without asking any questions, walked up stairs and left a little child in the kitchen to the care of the maid. In a few minutes he returned, and without saying a word, walked off; leaving the little child to the care of the family. This strange adventure embarrassed the mistress of the house, who happened to be at home; and she was advised to apply to the parish officers, but they declined having any thing to do with it, till a hearing was had before the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor was of opinion the parish must keep the child till the parish where it was born could be discovered; and it being supposed to be the child of a woman who lately lived as a servant in the family, and who had married a soldier; it is thought it will not be long before the whole mystery is unravelled.

THURSDAY 7.

A large quantity of brandy and wine, with a large chest of rich wearing apparel, being velvets embroidered with gold, were seized at *Plymouth* by two of his majesty's tide surveyors.

SATURDAY, 9.

The new dyke in *Barking Creek*, *Essex*, by an impetuous tide gate way, and the river by that unfortunate accident has overflowed many acres of land.

MONDAY 11.

His majesty, attended by the Earl of *Dorset*, and the Earl of *Coventry*, went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land tax bill; the malt bill; the bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c. to the bill for allowing further time for the import of goods, &c. from the ceded islands; and to some private bills.

A petition of the master peruke-makers was presented to his majesty, setting forth the distresses of themselves and an incredible

number of others dependant upon them from the almost universal decline of the trade, occasioned by the present mode of men in all stations wearing their own hair; and by the *French* hair-dressers continually pouring in upon this nation, by whose artificers and the facility with which the *British* people are inclined to prefer *French* skill and taste in every article of dress, they are deprived of a great part of that pittance which the fashion itself would still leave in the power of the petitioners to obtain; they at the same time lament the fatal necessity they are under, of misemploying the Lord's day in worldly pursuits,

which day of all others they are most hurried and confused; by which they and their families become as those that knew not God, while their fellow subjects are happy in the inestimable privilege of attending and discharging their religious duties, and imbibing continually the precepts that teach to bear a conscience void of offence, to fear God and honour the King. Pressed by the weight of these sufferings, the petitioners leave to his majesty's gracious condescension the proper means of relief, &c.—His majesty was graciously pleased to receive the above petition, and to return the following answer: *That he held nothing dearer to his heart than the happiness of his people, and that they may be assured, he should at all times use his endeavours to promote their welfare.*

In ridicule of the barbers, a petition from the company of *body Carpenters*, as they are called, was ludicrously framed, imploring his majesty to wear a wooden leg himself, and to enjoin all his servants to appear in the royal presence with the same badge of honour, &c.

TUESDAY 12.

A butcher received sentence in his majesty's court of King's Bench for foretelling; the penalty of which is, two month's imprisonment and the forfeiture of the goods bought. Several others have been found guilty of the same offence.

A grand assembly room adjoining to *Almack's in Pall-Mall* was opened for the reception of noblemen and gentlemen of a certain way of thinking, when a great number appeared.

WEDNESDAY 13.

The Rev. Mr *Moskelyne* had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand on being appointed astronomer royal.

The supply for the current service of the year is to be raised by lottery. [Neither the sum nor the time of drawing are yet determined.]

THURSDAY 14.

Three *Cherokee* Indians were presented to the lords of trade and plantations, with whom, with the usual ceremony, they had four talks; the first complimentary; the second, to tender obedience to the great king their father, and to produce samples of iron found in their country of gold, silver; the third to complain of some of his majesty's hunting grounds, respecting the sole use of the native *Indians* was, to express their surpr

ten heard of learned persons being sent to instruct them in the knowledge of things, none had ever appeared; and to entreat that some such men might soon be sent among them to instruct them in writing, reading, and the comprehension of things. The lords by whom they were received dismissed them well pleased, and his majesty has ordered them variety of presents, and that care be taken for their safe conduct to their own country.

The famous *Persons*, father of the *Cock-lane ghost*, was discharged from his imprisonment in the *King's Bench* prison, the time of his imprisonment for two years expiring on that day. (See Vol. xxxiii. p. 144.)

Mr *Williams*, bookseller in *Fleet street*, stood on the pillory in *New Palace-yard*, *Westminster*, pursuant to his sentence (See p. 45.) for re-publishing the *North-Briton*, No. 45. in volumes. The coach that carried him from the *King's Bench* prison to the pillory was No 45. He was received by the acclamations of a prodigious concourse of people. Opposite to the pillory were erected four ladders, with cords running from each other, on which were hung a Jack Boot, an axe, and a Scotch bonnet. The latter, after remaining there some time, was burnt, and the top of the boot chapt off. During his standing also, a purple purse, ornamented with ribbons of an orange colour, was produced by a gentleman, who began a collection in favour of the culprit, by putting a guinea into it himself, after which, the purse being carried round, many contributed, to the amount, in the whole, as supposed, of about 200 guineas. Mr *Williams*, at going into the pillory, and getting out, bowed to the spectators. He held a sprig of laurel in his hand all the time.

FRIDAY 15.

The soldiers belonging to the *Grenville Infantry* mutinied; knock'd down the captain, and endeavoured to escape in the boats; but the crew having recourse to fire-arms, they all submitted, and some of the ring-leaders were put in irons.

TUESDAY 19.

A cause was tried in the court of common-pleas, in which a private soldier was plaintiff, and Commodore *Keppel* defendant; the action was for breaking the plaintiff from a serjeant to a common man, contrary to the rules of a court-martial; for which the plaintiff obtained a verdict, and 70*l.* damages.

THURSDAY 21.

Francis Desamets, Esq; first lieut. colonel in the second troop of horse-guards, commanded by Lord *Cadogan*, having resigned his command, *Louis Montelieu*, the next in command who succeeded him, and the rest of the officers in the troop, who all rose according to their seniority, kissed his majesty's hand on their promotion.

SATURDAY 23.

A proclamation appeared in the *London Gazette* for revoking all the present *Mediterranean* passes within the term of two years, at which time (*viz.* Feb. 1, 1756) they are to be exchanged for new passes; this is done, as the proclamation sets forth, to prevent a misunderstanding between us and the powers

ments on the coast of *Barbary*, several passes of the present form, having, during the war, or by undue means, fallen into the hands of foreigners, who, though at war with those states, yet make use of them to cover a clandestine trade.

MONDAY 25.

The Rt Hon. Lord *Byron* surrendered himself at the bar of the house of lords, having arrived from *France* at his house in *Great-Marlborough street* the evening before, and was by their lordships order committed to the Tower, and preparations are now making for his trial by his peers in *Westminster-Hall* for killing Mr *Chaworth* in a late duel (See p. 45.)

SHERRIFFS appointed for the Year 1765.

Berkshire, John Archer of Welford, Esq;
Bedfordsh. Richard Edwards of Arlesey, Esq;
Buckinghamsh. W. Backwell of Caldecot, Esq;
Cumberland, Samuel Irton of Irton, Esq;
Ceshire, The Hon. James Smith Barry, Esq;
Camb & Hunt Tho. Cockayne of Soham, Esq;
Cornwall, Wm Churchill, of Redruth, Esq;
Devonshire, Paul Orchard, of Hartland, Esq;
Dorsetshire, John Pinney, of Black Down, Esq;
Derbyshire, Joseph Greaves of Aston, Esq;
Essex, Wm Mildmay of Moultham Hall, Esq;
Gloucestersh. R. Dob. Yate, of Braamsberrow.
Hertfordsh. Bibye Lake, of St Margarets, Esq;
Hertfordshire, Wm Vasson of Leominster, Esq;
Kent, Sir Richard Betenson of Brabourne, Bt.
Leicestersh. Amb. Saunders of Stoke Golding, Esq;
Lincolns. Tho. Williamson of Allington, Esq;
Monmouthsh. Sol. Jones, of Landilo Bentholey.
Northumberland, Matthew Foster of Bolton, Esq;
Northamptonsh. J. Harpor of Buxton Latimer.
Norfolk, W. Wigget Bulwer of Wood Dalling.
Nottinghamsh. Wm Ellis of Thoroton, Esq;
Oxfordsh. Aith. Anneley of Bletchington, Esq;
Rutlandsh. Wm Lawrence, of Preston, Esq;
Shropshire, John Topp, of Whitton, Esq;
Somersetshire, Peter Taylor, of Burcot, Esq;
Staffordsh. John Hodgetts, of Prestwood, Esq;
Surrey, J. Hughes the younger, of Bansted, Esq;
Suffex Samuel Leves of Pulborough, Esq;
Suffolk, George Golding of Thorington, Esq;
Southampton, Sir Edw. Huise, of Bremer, Bt.
Warwicksh. Rob. Child of Upton, Esq;
Worcestersh. Edw. Winwood of Lindridge, Esq;
Wiltshire, Benj. Adamson of Kendal, Esq;
Yorksh. Sir Tho. Wentworth, of Bratton, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Owen Evans, of Pennant, Esq;
Carmarthen, Wm Rees of Laugharn, Esq;
Cardigan, Tho. Evans of Blaengwenog, Esq;
Glamorgan, R. Calvert Jones of Swansea, Esq;
Pembroke, John Francis Myrrick of Buft, Esq;
Radnor, Sir Hans Fowler of Abbey Cromhire, Bt.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea, Herbert Jones of Llynor, Esq;
Carnarvon, John Griffith, of Cefn-Amwlch.
Denbigh, Thomas Kyffin of Mainon, Esq;
Flint, John Edwards of Lanykefn, Esq;
Merioneth, John Pugh of Garthmaelen, Esq;
Montgomery, John Ambler of Buntington, Esq;

THURSDAY 28.

The *Siear Marbeuf*, commander of the *French* auxiliary troops in the island of *Corfica* has taken possession of all the garrisoned forts in the hands of the *Genoese*; he at the same time issued an order forbidding the inhabitants

Be hot, into your working run, just to lower the bottom half an inch deep, or less; to let what lie till it be as cold as the weather will make it, and then to put in your yeast designed for store, and let it lie until the other worts are in temper to let down to it. Observe, that when the weather is very warm, they cannot be too cold; but in cold weather they must be blood warm. When the greatest part is down, stir it well together; then shut up the tun close, and let it lie, to see whether the liquor goes to sleep or to work. If it seems to sleep, stir it up again to wake it, and mind to keep back a little of the second worts, for a tail to let down just before you cleanse. This will keep the beer working a due time in the barrel; for the more it works in the barrel, the less bottom it will have in the drawing.

The signs by which to know when it is fit to cleanse is, that the top of the head will begin to turn thick and stiff, like yeast, and be ready to slab down. Then is the time to cleanse; for that head should not be suffered to fall in the tun.

Mr. B. If the weather chances to be very cold, care must be taken not to under baum the wort.

A supplement to all former treatises on quadrille. 11 *Becket*.

Foreign essays on agriculture and arts, to be continued occasionally. 11 *Wilkie*.

A digest of the law of England, by the late Chief-Baron Comyns. Vol. III. *Horsfield*.

A revival of Shakespeare's text; wherein the alterations introduced into it by the modern editors and critics are particularly considered. 6s 6d *Johnson*. (See p. 65.)

The objection to the taxation of our American colonies briefly considered. 6d *Wilkie*.

A narrative of the proceedings relative to the discovery of the longitude; by Mr Harrison. 6d *Sandby*. (See p. 87.)

A treatise on domestic pigeons. 2s 6d *Stevens*. A second letter to the Rt Hon. Charles Townshend, in which the merits of the Budget are examined. 11 *Nicol*.

POETRY AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The maid of the mill; a comic opera, performed at Covent-Garden theatre. 11 6d *Nicol*.

The inefficacy of satire; a poem. 6d *Havens*.

Parthenia, or the lost shepherdess, an Arabian dream. 11 *Newberry*.

Fortune, an apologue; by J. Cunningham, comedian. 6d *Dodgley*.

The paradise. 2 vols. 6s. *Burnet*.

Pharmaces, an opera; by T. Hull; performed at Drury-lane. 11 *Tonson*. (See p. 55.)

The laureat, a poem; to the memory of Mr Churchill. 11 6d *Ridley*.

The man of the mill; a new burlesque opera. 11 *Coste*.

Mumbo Chumbo, a tale; with a characteristic print. 11 *Becket*.

New amusements of the German Spa. 2 vols. 6s *Owen*.

Amana; a dramatic poem; by a lady. *Johnson*.

Marriage, an ode. 11 *Dodgley*.

Triumvirate, or authentic memoirs of C. 2 vols. *Johnson*.

Tramont; a tale. 11 *Nicol*.

Considerations upon the policy of entails in Great Britain, occasioned by a scheme to apply for a statute to let the entails of Scotland die out; by John Dalrymple, Esq; *Baldwin*.

A postscript to the letters concerning juries, &c. 6d *Almon*.

An authentic narrative of some remarkable and interesting particulars in the life of 1777, communicated by the Rev. Mr Hawaii. 2s 6d *Johnson*.

The laws and policy of England relating to trade. 3s *Harrison*.

DIVINITY.

The morality of the New Testament, digested under various heads, comprehending the duties which we owe to God, to ourselves, and our fellow-creatures. *Johnson*.

A volume of sermons by the late Charles Churchill, dedicated to the Bishop of Gloucester. 5s *Flemyer*.

The rise and fall of the holy city and temple of Jerusalem; an argument in defence of Christianity; by Dr Sharp, master of the Temple. 11 *Havens*.

SERMONS.

Before the House of Lords, on Jan. 30, by the Bp of Carlisle. 6d *Sandby*.

At a visitation at Coventry; by T. Hindes, R. of Avon-dasset, Warwickshire. 6d *Fletcher*.

Thirteen on the parable of the ten virgins, preached at Wareham, by T. Reader. *Field*.

Price of STOCKS, on Course of EXCHANGE, Feb. 27, 1765.

Bank Stock, 130	Amst. 36 7 2 1/2 U
E. India ditto, 152 1/2	ditto at sight 36 5
S. Sea ditto, —	Rotterd. 7 2 U
Ditto Old An. —	Antwerp. No Price
Ditto New An. —	Hamb. 10 2 U
3 per Ct reduced, 87 1/2	Paris 30 1/2
3 ditto consol. 87 1/2	ditto at 2 U 30 1/2
3 ditto India, —	Bourdeaux 30 1/2
3 1/2 Bank 1758, —	2 Usance 30 1/2
3 1/2 ditto 1758, —	Madrid 38 1/2
4 per Cent 1763, 98 1/2	Bilboa 38 1/2
India Bonds prem. 63s	Leghorn 49 1/2
Exch. Bills 1763, 3s. pr.	Genoa 48
Navy disc. 4 1/2	Venice 50
Long Annuities, 26 1/2	Lisbon 5 5 1/2
Navy 4 per Cent. 98 1/2	Oporto 5 4 1/2
4 per Ct. 1763, 98 1/2	

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 22 to Feb. 29 1765

Buried	Christened
Males 960 1/2	Males 697 1/2
Females 957 1/2	Females 630 1/2

Under 2 Years old 596

Between 2 and 5 139

5 and 10 — 65

10 and 20 — 72

20 and 30 — 165

30 and 40 — 108

40 and 50 — 205

50 and 60 — 159

60 and 70 — 153

70 and 80 — 115

80 and 90 — 48

90 and 100 — 4

100 and 104 — 0

Buried.

Within the walls 199

Without the walls 466

Mid. and Surry 958

City & Sub. W. 357

1917

Weekly Jan. 29 423

Feb. 5 435

18 527

29 538

2918

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Spy
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wednesday,
Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News.
Coventry 2
Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
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Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
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For MARCH 1765.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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- II. The grievances of the clergy, from a new Alteration in the marriage-act.
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- VII. Considerations on the policy of entails in *Great Britain*.
- VIII. Sequel to the extracts from the revival of *Shakespeare's* text.
- IX. Adventures of a young *English* officer among the *American* Savages.
- X. Anecdotes from the *Latin* of M. HURT.
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- XII. Considerations on the legality of general war-ania, and the propriety of a parliamentary regulation of the same.
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- XVIII. Remarks on some passages in the *Gen. Mag.* for February.
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- XX. A remarkable letter of his to a friend.
- XXI. A *North Briton* Extraordinary, published at *Edinburgh*.
- XXII. The story of an amorous friar, and the pranks he played with phosphorus.
- XXIII. Authentic copy of a *Scots* bank-note for one penny *English*.
- XXIV. Remarks on the paper currency of *Scotland*.
- XXV. The phrase of having a woman's mind for a thing, explained.
- XXVI. POETRY. Verses to Mr *Garrick*; an imitation of the *Cursus Glacialis* in the *Muse Anglicana*; a Greek Epigram; translation; Descriptions of the play-houses by two young scholars; the *Variorum*; Verses ascribed to the *Q-n, &c. &c.*
- XXVII. Select articles from the papers.
- XXVIII. *Historical Chronicle*. Address to the Prince of *Wales*;

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY, at St JOHN'S GATE.

C O N T E N T S.

A N extract from a popular pamphlet just published, entitled, <i>The</i>	
<i>State of the Nation</i> , with a preliminary	
defence of the <i>Budget</i> , &c.	103
The grievances of the clergy from a	
new alteration in the marriage-act	106
Celebrated <i>French</i> painters	107
Poisonous mules, how known	ib
The merits of the contest concerning	
<i>E. Ind.</i> directors impartially stated	108
An original letter from <i>Henry Parker</i>	
at <i>Hamberough</i> , to the Hon. <i>Wm Len-</i>	
<i>tsball</i> , speaker of the H. of Commons	
on the death of <i>K. Charles I</i>	109
—Mischiefs meditating against <i>Eng-</i>	
<i>land</i> in divers foreign states	ib
Considerations on the policy of entails	
in <i>Great Britain</i>	ib
—The nature of entails explained	110
—And how extended in <i>Scotland</i>	ib
Sequel to the extracts from the revival	
of <i>Shakespeare's Text</i> .	ib
Adventure of a young <i>English</i> officer	
among the <i>American</i> savages	111
—Hospitality of an old <i>Indian</i>	112
Anecdotes from the <i>Latin</i> of <i>M. Huet</i>	
—of <i>Christina Q.</i> of <i>Sweden</i>	ib
—Of <i>Salmafius, Des Cartes</i> , &c.	113
—Credulity of the <i>Swedes</i> , in old tra-	
ditional tales	114
—An odd imposition on travellers at	
<i>Warcum</i>	ib
Considerations on the legality of ge-	
neral warrants, &c.	ib
—Necessary in cases of murder and	
robbery	ib
—Justified by the practice of the courts	
of law	116
— <i>Treasonable</i> , no improper description	
of libels	117
—Propriety of the amendments to a	
late motion	ib
Chastity recommended as a cardinal	
virtue	ib
— <i>Milton's</i> description of it	118
<i>Jeanot</i> and <i>Colin</i> , a remarkable story	
from the <i>French</i>	ib
—Inhabitability of suddenly acquired	
wealth	119
—Contrary effects of riches acquired	
by industry	120
—The reverses of fortune, how treat-	
ed	121
—Uncommon instance of true friend-	
ship	122
An <i>American</i> expedient to prevent po-	
verty	123
—Form of notices posted up for that	
purpose	ib
A description of the famous cross at	
<i>Hardingsons</i> in <i>Northamptonshire</i>	124
—Inscription upon it	ib
An account of the letters of the <i>Marq.</i>	
<i>de Roselle</i> lately published	125

—Specimen of the author's manner	126
—Encomiums on <i>Richardson's Clarissa</i>	127
Remarks on some passages in the <i>Gent.</i>	
<i>Mag.</i> for <i>February</i>	127
—A passage in <i>Shakespeare</i> , illustrated	ib
—A correction in the description of	
<i>Oxford</i>	ib
Some account of the late <i>Mr Churchill</i> ,	
from the <i>Memoirs</i> of his Life just	
published	ib
—His family and education. Rejec-	
tion at the university, &c.	128
—Takes holy orders—Retires into	
<i>Wales</i> —Takes a curacy, and opens	
a cyder-cellar	ib
—His distresses, quarrel with his wife,	
and resolution of quitting the	
gown	129
—Letter to his friend—turns gentle-	
man—gets money by his satires—	
his liberality, profusion, and death	130
A <i>North Briton</i> extraordinary, pub-	
lished at <i>Edinburgh</i>	ib
—Comparative qualities of the <i>Scots</i>	
and <i>English</i>	131
—Advantages of the Union on the	
side of the latter	132
—Ungenerous charges of the <i>English</i>	
refuted	ib
—The distinction of country odious	
and impolitic	133
Story of an amorous friar	134
—His stratagems to accomplish his	
wishes	ib
—Is discovered and disgraced	135
Authentic copy of a <i>Scotch</i> bank note	
for one penny <i>English</i>	136
—Remarks on the paper credit of	
<i>Scotland</i>	137
The phrase, <i>a month's mind to a thing</i> ,	
explained	ib
POETRY. Verses to <i>Mr Garrick</i> —	
An imitation.— <i>Greek</i> epigram. <i>La-</i>	
<i>tin</i> translation	138
— <i>English</i> translation—Description of	
the play house by two young scho-	
lars.—To <i>St Valentine</i>	139
—The Surprise.—The Grumbler.—	
Verses ascribed to her M ^y . To	
<i>Maria</i> .—Epigram on the death of a	
friar	140
Miscellan. Articles from the papers	139
<i>Hist. Chronicle</i> . Address of the <i>Antient</i>	
<i>Britons</i> to the P. of <i>Wales</i>	140
Uncommon loss out of hackney coach	141
Acts passed; resolution of House of	
Commons, &c.	142
<i>India House</i> robbed	143
—Advices from the <i>East Indies</i>	ib
Lists, of births, deaths, &c.	144
Books published, &c.	146



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A R C H 1765.

The State of the NATION, with a Preliminary Defence of the BUDGET.



HERE has lately been published a pamphlet, entitled, *Remarks on the Budget, &c.* by the hand of some one conversant in office; an unlucky hand indeed!

for so many errors scarce ever were met with in so small a volume. As a national point of the greatest importance is involved in the debate, and as such pains have been taken to deceive the public, and to conceal those evils, which, if not averted, must end in the public ruin, I cannot refrain from doing the best that is in my power to state these matters in perfect clearness. I protest, exclusive of measures as connected with men, I have no wish for any one minister before another. But the question whether public credit shall be placed upon a firm basis, or left upon hollow ground, is that upon which every land holder, stock-holder, and merchant, in the kingdom, has a right to call aloud for satisfaction.

The main object in view, and that in which the public is alone concerned, is, the true state of the nation, with regard to its annual income, expenditure, and unfunded debt.—In stating these, the remarker, in his estimate of the sinking fund, has made use of the same public papers that are used in the Budget, and has brought out a different conclusion.—But what does this prove? Not the least in the world that the one is right, and the other wrong; for any one may easily imagine that a juggler in estimates may bring out forty different conclusions from the same papers, which may all pass for sterling upon those who are not conversant in the science. But as it is impossible for more than one conclusion to be the true one,

why has not this author laid his finger upon that error in my estimate, which he presumes to have led me wrong, and the avoiding of which, he supposes to have led him right? Why has he not specified the different ways that we have used the same papers, and justified his method in preference to mine? An error there must be on one side or the other, and it is the indispensable task of a writer who comes second in the debate, to demonstrate the errors in the account to which he replies; for after all my estimate still stands unimpeached.

I shall now state the argument between the Author of the Budget and the Remarker. In the first place, it is allowed on all hands, that the outstanding debt is upwards of 10,000,000.

The next question is, how are we to pay this debt off? The minister has undertaken this task without laying any new taxes, and has declared that he will accomplish it, by the surplus monies of the sinking fund. This annual surplus is, specified in the remarks, as amounting to 1,150,000; in the Budget it is only stated at 220,000.

The difference between us lies in two articles; viz. the produce of the sinking fund, and the amount of the peace establishment. As to the produce of the sinking fund, as stated in the Budget, no one has, or can, reprove any single article: I shall therefore proceed to demonstrate that the estimate of the sinking fund in the remarks, is false. The Remarker says, that 1,943,000 £. having been its true average produce for the last six years, he must suppose that it will produce as much in every future year, and pledges his reputation on the most careful examination, that none of the funds incorporated since 1717 with the sinking fund, can lessen it. Now, what is one to think a man who peddles his reputation

no fund incorporated since 1758, can lessen the sinking fund; when he has actually had a demonstration in his hands, from the papers presented to the house, that the whole amount of the new duties appropriated in 1761, fall short of the charges of that year by above 200,000*l*. Out of the four funds incorporated, three have lessened the sinking fund, and the fourth encreases it; this last circumstance, the Remarker is very careful to take notice of, and informs us that the fund of 1761, adds at least, 26,000*l*. *per annum*, to the sinking fund; but at the same time, says not a word of the deficiency of the other three, to the amount of 223,000*l*.

Having convicted an error of 197,000*l*. in the Remarker's estimate of the sinking fund, I shall proceed to point out another of 133,000*l*. which he has made by allowing 110,000*l*. only, as the interest of 6,000,000*l*. of outstanding debt; whereas the author of the Budget has allowed 4*l*. *per cent*. upon the whole sum, amounting to 240,000*l*. which is 130,000*l*. more than the Remarkers allowance. I think if I can succeed in shewing that the Remarker has underrated this article by so much, and consequently, that this farther sum ought to be deducted, I shall then have fully proved, that his estimate is erroneous, in as much as it differs from the estimate in the Budget.

The argument relating to this outstanding debt of 6,000,000*l*. stands thus. In the first place it is contended, that near 1,000,000*l*. of this debt will hardly ever be demanded, and therefore is to be considered as merely nominal. To this I reply, that the outstanding debt was stated last year by the minister himself at 6,000,000*l*. and therefore, was taken without further enquiry upon his credit, and is certainly so much *now*.

In the second place it is argued, that great part of this debt consists of non-interest bills, navy bills under six months, and other articles not bearing interest; but I reply to all this very shortly, that it does not signify a straw to my argument whether any part of it stands at present out at interest or no; for my assertion is this, that whatever the outstanding debt be, it is to be estimated at least as a pressure upon the public, equivalent to the annual interest which would be paid for money to clear it off; and at this plain reason, that prompt

payment is the only true economy. If a nation gets the character of being bad pay-masters, it must be with them as every day's experience shews to be the case in private life, the tradesman will make his bill accordingly; and he will extort 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. upon every contract; while the sinjey minister is amusing himself with a silly tale of saving four. Why are these things to be palliated and plaistered, and white-washed? For God's sake let us speak of things as they are. A debt is a debt, and if the minister would but look it in the face like a man, it would be the way to make the lightest of the evil that can be. You cannot lessen, but may increase the mischief by delay; and this is precisely the present case; for the money might have been taken up two years ago to pay off this debt upon better terms than at present by 10 per cent; but all the procrastination in the world won't make a debt anything but a debt, nor yet make 6,000,000*l*. to be less than 6,000,000*l*; nor 6,000,000*l*. to be worth less than 240,000*l*. a year.

See what miserable shifts people are driven to when they try to make less of a thing than it really is. Is it not a mighty matter to boast of, that part of the navy debt consists of seamen's wages which bear no interest, nor is to be paid till God knows when, perhaps never? No matter what distress falls in the interim upon the poor seaman, let him sell his pay to the broker or usurer for half price; or if he be killed, let the widow and orphan recover it when they can. The publick, however, saves 4 per cent. all this while! Now this is a true specimen of modern economy; to count the private seaman's distress as the public's gain!

They boast of saving the first half year's interest upon the navy bills, though every bill that comes out is issued at 5 per cent. discount. Now I should be glad to know by what rule in *Winegate's* arithmetic they collect this curious piece of economy, to pay five pounds down, for the sake of saving 40 shillings. I think to a plain man it must appear, that paying 5*l*. per cent. per half year, to save 2*l*. interest, is much the same thing as giving at the rate of 10 per cent. per ann. bush-money, to conceal a debt that might be provided for at four.

I think I have now very fairly proved that the charge is not at all over-rated

rated by setting down 240,000*l.* for the interest of the outstanding debt, nor indeed should I aggravate beyond the truth, were I to affirm, that that part of the outstanding debt, which apparently carries no interest at all, does yet behind the curtain in effect press upon the public, at the rate of 10 per cent.

I have now reconciled the Remark-er's estimate of the sinking fund with that in the Budget, and I think there can be no fairer method of proceeding in the world. I have taken his own figures, I have pointed out the errors, convicted, and corrected them, and the issue of the whole matter is this, That the Remark-er's estimate when corrected is — 1,273,000
The estimate in the Budget 1,271,000
—So much for the sinking fund.

The next article to be examined, is the amount of the peace establishment. The Remark-er has stated this at 2,900,000*l.* and says that any one may be convinced of this, who will but examine the supplies of 1764. In the Budget the *avowed* peace establishment is called 3,500,000*l.* Let us go to the actual state of the establishment, and see what is really the truth.

The articles of the peace-establishment,

Navy *	1,643,000
Army † — — —	1,427,000
Militia — — —	80,000
Ordnance — — —	228,000
Sundry services — — —	80,000

Total — 3,458,000
Besides incidental expenses.

I did not expect to have so plain a point called in question as the amount of the peace establishment, especially under the eye of that very minister who first proclaimed the largeness of it; or else, I could easily have specified the articles in the Budget; but before I leave this head, I must once more repeat, that I have set the annual increase of the navy debt, 100,000*l.* below the minister's own estimate; and have only charged the building and repairs of the navy according to his deficient provision for this article, which he has left in arrear 56,000*l.* for the last year, and 108,000*l.* for the present year. I have never yet said that the peace establish-

ment would not come to less than 3,500,000*l.* if things were ill provided for, though I think even that will be difficult; but I go to the real state of things, and not to that lamentable system which looks no farther than the drawing up an advertisement for the *Gazette*, or dispersing hand bills of the surprising feats performed, as it were by sleight of hand, by this ingenious and wonderful administration.

I think I have now fully proved these two points. That the Remark-er has over-rated the produce of the sinking fund by 330,000*l.* and that he has under-rated the peace-establishment by 600,000*l.* The result of all which is, that the surplus of the sinking fund for the payment of the outstanding debt of 10,000,000*l.* is only 346,000*l.* a year; and if the landed man is to have no respite, nor the stock holder any steady property till that be effected, they have a gloomy prospect before them indeed!

The writer of this tract, which, in little more than three days, passed through three editions, has with infinite labour and accuracy, detected and corrected the many errors in the Remarks on the Budget; and in this way has shewn that the so much boasted of smuggling cutters, is, in fact a dead weight added to the national expence of 150*l.* without any considerable increase to the revenue.

One would think, says he, that ministers consider it as a very politic measure, and one that will serve as a double turn, to keep a debt of 10 000,000*l.* hovering over our heads, to remind us, that the glories of war are not without alloy, and to become hereafter a stumbling block, in the way of any future administration, upon whom the odious task may fall, of laying taxes to discharge it; and it is to this under-plot, between ministers that are, and ministers that may be, that the land holder and the stockholder are to be made the victims.

To amuse their country with idle stories of improving the revenue twenty thousand here, and twenty thousand there, even if all their pretences were true, is not to the point that pinches; security is what we call for; the ministry professedly delay giving security to the whole, even in contempt of danger; the property and trade of millions, is to fall according as the wind the packet brings advice foreign court is thought

* 16,000 seamen, ordinary, hospitals, repairs, annual increase of navy debt.

† Grenade, garrisons, Chobass, half-pay, &c.

frown upon our minister; then comes an article in the *Gazetteer*, about smuggling cutters, and the duty upon tea, as if such idle tales would compose the alarms of land, trade, and funds, whose all is at stake.

The grievances on the Clergy, which will arise from one alteration in the Marriage Act, as already agreed to in a certain August Assembly.

THE alteration in question is as follows:—By the act, as it stands at present, Every marriage celebrated without either licence obtained or banns published, is null and void to all intents and purposes: and the minister performing such irregular marriage is deemed guilty of felony. But it has been lately agreed to alter this clause, from a motive charitable enough, namely, that it is hard the issue of such irregular marriages, should be bastardized. It is therefore now agreed, that Every such irregular marriage shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes; but that the minister performing such marriage, shall be deemed guilty of felony. In defence of this alteration it has been urged, that there is no necessity to bastardize the issue; it is sufficient to punish the officiating minister. All this, like many other projects, appears at first sight very specious and plausible; yet if we examine closely the consequences, we shall find that it will prove a most intolerable grievance on the clergy; and at the same time entirely disappoint the whole intention of the act, which is, to prevent clandestine marriages. The only difference will be this, that whereas before the late act, clandestine marriages were celebrated by licence, so now they will just as easily be celebrated by banns.

That clause in the act, as it stands at present, *That an irregular marriage is null and void*, has been hitherto a sufficient check upon the contracting parties from imposing upon the minister with false names. But the case will be quite altered as soon as an irregular marriage shall be declared valid; for a perfect liberty will be then given to the contracting parties to try every scheme which craft can invent to impose upon the minister. They will say, if we do but get married, the marriage is valid, and what

it to us whether the minister suffers

it or not? How many schemes may be invented it is not easy to con-

of false names, and at the same time will be such an intolerable grievance on the clergy, because the most innocent and circumspect minister cannot possibly avoid it, that it requires some remedy to be provided against it, while there is yet a time to do it. Let us trace this imposition minutely.

Suppose *Mary Smith* is a minor, and apparent heiress to a large fortune, and that *John Bland*, her father's footman, has privately obtained her consent to marry him, in case it can be legally performed. In order to this *John* hires a lodging for himself in *St Giles's* parish, while *Mary Smith* lives with her parents in *St James's*: *John* carries to the ministers of both parishes written notice to publish banns of marriage between *John Bland* of *St Giles's* and *Mary Cecil* of *St James*, mentioning that the said *Mary Cecil* lodges with Mrs S. in *Piccadilly*. The minister of *St James's*, in order to be secure that the said *Mary Cecil* is an inhabitant of his parish, goes personally to her lodging, and on enquiry finds that such a person lodges there, *John* having before hand provided a maid servant of his acquaintance to assume that name there. When the banns have been published three several Sundays, *John* demands from the minister of *St James's* a certificate of the same, which cannot be refused, there having been no objection made thereto. With this certificate on a day appointed privately, he repairs to *St Giles's*, where *Mary Smith*, his master's daughter, meets him; he presents the certificate and *Mary Smith* to the minister of *St Giles's*, as being his intended bride, and the identical *Mary Cecil* mentioned in the banns. The minister knowing none of the parties personally, asks the woman her name? she answers, *Mary Cecil*. He asks again, whether she is the person mentioned in the banns? she answers, *Yes*. In order to have every security, he desires her to write her name; she accordingly writes on a piece of paper *Mary Cecil*. Every thing being now legally performed according to act of parliament, the minister can have no objection, and is even obliged by his office to marry these two persons. In the marriage service they are called upon only by their christian names, *John* and *Mary*, and to these alone they make answer; and these are the true and real names of these two persons, who are thereby legally pronounced to be man and wife.

together, before two witnesses, whom *John* brought along with him.

As soon as the service is ended, the minister desires them to sign the register. When the woman's turn of signing comes, she writes *Mary Smith*. On which the minister, surprized, remonstrates to her, that in the banns she is called by the name of *Mary Cecil*, and she even just now asserted that to be her name. Her answer is, my real name is *Mary Smith*, and by that only I have or will sign the register. The minister says, it is then an irregular marriage; for no banns of marriage have been actually published between *John Bland* and *Mary Smith*; and I will not sign the register myself, nor shall the witnesses sign it either. To which *John Bland*, the husband, answers, I don't care two-pence whether you sign the register or not; I have been legally married to this woman before these two witnesses, and by the late act, the marriage is valid notwithstanding it is irregular; as to signing your register, that is merely an assertion of prudence, in order to perpetuate the testimony of a fact already done, and done legally and completely: signing the register is therefore no way necessary to the validity of the marriage; and as long as these two witnesses live, I have sufficient proof of my marriage for any court of justice in the kingdom; and that I may never be deprived of the benefit of their testimony, since you will not permit them to sign the register, I will, to-morrow file a bill in chancery in order to perpetuate their testimony upon record. But, replies the minister, I am liable to be prosecuted for felony on account of this marriage; since there has neither been licence obtained, nor banns published, and you have imposed upon me with false names. True, says *John*, but I have got an heirs by it: as for you, they may transport, hang, or drown you, for any thing that I care; so, your humble servant, Doctor.

Part of a Letter from PARIS.

"YOU ask me after the most celebrated painters here? I shall begin with Monsieur *Vanloo*, (*See Vol. xxxiv, p. 533.*) whom you have no doubt heard of. He is really great in the historical way: I have frequent opportunities of seeing his works both in the academy, and in

some of the principal churches. He draws in a grand masterly manner, and at the same time with a great deal of truth; a thing uncommon enough with the generality of the French painters, who delight more in representing the flowery images of their own fancy, than in a just imitation of nature. His academy figures are extremely well drawn, and he has a very soft manner of colouring.

Nothing inferior to him in merit, but in many respects superior, is Monsieur *Greuse*. As I suppose you have seen prints after his works, to them I shall refer you for the nature of his works and composition. All his brethren admit that his colouring is nothing inferior either to *Rubens*, or *Vandyke*, and his peculiar excellency lies in the justness of form and natural expression. High prices are given for his pictures, and they deserve it.

There is also one Monsieur *La Tour*, a portrait painter of great merit; an also Mons. *Masse*, who was, in his younger days, the most celebrated miniature painter in Europe: It was he also who made the drawings after *Le Brun's* paintings of the gallery at *Versailles*, which drawings are now exposed to public view in one of the galleries of *Luxembourg*, and are deservedly admired by all who see them. He is a very communicative gentleman, and keeps a genteel equipage. He does not paint now, being upwards of 80 years of age, but takes particular pleasure in giving advice to young practitioners."

To discover Poison in Muscles.

PUT a *shilling* into the vessel with the muscles, and let it continue therein while they are over the fire; and when they are removed, take out the *shilling*, and if it continues of a bright colour, there is no poison; but if it is tinged of a black or dark hue, it is a demonstration that *Copperas* is the cause thereof, and of the muscles being bred on a *Copperas-bed*; and therefore, such muscles are poisoned, and unfit for use.

By this easy experiment, the dismal effects of eating poisoned muscles may be prevented; swelled head and eyes, death's heads, miserable spectacles, and death itself.

N. B. The *rovi* of these muscles are most poisonous.

Extract

Extracts from the Letters lately published with a View to the ensuing Election of East-India Directors for the Year ensuing; wherein the Friends of Mr Sullivan are determined to support the Interest of that Gentleman, and of those Directors whose Return they desired last Year. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 237.)

THE great interest that is now making for the direction of the East India company, is, perhaps, of more importance to the proprietors of stock than they themselves are apprized of, or than the contending parties on either side care to avow. If a bye-stander may be permitted to offer his conjectures, the defence of certain late measures is meditating on the one side, while the other side is yet in doubt whether those measures are impeachable or not; this in all probability the transaction of next year will bring to light. It has been said by an anonymous writer on this occasion, *That so total and sudden a fluctuation of council must necessarily take place should the present attempts in favour of Mr Sullivan succeed, as must counter act and destroy the measures enter'd into and approved last year by a great majority, at the very time they are carrying into execution.* In answer to which Mr Sullivan has thought it of consequence to him to declare, *That no part of his conduct, since those measures were resolved on by a general court, has had any such tendency; notwithstanding which it has been alledged, that he did oppose the measures necessary for carrying into execution the resolution of the general court respecting the dispatch of his lordship; that he refused to sign the general letter for that purpose; and that he has not signed one general letter to Bengal since Lord Clive's departure: And for the truth of this assertion, the writer appeals to all the gentlemen in the present Election.* The merits alledged in favour of Mr Sullivan are ability and honesty, more particularly necessary at this time to prevent the property of the company from being at the mercy of a set of seditious and nominal proprietors; ambitious and covetous servants; and blundering partial directors;—to restore the company to its ancient gainful commercial principles;—to check the illegal and exorbitant power of the company's servants abroad;—and to prevent another tenth of their whole capital from being granted away to the next officers, who, enriched by plunder, and supported by power, shall demand 300,000*l.* payable in England for a frivolous claim extorted by violence in India;—add to this, that to the ability of this gentleman the company owe their existence; particularly by an amendment of the parliamentary articles of peace, without which the French power would have remained superior to ours in that remote country.

The charges against Mr S—— are, that though it had always been considered as the right of the servants of the company in India to rise by degrees from inferior to superior Stations; that is, from writers to factors, from that to senior merchant's, from that to be of the council, and from that to be governors according to their seniority, except on extraordinary occasions, where the directors thought

the person next the chair was not equal to the station of governor; yet Mr *Vansittart*, a young gentleman from another settlement, was put over the heads of Mr *Sumner* and the rest of the council at *Bengall* with privileges of independency which no governor ever had though the gentlemen thus injuriously dealt with were confessedly equal in point of capacity for any government; that in the same irregular manner Mr *Wolton* was made *Commodore* of the company's ships of war at *Bombay* over the heads of all the captains on that service, on which many of the old officers resigned their commissions;—that Mr *Pack* from being a chaplain only, and in no station in the company's service, was made governor of fort *St George*, a measure equally ridiculous, with making a bishop generalissimo of all his majesty's forces in *Great Britain*, in contempt of the regular and military officers in the army;—that Mr *Spaniat* of *Bombay* was ordered to take the government of *Bengal* over the heads of the council there till the general court reversed that order, and did justice to Mr *Sumner's* right and merit;—That Mr *Vansittart* on being made governor, was made independant of the council there;—had a grant made him of 2*½* on goods imported, the same on goods exported; and 2*½* for money employed in buying goods with cash sent from *Calcutta*; perquisites amounting to 40,000*l.* a year; a suspicious sum not likely to be given to one man alone that was to have no sharer in it;—that Mr *Carnac* was ordered to be dismissed in the very heat of the war, though confessedly the best officer in the company's service, because he presumed to blame the resolution of dethroning *Jaffer*, and setting *Cosim* in his stead;—that this revolution was the effect of an enormous sum, and the question is, who got it?—That the reduction of the company's capital was made under the same direction at a time when it is owned the company's revenues in land amounted to 700,000*l.* a-year, independant of their trade; and when the troops in the company's service might have been maintained for 400,000*l.* so that 300,000*l.* would have afforded a dividend of 10 per cent, instead of reducing it to six.

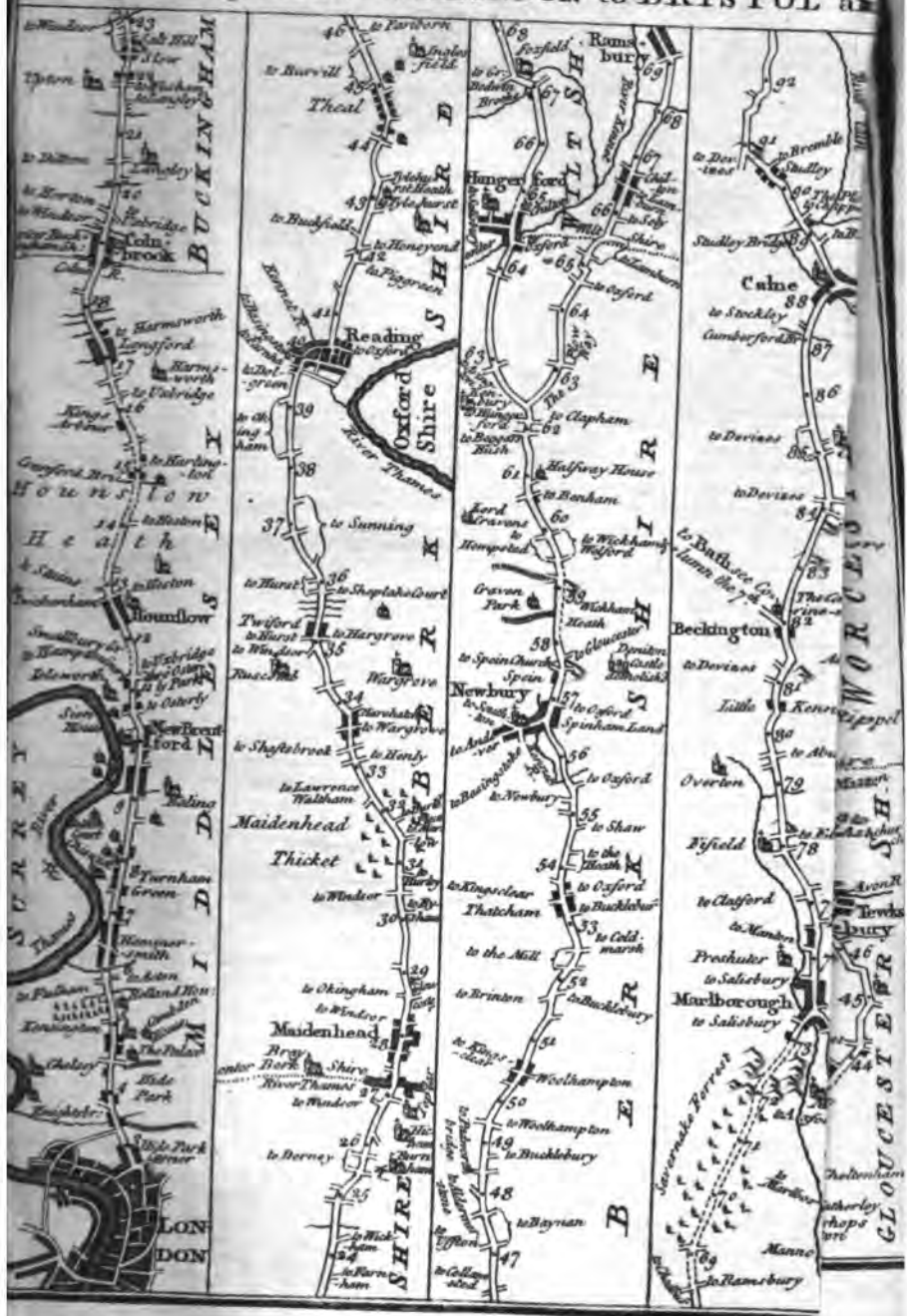
These are stated as queries to which no answer has yet appeared.

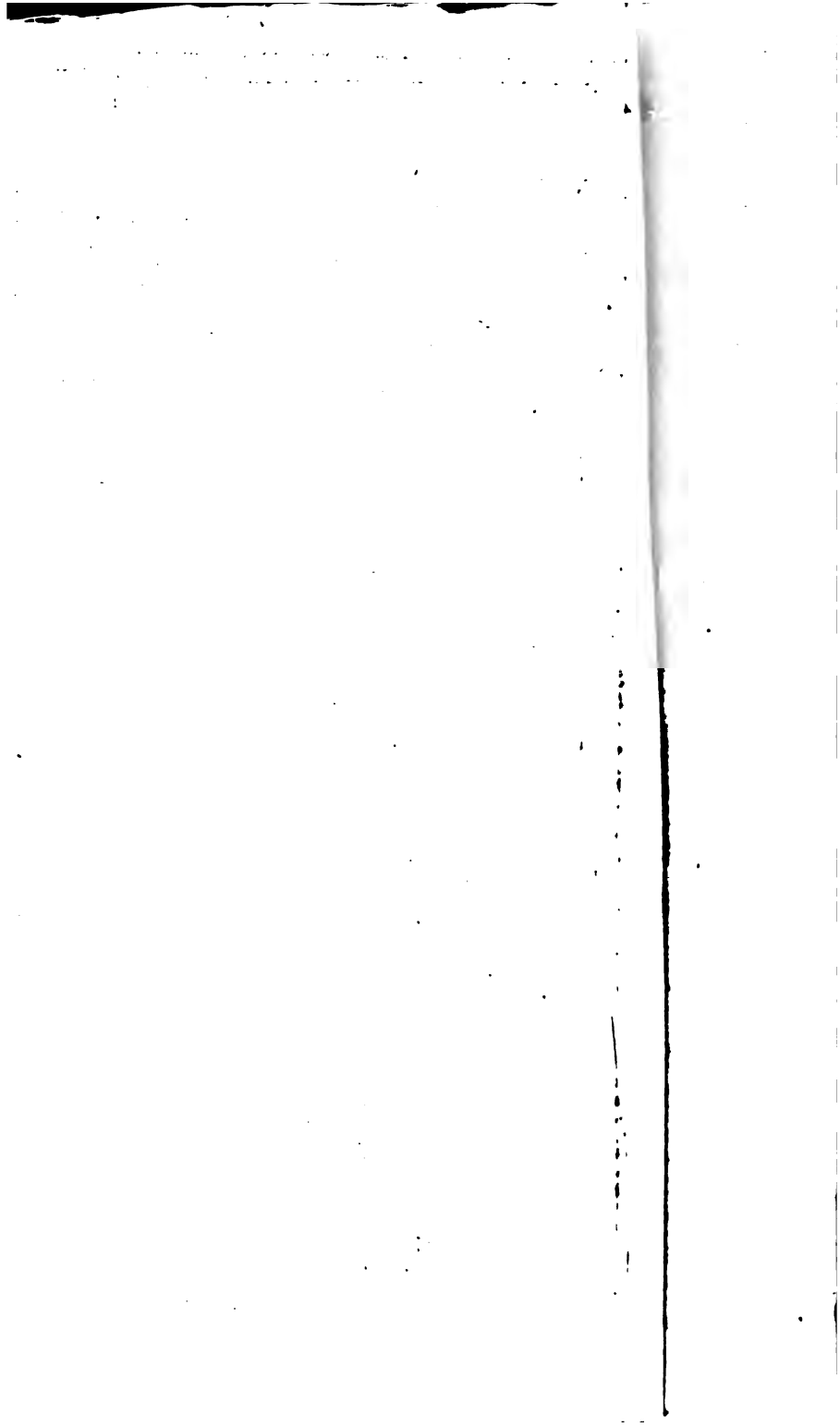
Of the P L A T E.

THE plate inserted in this month contains an accurate and correct map of the roads from *London* to *Bristol*, being 114 miles measured from the *Royal Exchange*; also two roads to *Barb*, (being 107 miles); the first commencing at *Bekington* (column four) 82 miles from *London*, and so on through the *Devizes*; the other commencing at *Crippenham* (column 5) 94 miles from *London*.—To this map there is also added a map of the road from *Bristol* to *Barb*, (13 measured miles) also another map of the road from *Bristol* through *Gloucester* to *Worcester*, being upwards of 62 miles.

N. B. These set of Maps will be continued alternately, till the principal Roads thro' England are exhibited.

A Map of the ROADS from LONDON to BRISTOL and





Copy of an Original Letter from Mr HENRY PARKER, at Hamburg, dated Feb 23, 1648-9, to the Hon. WM LENTHALL, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, shewing in what manner the Death of Charles I. was taken abroad at that time.

SIR,

THAT which I formerly wrote to you about a designe against *Englands* (wherein there are many confederates, and the *Swedish* forces ready for disbanding here are to bee the mayne actors) grows now ev'ry day more and more apparent. For the pacification here is now unquestioned by all, not only because the ratifications on all sides are past by the principalls, and solemnly delivered by the plenipotentiarys but also because diverse other things are observed and done in order to a reall consumation. For the *French* brigade under *Torrein* is marcht away into *France*; the *Papists* in *Ausburg*, after much contentt, have resigned the churches to the *Protestants* upon the Emperors inforcement, and the monyes in many places are gathered for disbanding of the armies, &c. No less than 1000 of the *Swedish* souldiers have wintered here in *Holstein*, and the stift of *Breme*, and they themselves now begin openly to threaten *Englands* this summer; so a meane officer at a court of guard told an *English* traveller the other day, merely because he declared himselfe to bee *English*. Here is one *Ouchart* also, a *Scotch* lieutenant colonel in *Stadt*, that told one of our chiefe merchants this weeke, that hee was now ashamed to owne the name of *Scot*, because the king was sold by the *Scots*, or of *English*, because by them the king was murdered, but *England* should be sure to feeble him and his regiment next summer. The king's death is strangely taken here by all sorts of people; we can scarce walk secure in the streetes, 'tis scarce credible how bitterly the vulgar and the better sort of people doe resent it, though few of them holde him lesse than a tyrant. This makes the *Swedes* armye the more greedy to ingage against us, and the *Germans* the more hasty to transport them from hence, and the emperor (though some thinke hee intends not to hold his agreement) yet seemes the more zealously at present adhesive to it, that the *Swedes* may bee the sooner discharged hence, and diverted into *Englands*. The *Danish* ambassador *Utsfeldt*, is likely to bee arrived in *Englands* before this

(Cont. Mon. March 1648.)

letter, but is now within a dayes journey to *Hollande*, carrying a more incensed minde against us then had formerly in regard of the greate yearly pension which hee has lost (as they report here) by the death of our king. 'Tis sayd also that his instructions from his new Master are most hostile, for exasperating the prince and the states, and all the enemies of *England*, and doing all possible acts of enmity to our nation; and no man doubts but that new K. is in the confederacye to accommodate ships, &c. Sir *Jo. Cockrayn* is gone for *Hollande* with *Utsfeldt*, but in his passage here terrified our deputy and Minister; for that the Prince was not here prayd for as king of *Englands*, and that the parliament, whom hee calld the king's murderers, were at all mentioned in our prayers. Hee himselfe is little valude by us, butaverse of our comp though they will not disowne the parliament of *Englands* (being not confident otherwise in the affections of this senate) apprehend some mischeite likely to be preparing for them, and stand in great need of some publick countenance from our nation. How probable and important these things may bee, you may perhaps better guesse from other abler intelligences, but in the mean time I had rather be officious in the excesse then in the defect, and therefore shall never cease to advertise you of such passages here as I conceive may be worth your knowledge: Howsoever this, I cannot but agayne insinuate that the world could scarce send you more dangerous enemies than the *Swedes* are like to bee. I could with such swords rather purchase for you then against you, if possible; but we must refer all to God's watchful providence, which has never yet bene withheld from us; so I rest

Your most observant and obliged to bow
your you HEN. PARKER.

Considerations upon the Policy of Entails in Great Britain by John Dalrymple, Esq; (See p. 100)

THE reader cannot doubt the ability of the author of the history of Feudal property to discuss the question he has here considered, and to which he was led by a scheme to apply for a statute to let the entails of *Scotland* die out on the demise of the possessors and heirs now existing.

His intention is to shew that the destruction of entails is, in the present situation of *Britain* not expedient. But with his usual accuracy, he

serves that an entail, and the restraint put upon heirs under it, by the person who creates the entail, though generally confounded, are very different things, and not essentially connected.

An entail, to endure while the heirs under it endure, is no more than a private family settlement, by which the maker of the entail provides, that a certain income shall issue out of his estate for the support of the heirs whom he appoints to succeed him, however remote in time they may arise, and as it is erroneous to confound this with any restraint laid on the heirs, so it is also erroneous to suppose that the entail itself is a perpetuity, for it ends as soon as the heirs under it are at an end, &c, in the person of the last heir, the estate returns to be subject to the same regulations of law, which take place with respect to other estates.

These restraints put upon the tenant in tail, which by taking the estate he is bound to obey, may be reasonable or unreasonable; such as are unreasonable should certainly be prohibited by law, and by such prohibition many of the evils complained of, with respect to entails, and supposed to be of their essence may be obviated, as when the tenant in tail is restrained from giving a jointure to his wife, or from granting leases, restraints hurtful alike both to private and to publick interest.

The pernicious restraints in the entails of *Scotland* are many, but it would be as absurd to make that a reason to destroy entails, as it would be to make a scratch or a chilblain a reason for cutting off a finger.

A proposal, however, was lately made to the body of lawyers in *Scotland*, to apply to parliament to amend their law of entails, and they named a committee to draw up a bill, not however suggesting what alterations should be made, only directing, that if the bill to be drawn should be for destroying entails, care should be taken to frame it so as not to hurt the interests of heirs, either in the direct or collateral line, existing at the time of passing the bill into a law.

This committee prepared a bill, the general plan of which was, that the present entails should cease with the lives of the possessors and heirs existing at the time of the act, and that for the future no entail should be made to bind any others than the persons existing at the time of making the entail.

This bill has been approved, but revolutions in the laws of land-property are always attended with important consequences, they should never be made but with the most mature consideration, and "upon this occasion, says Mr *Dalrymple*, I think it both my right and my duty to give my sentiments to the publick."

But in pursuance of the distinction made at setting out, he has not only shewn that the destruction of entails in *Britain* is not now eligible, but he has pointed out what are the improper conditions in entails, which, instead of destroying the entail itself, ought to be discharged by law.

The reader will find this production the work of a master, it abounds with curious and useful knowledge delivered with a strength and perspicuity not often found in writings of this kind, nor indeed in any other.

Sequel to the Extracts from the Revival of SHAKESPEARE'S Text. (See p. 67.)

MACBETH. *Act. I. Scene II.*

Old Editions.

"AND fortune on his damnd quarry smiling
"Shew'd like the rebel's whore.

Modern Editions.

And fortune on his damnd quarrel smiling.

Revival.

The old reading is right; *quarry* is a term in falconry, signifying the game of the hawk after she has seized, and while she is feeding on it; metaphorically it signifies havock of any kind: It is used again in this sense in this very play:

To relate the manner

Were on the quarry of these murder'd deer
To add the death of you.

And in *Coriolanus*,

I'd make a quarry

With thousands of these quartered slaves,
as high

As I could pitch my lance.

Ibid. Old Edition.

Ascannons overcharg'd with double cracks,

REVISAL.

Right; with double charges; a metonymy of the effect for the cause.

SCENE VI. *Old Editions.*

Macbeth to the king, after receiving particular marks of favour,

The service and the loyalty I owe
In doing it, pays itself. Your highness' part
Is to receive our duties; and our duties
Are to your throne & state, children & servants,
Which

Which do but what they should, by doing e-
very thing
Safe toward your love and honour.

WARBURTON.

Fie'd toward your love and honour.

HANMER.

Shap'd toward your love and honour.

Johnson in his *Observations on Macbeth*,
Which do but what they should in doing
nothing

Save towards your love and honour.

REVIVAL.

Securus towards your love and honour.

But perhaps this passage may be set
right by applying an observation of
Mr *Upton's* to it, which he himself has
not applied.

Upton observes that *Shakespeare* fre-
quently makes *verbs* of adjectives; par-
ticularly *to safe*, to make safe and se-
cure, as in *Anthony* and *Cleopatra*.

ACT I.

Ant. My more particular,
And that which most with you *should safe*
my going
Is *Fabius's* death.

Might not the verse in question then
have been thus originally written:

Which do but what they *should*, by doing e'ry
thing

To safe your love and honour.

i. e. to secure to ourselves the love
and honour which you now shew us;
to make your present favour and good
opinion permanent.

Probably as the word *safe*, in this
sense, was not common even in *Shake-
speare's* time, it might need explanati-
on, and somebody might have written
in the margin as a gloss, *to ward*;
ward being then commonly used in
the same sense in which *Shakespeare*
here uses *safe*. It is easy to conceive
how the two words *to ward* in the
margin might creep into the text as
one, *towards*, and how the word *to*
might be removed to admit them.

OTHELLO. ACT V. SCENE I.

Lago of *Rodrigo*. Old Edition.

I have rubb'd this young *quai* almost to the
sense,

And he grows angry.

Common Reading.

I've rubb'd this young *quai*.

Upton supposes it should be *quail*.

Theobald that it should be *knot*, a small
bird common in *Lincolnshire*.

Others read *quab*.

The author of the *Revival* is satisfied
with none of these, but offers no new
conjecture.

Quai, however, the original reading,

is an old word still used in many parts
of *England* for a *pimple*, which is very
likely to be made *angry* by *rubbing*.
This passage, therefore, the correction
of which has given the critics so much
trouble, probably wants no correction.

[This work being chiefly an hyper-
criticism on the criticisms of the pre-
sent Bishop of *Gloucester*, will afford
neither so much entertainment nor in-
struction as if it had been written on a
more general plan. And without the
bishop's edition of *Shakespeare* it can-
not be read without perpetual vexation
and disappointment; for the reader
is not referred to the passage by the
act and scene of the play in which it
occurs, but by the volume and page
of the bishop's edition.]

ADVENTURE

Of a young English Officer among the A-
benakee Savages.

DURING the last war in *America*, a
band of Savages having surpris-
ed and defeated a party of the En-
glish, such of those as were not actu-
ally killed on the spot had very little
chance of getting away from enemies
who were much more quick of foot
than they, and who, pursuing them
with unrelenting fury, used those
whom they overtook with a barbarity
almost without example, even in those
countries.

A young English officer, pressed by
two Savages who were making at him
with uplifted hatchets, had not the
least hope of escaping death, and
thought of nothing now but to sell his
life as dear as he could. Just then,
an old Savage, armed with a bow,
drew near him, in act to pierce him
with an arrow; but after taking aim
at him, all on a sudden he drops his
point, and runs to throw himself be-
tween the young Englishman and the
two Barbarians, who were going to
massacre him. These drew back out
of respect to the motions of the old
man, who, with signs of peace, took
the officer by the hand, after remov-
ing his apprehensions by friendly ges-
tures, and carried him home with
him to his hut. There he treated
him with great humanity and gentle-
ness, less like his slave than his com-
panion. He taught him the *Abenakee*
language, and the coarse arts in use a-
mong those people. They lived very
well satisfied with each other. One
only point of the old man's deport-
ment could not but give the you-
ficer some uneasiness; he would

times surprize the savage fixing his eyes upon him, when, after looking long and stedfastly at him, he would let fall some tears.

However, on the return of the spring, the *Abenakees* took the field again, and proceeded in quest of the *English*.

The old man, who had still remains of vigour enough to bear the fatigues of war, went along with his countrymen, not forgetting to take his prisoner with him. They made a march of above two hundred leagues, through the trackless wilds and forests of that country, till at length they came within view of a plain, in which they discovered an *English* camp. This the old Savage shew'd to his young companion, at the same time eyeing him, wistfully, and marking his countenance. "There (says he) are thy brothers waiting to give us battle. What sayest thou? I preserved thee from death. I have taught thee to build canoes; to make bows and arrows; to catch the deer of the forest; to wield the hatchet; with all our arts of war. What wast thou when I took thee home to my dwelling? Thy hands were as the hands of a mere child, they could serve thee but little for thy defence, and less yet for providing thee means of sustenance. Thy soul was in the dark; thou wert a stranger to all necessary knowledge. To me thou owest life, the means of life, every thing. Couldst thou then be ungrateful enough to go over to join thy countrymen, and to lift the hatchet against us?"

The young *Englishman* made answer that he should, it was true, have a just repugnance to the carrying arms against those of his own nation, but that he would never turn them against the *Abenakees*, whom, so long as he should live, he would consider as his brothers.

At this the Savage dejected his head, and lifting up his hands he covered his face with them, as it were in a deep meditation. After he had remained some time in this attitude, he looked earnestly at the *English* officer, and said to him in a tone of grief, mixed with tenderness, "Hast thou a father?"—"He was alive, answered the young man, when I left my country." "Oh, how unhappy must he be!" said the Savage—After a moment's pause he added, "Dost thou not know that I too was once a father? Alas! I am no longer one. No: I am no longer a father! I saw my son fall in battle. He fought by the side of me, I saw

him die like a man, die, covered with wounds as he fell. But I revenged him."

As he pronounced these words with the most pathetic emphasis, he shuddered; he seemed to breathe with pain, choaked with inward groans, which he was endeavouring to stifle. His eyes looked wild, but no tears came from them. Little by little the violence of his agitations ceased. He grew calm, and turning towards the East, he pointed to the rising sun, and said to the young *Englishman*, "Seest thou yon beauteous luminary, the sun in all its splendor? Does the sight of it afford thee any pleasure?"—"Undoubtedly," answered the officer, "who can behold so fine a sky without delight?"—"And yet to me it no longer gives any!" says the Savage. After pronouncing these few words he turned, and casting his eye on a bush in full flower, "See!" said he, "young man, does not that gay appearance of flowers give thee a sort of joy to look at it?" "It does, indeed," replied the officer; "And yet," says the old man, "it delights not me!" adding, with some degree of impetuosity, "Depart,—haste,—fly to yon camp of thy friends. Get home, that thy father may still see, with pleasure, the rising of the sun, and the flowers of the spring."

Anecdotes from the Latin of M. HUST.

CHRISTINA, [Queen of Sweden] being very averse to marriage, during a conversation with Mons. *Hust**, used her utmost endeavours to dissuade him from it, and as she was very talkative and loved a joke, she added, that she had read in *Pausanias*†, that a certain *Grecian*, his name I forget, had detected his wife in adultery; and as that was a bad omen, he therefore should beware of the like mischance. *Ms. Hust* replied, that on the contrary he might by this instance be quite secure, as the man she mentioned took a signal revenge for the injury that was done him, by killing his wife and the adulterer; and besides, that their names were by no means similar, as the *Grecian* was named *Tyrion*, whereas he [*M. Hust*] scorned that appellation, and was called *Tyrion*, which is one of the surnames of *Jupiter*.

* Afterwards *Bp of Aoranchen*. He was at the time of his visiting the court of Sweden, in 1652, but 22.

† *Boetius*, p. 310.

WHEN *Salmafus* travelled into Sweden, though at a time when both his age and way of life seemed to require a plain and modest dress, his wife, scorning such a habit as ignoble and plebeian, would have him appear at the Swedish court in regimentals, with a breast-plate of leather, gloves and breeches of scarlet cloth, and a light grey hat, covered with a large white feather; and in this gay attire he consented to be seen in public. The said *Salmafus*, if we were to judge of him by his writings, we should think must have been arrogant, contumacious, and conceited*, but in life and conversation no man could be more mild and gentle; he was also friendly, polite, and highly obliging; but his good offices and domestic quiet were much interrupted by his imperious wife; and as he stood in daily need of her assistance on account of his bodily weakness and bad state of health, he was obliged to bear with her scowardness, and to conform to her humour, not only with patience, but some times also against the rules of decorum; of this the above is one instance.

SALMASTUS being confined with the gout the whole year he spent at *Stockholm*, the queen paid him frequent visits. One time when she came in, he was reading by way of amusement an arch but indecent book, written (it is said) by *Francis Beroaldus Berovilla*, and entitled *Rei faciendæ ratio*. *Salmafus* carefully hid it under the bed-cloaths, lest the queen looking into it should be disgusted with its obscenity. However, it could not escape her quick and curious eyes; and immediately taking it up and opening it, after reading cursorily to herself a few lines, and smiling at their wit and wickedness, she called Miss *Sparra*, a young lady of high birth and beauty, whom she much esteemed, and pointing out some passages, insisted on her reading them aloud, which she was forced to do, though with great reluctance, and with the utmost shame and confusion, every one present laughing immoderately.

THE famous *Des Cartes* having been invited to *Stockholm* by *Q. Christina*, died there in 1650. Beyond the northern suburb of this city is a burying ground allotted for the interment

of those who are not *Lutherans*. There *Des Cartes* was buried, and a large handsome monument was afterwards erected to his memory, composed of *flr*, and inscribed with a pompous epitaph filled with panegyrick. The whole expence, it is said, was defrayed by *M. Chanut*, the French ambassador, at whose house *Des Cartes* died. As this wooden tomb was made of the shape and colour of stone, being white-washed, it was said in the inscription, *The body of M. Des Cartes is interred beneath this stone*. To which some unknown hand had archly added, *of wood*.

[His body was removed 17 years after to a magnificent monument in the church of *St Genevieve* at *Paris*]

IN the middle of lake *Vatter* is an island in which the *Swedes* assert there is a cave of a wonderful depth, where a certain magician, named *Gilbert*, has been confined for many years, being bound in massy fetters by another magician, his preceptor, with whom he had dared to stand in competition. They also affirm that many who have entered that den, either with a view of rescuing *Gilbert*, or out of curiosity, have been punished for their rashness by being detained there by some secret force. It is worth observing, that *Olaus Magnus* tells us in his History †, that this story had then been believed for many years by that credulous and superstitious nation: And this, it is observed, is generally the case with those who being born in a cold climate and being less sensible of the genial influences of the sun, are dull in their intellects, and very incapable of developing truth and detecting falsehood. Such also we are told are the *Laplanders*, bordering on *Sweden*, the *Icelanders*, and the *Greenlanders* ‡. The people of *Stockholm* report that a great dragon named *Nacker* infests the neighbouring lakes, and seizes and devours such boys as go into the water to wash; and on this account they greatly dissuaded *M. Huet* from swimming, when he was desirous of refreshing himself on account of the heat. These idle phantoms, however, did not deter him, and they were greatly surprized when they saw him return safe from such an imminent danger. He, how-

† B. III. Ch. 20. He was archbishop of *Upsal* in 1544.

‡ To these may be added our second sight Highland seers.

* Witness his controversy with *Mithras*.

ever, advised them to keep their children from the lakes till they had learned to swim, as otherwise they might indeed be swallowed up, not by the dragon, but by the deep whirlpools, which, being covered with unequal rocks, might easily deceive the unwary.

Another relic of *Swedish* superstition is seen in the cathedral at *Stockholm*, viz. a picture representing the face of the heavens, such as they appeared on the day when King *Gustavus Adolphus* set out from that city on his *German* expedition. Three suns were seen in the sky, surrounded by some luminous circles, which signs the nation thought prognosticated those exploits which that great monarch so heroically performed; little mindful of what has been remarked concerning these *parabolas* by their countryman *Olaus Magnus*, viz. that they frequently happen towards the North, and probably for no other reason than that those clouds being composed of a denser water, supply the place of a mirror, and easily receive and retain the representation of objects.

M. HUET, and his companion, in their return through *Holland*, experienced at *Worcum* what he had often heard, but always looked upon as an improbable and ridiculous fiction, viz. that the inn-keepers there charge their guests not only for what they eat and drink, but also for the noise they make. For when their landlord brought in his bill, they found he had put down in it the barking of their little dog, and the laughter of their waggish servant; and on their laughing still more at this, as intended merely for a joke, the choleric host was much enraged, and calling to his assistance some neighbouring Boors, his townsmen, of a gigantic make, and armed with large hatchets, he brought them to his guests, crying, *See! here are some who will oblige these shameful Frenchmen to pay their lawful debts.* Upon this M. Huet, &c. chose rather to pay than to fight.

Considerations on the Legality of General Warrants, and the Propriety of a Parliamentary Regulation of the same, (See p. 25.)

IN considering the propriety of a parliamentary regulation of the exercise of general warrants, two objects of enquiry chiefly demand our attention: 1st, Whether in any, and in what cases, such war-

rants are at present agreeable or contrary to law, for according to that any declaration of the law by parliament must be directed? and how far the liberty of the subject demands further security in that respect by a new law, in case the present law should appear defective? adly, What is the proper mode of a parliamentary declaration of the law, in the event that such declaration should appear sufficient, without any new law?

With regard to the first of these questions, the legality of the warrant is objected to on two grounds. 1st, On account of the general description of the offenders; and, adly, As containing an order for the general seizure of papers. These objections require separate considerations. In all the arguments against general warrants, it is taken as a self evident proposition, that these warrants are illegal in every case, unless where the safety of the state is concerned. I shall nevertheless beg leave to dissent in opinion both from the proposition itself, and the exception added to it.

All the labours of the *Letter upon Warrants*, &c. have not produced a single legal authority in support of the illegality of those warrants; I am at liberty therefore to presume that no authority whatsoever can be found for this purpose.

The warrant contains a specific description of a particular person; that too, which of all others, is *fully* and *peculiarly* applicable to him, the commission of the offence. How can a warrant to arrest the author or printer of a certain paper, extend to any one who is not the author or printer? If the messenger, or other officer, arrests an innocent person under such a warrant, he acts no more under the authority of the warrant, than if, under a warrant to arrest *John Wilkes*, Esq; he had taken up any one of a different name. If an officer is disposed wantonly to transgress his warrant, he may do so, where it is the most special that can possibly be penned, or even without any warrant at all. The question, therefore, is not, whether a general warrant is not liable to be abused by the officer? but, whether it gives him authority to do so, or confines the execution of it to the offender alone? Where then is this inherent, this necessary, this innate danger to the public liberty in the form of those warrants?

Suppose a murder is committed by a person, whose name is unknown? Is the murderer to be left to escape, because a nominal warrant cannot be issued against him? Would the law in such case, hold a general warrant to arrest the person guilty of the murder, to be illegal, and a violation of the liberty of the subject? Surely not. The case of murder is put only as an example; Many other such cases, where nominal warrants cannot possibly have ef-

act, must occur to the imagination of every one.

To these arguments, drawn from the nature of the warrant itself, and the variety of cases in which it may be necessary, I must insist on the tacit approbation of those warrants, by the court of King's Bench, on all the occasions, when they have come by *Habeas Corpus* before the court. It is said, indeed, that the silence of the court proves nothing, because the judges do not usually give attention to the form of the warrant, unless where a discharge is prayed on account of any irregularity therein. Yet, in the opinion of an honourable and learned member, who, in spite of detraction, will be ever revered, as excellent in private character, eminent in parliament, eminent in the knowledge, and very high in the practice of the law, such acquiescence, if not warranted by the opinion of the court that the warrant was legal, implied a breach of duty, and consequently a breach of oath.

This at least must be allowed, even if the inattention of the court, in point of fact, was to be admitted, that the illegality of the warrant is not of so gross a nature as it is represented to be; for no one, I believe, will go so far as to say that the court can legally detain in custody, a person committed by a warrant, the illegality of which is so glaring, as must strike every one at the first blush.

It has been asserted, that *general warrants* have been frequently condemned by former parliaments. The writer should have supported his assertion by examples. The resolutions cited on this purpose are not at all applicable to the general warrant now in question.

From the above premises, these conclusions necessarily follow, 1st, That *general warrants for the seizure of offenders are not contrary to law*; and therefore if the parliament is to make any declaration of the law in this respect, it must be in favour of the warrants. 2dly, That there is nothing dangerous to the subject in that general form of warrant; that in many cases such warrants are necessary; that it is impossible for all the wisdom of human legislation to foresee in what cases they may be necessary, in what not, as it does not depend on the degree of the offence, but the circumstances of particular cases; that a law therefore to regulate and restrain the future exercise of such warrants, might be productive of the most inconvenient and fatal consequences.

With regard to the general seizure of papers, my notions of the law are very different from those I have submitted on the first objection; for as I cannot form to my imagination any legal or political reason that can require the exercise of that power on any occasion whatsoever, I must think it illegal in every case, even that of

high treason, or other public danger. The seizure of all papers relating to a fact already committed, or to be afterwards carried into execution, may often be necessary to detect the guilt of the one, or prevent the perpetration of the other. But the general and undistinguishing seizure of all papers whatsoever, whether of a public or private nature, whether connected with the object of inquiry or not, can never be necessary, and of course can never be lawful.

The author however of the *Letter upon Warrants*, &c. has in this, adopted a most groundless principle; no man, says he, is to furnish evidence against himself; therefore the seizure even of papers relating to a crime committed by him is unwarranted by law. A general rule of evidence is here assumed. Let us see what is meant. Does it mean that no man is to be compelled to give testimony out of his own mouth against himself, to produce papers or goods, or in short to do any act for his own conviction? If so, I admit the proposition. The law, out of tenderness to the party accused, has adopted the maxim. But because the law, from motives of compassion, will not oblige the party charged to produce any thing against himself, does it follow that every thing in his possession is sacred, and that nothing found in his custody is to be used in evidence by his accuser? Does not the daily practice prove the falsity of that idea? Are not persons arrested on suspicion of felony constantly searched? Are not the papers or goods found upon him produced in evidence against him? Are not the very letters, nay the confessions of the accused, used in evidence of his guilt? Where then is the rule of law, where the principle, that no man is to furnish evidence against himself? He is not to be compelled to do it by his own act; but the prosecutor is at liberty to avail himself of whatever he can find in the house, on the person, under the hand, or even from the mouth of the accused, to prove the truth of his charge. Where then is the indecency of the avowal of the secretaries of state in their letter to Mr Wilkes, that they should keep such papers as tended to a proof of his guilt?

From these observations it appears, 1st, That a general warrant for the seizure of papers must be in every case unlawful; 2dly. That the law permits the seizure of such papers as bear relation either to a past crime, or any future danger to the state. Such is the law, such must any parliamentary declaration of it be.

Having thus endeavoured to point out, to the best of my power, how the law at present stands with respect to general warrants for the seizure of persons or papers, I now

be the mode of a parliamentary declaration, viz. whether by bill or resolution?

This question was the only subject of debate when Sir *W. M.*'s motion was in agitation before the house. I flatter myself if the motion is renewed for a parliamentary declaration of the law of general warrants, it will be drawn up in a form agreeable to the usage of parliament; and that the real merits of the question will be the only object of attention.

The right and propriety of parliamentary declarations of the law by bill is an essential part of the legislative authority, and warranted by many examples from the earliest times. How far either house of parliament, not acting in a legislative or judicial capacity, can with propriety make any declaration of the law by resolution, is a question of a more doubtful nature.

I submit the following reasons to the public, in support of the opinion of those who, dissenting from the propriety of a resolution, gave their negative to the motion.

1st, A resolution being only the opinion of one house, is not an act of the legislature, and therefore cannot be taken notice of in any court of law.

2dly, If the judicial power is of all the parts of government the most nice in its nature, the most delicate, and, if misapplied, the most dangerous in its consequences; can a numerous assembly, consisting of men of various ranks, professions, and interest, be the proper residence of legal decision? Surely there must be an end of the certainty and uniformity of the law, if general points of law are liable to vary with the varying and inconstant opinions of men.

3dly, If the houses of parliament can, with propriety, decide general points of law by resolution, all such decisions must be considered as law, for no appeal lies from their judgement; the resolutions, therefore, of the houses of parliament, in the time of Richard II. must be held as law, when they resolved, *That the King has the right of appointing what matters shall be first handled in parliament, and after that what next, and so on to the end of the session; and that if any one should act contrary to the king's pleasure, he should be punished as a traitor.* And, 2dly, *That the Lords and Commons cannot, without consent of the king, impeach any of his judges or officers; that if any one should do so, he should be punished as a traitor.*

4thly, There is not an instance in all the records, or journals of parliament, where the house ever took upon itself to determine a general point of law by resolution, unless when it immediately arose from, or tended to, some other act of parliamentary proceeding; the defence of the minority, and the reply to that of the majority, have cited many cases; I have looked into them and am now bold to say, that neither in separately nor together do they at

all prove the Usage, far less the Propriety of such extrajudicial determinations.

The writer upon libels & warrants among other of the like kind, selects the case of *Mr Hamblen*, where the commons resolved that the charge of ship money, the writs called ship writs, and the judgement against *Mr Hamblen*, are against the laws of the realm; but this was previous to a bill for declaring void all the late proceedings with regard to ship money, and vacating the judgement of the exchequer against *Mr Hamblen*.

But we are told that the late motion was with a view to introduce another respecting the privilege of the house. The Reply has informed us what that second motion would have been; but I think it goes too far when it asserts that the house considered and reasoned on that question, not as a distinct and independant, but as the preliminary to another respecting the privileges of the house. Far from seeing the necessary connection between those two, I should have thought it impossible that the persons who so strongly expressed their good opinion of, and tender regard for, the characters of the two noble lords, could intend any motion of the sort. Could those gentlemen who believed them to have acted rather with a laudable warmth of duty, and a well intended adherence to the uniform course of office, than from any malevolent intentions either against the public or the unhappy individual, be the persons to propose such a resolution which would have secretly branded their names with indelible infamy?

Thus, by a *jeu de politique*, the same conduct of administration would have drawn the censure of parliament on one minister, and obtained its approbation and protection to another, and a house of commons, to answer the low ends of faction, would have been made, like *Silenus* of old, to blow hot and cold with the same breath.

I agree, indeed, so far with the defenders of the Minority as to disapprove of the amendments that were made to the motion; not however as improper in their nature, but as treating with too much tenderness a motion to which in its own form every dispassionate & thinking man would have given his negative.

These amendments, however, have been arraigned; they have been represented as a mere party trick, proposed by one of the majority to serve the purposes of the leaders of the majority. If those purposes were so, to model the resolution as would best answer the avowed view of those who proposed it, to form it so much on the case of that warrant it meant to censure, that it might appear to apply to that warrant, and not to be a mere spontaneous resolution on a general point of law, they were such as did honour to those leaders, as well as to the gentlemen by whom the amendments were moved.

But to consider them on their own ground : The word *treasonable* was added to the description of the paper. Why ? because such is the nature of that paper. But, say the defences of the minority, if it was treasonable it could not be a libel, for whatever is treasonable is treason. If there is any force in this objection it would prove the existence of a treasonable libel impossible. Yet various resolutions of parliament seem to declare their opinion that a libel may be *treasonable*, though not amounting to actual treason* : And if on those authorities I can support the existence of a libel treasonable, though not treason ; may I not venture to pronounce the *North Briton*, No. 45, to be of that nature ? It has been unanimously adjudged by both houses of parliament a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, tending to raise traitorous insurrections, &c. It is admitted even in the defence of the minority, that both the honour of the crown, and the dignity of parliament were therein traduced and injured. It contains a direct charge of falsehood on his majesty's speech from the throne ; it asserts that the honour of the crown is sunk even to prostitution ; it treats an act of parliament as an intolerable grievance ; it informs the people that they can legally resist the execution of that act, and incites them so to do. If a libel then can be treasonable, is this deserving of a more tender appellation ? Is not the mere advice to resist an act of parliament alone sufficient to give it that quality ?

The propriety of the other amendment, or rather addition, I need not so much as insist on ; its object was to do justice to individuals, admitted to be innocent, by stating the uniform course of office, and the acquiescence of the court of King's Bench, to the legality of those warrants, on the many occasions they have been brought before them.

I hope these observations are sufficient to convince the impartial mind of the propriety of conduct followed by the majority, in throwing out the motion ; they amended it, that, in case it should pass, it might be in a form most suitable to the nature of the case, and most becoming the justice and dignity of parliament, they rejected it finally, because they thought a resolution of the sort to be neither consistent with the principles of the constitution, nor the usage of parliament ; and because they knew it would lower the law at least as indeterminate as before ; they would not consent to betray the honour of the house, and the confidence of their constituents, by imposing upon them. If a security to freedom was necessary, they wished to make it effectual, and not to confine themselves to a mere resolution, which, with every amiable appearance of public

zeal, would leave the mischief in full force. But the gentlemen of the minority, or at least those who were their leaders in this matter, wished not for any real impediment to the future exercise of such warrants, they would agree only to a species of remedy, to

Cheat the deluded people with a show of liberty, which yet they ne'er must taste of.

But, says the Reply, " If the majority really intended a bill, why did they not carry it through ? " The answer is, because though to calm the alarms of the agitated people, and in reverence to the opinion of two hundred and twenty members, they would have consented to a parliamentary regulation of general warrants, yet in their own minds they ever disapproved of such a step.

Credo pudicitiam, saturno rogo, moratam in terris.

MR URBAN,

THIS pity a virtue so amiable as Chastity, and so necessary to the perfection of human nature, should be so generally neglected.

I have long imagined temporal prosperity to be particularly annexed to the practice of this virtue. What first induced me to think so might be that elegant and affecting history in holy Scripture of *Joseph* ; sold by his brethren into *Egypt* ; solicited in vain by a lady of distinction ; and afterwards raised to the highest dignity and employment in the kingdom and court of *Pharaoh*.

Besides the expences necessarily attending upon lust and lewdness, nothing more debases the spirit, nothing more dissipates all serious thought and reflection, and consequently nothing renders a man more unfit for every great and worthy purpose of life.

Chastity, on the contrary, like a cold bath, gives new motion to the blood and spirits, adds fresh beauty to the countenance, invigorates the constitution, condenses (if I may use the expression) our too volatile and wandering thoughts, and renders us fit for daring and momentous enterprizes.

Behold yon chaste and temperate man ! his looks bloom with health ; he seems perfectly cool and deliberate ; and yet both speaks and acts with spirit and vivacity.

Turn now your eyes ; view the rake here just risen from the bed of lust ; how pale and haggard ! how languid and lifeless ! how dull and stupid ! He is, in short, but the shadow of a man ; or, if you please, but " the ghost of what he was."

* Here several cases are cited.

(*Gen. Mag.* MARCH 1765.)

Were the *English* ladies as pure as they are fair, and the gentlemen as chaste as they are naturally brave, I should entertain greater hopes of national prosperity from thence than from the late accumulated successes of our arms by sea and land. Certainly, however, we should be more capable of enjoying the blessings of peace and plenty, after we had first learned to resist and overcome our own vicious appetites and inclinations. With what cheerfulness, ease, and content, should we then live ! An *Englishman* would have a serene look even in *December*, whilst a race of heroes would descend from our loins, the bulwark of these kingdoms, and the scourge of our ambitious enemies.

The intrinsic amiableness of this virtue is shewn by that approbation it meets with in the mind of even the most profligate and abandoned, such generally feeling a secret regard and reverence for those they believe sincerely chaste : Whereas, on the other hand, you will but too often find it extremely difficult to induce the libertine to marry the woman he hath corrupted.

What then ? Is it noble to be unchaste ? No ; unchastity degrades our nature, and assimilates us to the brutal race. Is it polite and genteel to give away our virtue, and surrender every worthy accomplishment into the arms of lewdness ? Far be it from the good sense of *Britons* to affirm this. Who admires not the determination of the young hero in *Prodicus* ? Had we the same resolution to despise sensual pleasures, we should find continence not void of charms, nor Chastity destitute of gratifications. Her ways at first are rugged, but afterwards smooth and delightful. *Τὸν γὰρ τὸν αἰῶνα*
ἐπὶν δ' εἰς αἰῶνα ἵκανα, Πυλὴν δὲ πύλαια πύλαι.

An experimental acquaintance with this virtue would more recommend it than all I can say upon it, or even than *Milton*, though he extols it in most charming strains of poetry :

So dear to Heaven is faintly Chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels lacquey her.

How extremely poetical are the following lines !

Some say no evil thing that walks by night
In fog or fire, by lake or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unaided ghost
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time,
No goblin or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity.

One would imagine our *Milton* to have read the history of *Malchus*, *Vas*

narrate posteris ; ut sciant ; inter gladios et inter desertas, et bestias, pudicitiam nunquam esse captivam. At least he, and all of us, have, or should have heard or read these memorable words, *Blessed are the pure in heart, for they* (I presume they only) *shall see God.* D. G.

JEANOT and COLIN : A Story now first translated from the French of M. VOLTAIRE.

MANY persons worthy of credit have seen *Jeanot* and *Colin* at school at the town of *Issir* in *Auvergne*, a place celebrated through the whole world for its college and its kettles. *Jeanot* was the son of a horse dealer of high renown, and *Colin* derived his birth from an able husbandman, who, with the help of four horses, cultivated a neighbouring farm, and who, after he had paid the poll tax, the subsidy, the excise, the salt-tax, the poundage, the capitation, and the twentieth penny, was not superabundantly rich at the year's end.

Jeanot and *Colin* were comely lads for *Auvergne*, and had great friendship for each other ; they had their little schemes and *lets a-lets* by themselves, upon which they reflected with great pleasure when they were together in other company.

The time of their being at school was near expired when a taylor bro't *Jeanot* a suit of figured velvet, and a rich waistcoat made up in a very good taste, with a letter directed to *Monf. de la Jeanotiere*. *Colin* admired the cloaths without envy, but *Jeanot* assumed an air of superiority, which grieved him to the heart. From this moment *Jeanot* threw aside his book, was continually gazing in the looking-glass, and despised all the world.

Some time after a valet-de-chambre came post with another letter directed to *Monf. the Marquis de la Janotiere*, which contained an order from *Monf.* his father for his coming to *Paris*. *Jeanot*, as he got into the chaise, took *Colin* by the hand and gave him a smile of protection with as much of the air of a great man as could be expected : *Colin*, touched with a sense of his own inferiority, melted into tears, and *Jeanot* drove away in all the glory of his new dignity.

It is fit that those readers who love to comprehend every thing as they go on, should be informed that *Jeanot* the father had suddenly acquired an immense fortune ; if it should be asked how immense fortunes are acquired, the

the answer is ready, ' *By being fortunate.*' Monf. *Jeanot* was a likely fellow, and Madam was by no means without her charms. It happened that while she was still in her bloom they were brought to *Paris* by a lawsuit, which totally ruined them ; but Fortune, who delights in the capricious exaltation and debasement of mankind, just then threw them in the way of a commissary, who had contracted to furnish the military hospitals during the war ; the commissary was a man of great talents, and could boast of having killed more soldiers in one year than gunpowder had killed in ten : The wife of this extraordinary person was smitten with *Jeanot* ; he was himself smitten with *Jeanot's* wife. *Jeanot* soon came in for a share of the contract, and undertook other business on his own account. When once a man gets into the middle of the stream the tide itself will carry him along ; so commissaries and contractors get immense wealth without trouble ; and such was the good fortune of *Jeanot's* father, who became immediately Monf. *de la Janotiere*, and soon after having bought a marquisate, which at once ennobled him and his children, he sent for the Marquis his son from school, that he might place him among the *beau monde* at *Paris*.

Colin, who still remembered his old school-fellow with a tender sensibility, wrote him *these few lines* to congratulate him : The new Marquis sent him no answer, and *Colin* fell sick with grief.

In the mean time the father and mother procured a tutor for their son ; this tutor was a man of a genteel appearance, who knew nothing, and consequently could teach nothing. The father was desirous the son should learn *Latin*, but the mother opposed it ; after much debate it was agreed that the question should be referred to an author who was celebrated for many agreeable performances. He was therefore invited to dinner, and the master of the house began, by saying, ' Sir, as you are a *Latin* scholar, and ' a man of the world'—' I a *Latin* scholar,' says the *Bel Esprit*, ' I don't know one word of the language, and so much the better for me ; those people certainly speak their own language best, whose attention is not divided between that and others. Consider only the ladies, how much more pleasing is their wit than ours ! their letters are written with infinitely more elegance, and this superiority is entirely

owing to their not having learnt *Latin*."

" Very well, (says Madam) am I not then in the right ? I would have my son a man of wit, I would have him make a figure in the world, and you see plainly that if he learns *Latin* he will be undone. Are operas and plays, A I'd fain know, performed in *Latin* ? Do the lawyers speak *Latin* at the bar ? or do young gentlemen make love in *Latin* ?"

Monf. *de la Janotiere* being wholly unable to resist this amazing force of argument, immediately passed sentence, and it was concluded that the young Marquis should not lose his time in getting acquainted with *Cicero*, *Horace*, and *Virgil*.

But then what shall he learn, for certainly he must learn something. May he not be taught a little Geography ?—' Of what service will that be,' says the tutor ? ' When the Marquis shall think proper to visit his estates, do you think the postillions will not know the road ; take my word for it there is no danger of their losing their way. A man of fashion can travel very well without a quadrant, & go with great D conveniency from *Paris* to *Auvergne* without knowing what latitude he is in."

' You are certainly right, says the father, but I have heard something of a fine science which I think they call Astronomy.'—' 'Tis pity, says the tutor, you ever heard of it at all ; what occasion is there for people in this world to regulate their motions by the stars ? Is it fit that the young Marquis should be fatigued to death by the calculation of an eclipse, when he may find the time exactly by consulting an almanack, which will also acquaint him with all the moveable feasts, the age of the moon, and of all the sovereign princes in *Europe* ?'

Madam entirely agreed with the tutor in this particular, the young Marquis her son was overjoyed, and the father was in suspense. ' What then, says he, must my son learn ?' ' To be amiable,' replied the friend they had consulted ; if he knows the art of pleasing, he knows all that is worthy to be known ; and this art he cannot fail of learning under his mother's eye, though neither she nor you should give yourselves the least trouble about it.

H Madam was so delighted with this complement that she embrac'd the pleasing dunce who had said it : ' Ah ! Sir, said she, it is easy to discover that you are wiser than all the world !'

son will be wholly indebted to you for his education; but, perhaps, after all, it would not be amiss for him to learn a little history.—Alas, Madam, replied the oracle, what good can that do him? certainly no history is either useful or pleasing but that of the day. All ancient histories, as one of our *bel A* *esprits* has very justly observed, are nothing more than fables artfully put together; and as for modern histories they are a chaos which it is impossible to reduce to order. Of what importance is it to your son that *Charlemagne* instituted the twelve peers of *France*? *B* and that his son had an impediment in his speech?

‘Never was observation more just, cried the tutor; the young mind is too often buried under a load of useless learning, by which its native powers are first restrained and then destroyed; but of all that is absurd among what are called the sciences, the most absurd is Geometry. The objects of geometry are surfaces, lines, and points, which have no existence in nature; and a hundred curve lines are fancied between a circle and a strait line that touches it, though in reality there is not room for a straw. In short, Geometry is no better than a dull joke.’

Monseigneur and Madam scarce understood one word of this ingenious argument against geometry, which, notwithstanding, made a great impression upon them, and they declared themselves entirely of the tutor’s mind.

‘A great lord (continued he) like Monsieur the Marquis, ought not to puzzle his brains with vain speculations. If he should ever have occasion for the most sublime part of this science to lay down a plan of his estates, he may have them surveyed for his money; if he would trace his nobility back to the most remote ages, he may, without difficulty, find a *Benedictine* Monk that will do it: The same may be said of all the arts; a young lord of illustrious birth is neither a painter, a musician, an architect, nor a statuary; but he makes all these arts flourish by his munificence; and it is certainly better to patronise than practise them. It is enough for the Marquis to have taste; it is the duty of artists to exert their skill for his pleasure and advantage, and it is therefore well said that persons of quality, I mean those who are very rich, know all things without learning any; their taste enables them to judge of every thing which they

command, and for which they pay.

The master of the art of pleasing then interposed, ‘You have observed, Madam, says he, that the great purpose of life is to succeed in the world, but will any man pretend that this purpose can be answered by the sciences? Who is there that would think of mentioning geometry in good company? Would any body ask a gentleman what star rose in the morning with the sun? Or enquire at an entertainment whether *Clovis the hairy* passed the *Rhine*? ‘Certainly not,’ replied the Marchioness *de la Janetiere*, whose charms had given her some introduction to the *beau monde*, ‘and it is by no means fit that the Marquis my son should cramp his genius by the study of all this trumpery; but at last what shall we teach him? for certainly, as his father has observed, a young gentleman ought to be qualified to shine upon occasion. I remember to have heard an Abbe say that there was one science extremely agreeable and genteel; I cannot recollect the name of it, but it began with a *B*.’ ‘With a *B*, Madam,’ says the genius, ‘it could not be Botany!’—‘No,’ replied Madam, ‘it was not Botany, yet it ended something like that too.’ ‘O! I know what it was, says he, it was Blazonry; but I assure you that it is by no means the mode at present: It has been wholly laid aside ever since painting coats of arms upon coaches went out of fashion; it was, to be sure, at that time the most useful knowledge in the world, but the case is altered now; besides, at present the study of heraldry would be infinite, for there is not a barber at present that has not his coat of arms, and when a thing becomes common, your know people of fashion should always disregard it.’ Upon the whole, this sagacious and illustrious society having fairly discussed all the sciences, it was *G* at last determined that Monsieur the Marquis *de la Janetiere* should learn to dance.

Nature, however, who indeed does every thing, had given this flower of nobility a talent which very soon displayed itself with astonishing success. This happy talent was that of *singing a good song*: The graces of youth, joined to this superior endowment, drew every one’s eyes upon him as a young gentleman of great expectation: He was a very great favourite among the ladies, and having his head full of songs, he could easily form new out of the old

old by a different combination of the phrases and figures that he was continually repeating; but as all his verses had a foot too little or too much, he got them corrected at the rate of *so louis* for a song, and he at last got into the annals of literature, and was classed with the *La Fairs*, the *Chaulieus*, the *Hamiltons*, the *Sarracins*, and the *Sottures* of the time.

The Marchioness then considering herself as the mother of wit, gave suppers to the wits of the town; the young man's head was turned; he acquired the art of speaking without knowing what he would say, and became perfect by habit in being fit for nothing.

When his father found him thus amazingly eloquent, he very much regretted that he had not taught him *Latin*, as he then might have bought him a considerable place in the law. His mother, who looked still higher, undertook to get him a regiment, and in the mean time the young gentleman himself thought fit to make love.

Love sometimes costs more than a regiment; his expences were very great, and his parents run out their fortune very fast by living like people of the first quality.

But as the state of their finances was known only to themselves, a young widow of great rank but of middling fortune in the neighbourhood, supposing them to be very rich, resolved to secure their fortune to herself by making the young Marquis her husband.

She accordingly threw out a lure that brought him to her house; she suffered herself to be loved, and convinced him that he was not indifferent to her; she led him on by degrees; he was at length altogether fascinated by her wiles and her charms, so that her conquest was complete: At the same time she gave him so many commendations, and so much good advice, that the father and mother considered her as the best friend they had in the world.

An old lady in the neighbourhood proposed the marriage on the part of the widow, and the Marquis and Marchioness *de la Janotiere*, dazzled with the splendor of such an alliance, accepted the proposition with joy. They gave their only son to their dearest friend, the youth was on the point of marrying a lady whom he adored, and who returned his passion; he received the congratulations of his friends, the marriage articles were drawing up,

and the wedding cloaths and verses were making.

He was kneeling one morning at the feet of the dear angel whom love, esteem, and friendship, were soon to make his own for ever; they were enjoying, in a conversation that touched every spring of tenderness and sensibility, a foretaste of their approaching felicity, and laying out a scheme of life in which one delight should perpetually succeed another, when a servant of the Marchioness his mother arrived in great haste, and with looks as wild as if he had seen an apparition:

'I come, says he, with news very different from what you think of; the sheriff's officers are in possession of my lord's house, they have seized all the goods already, they talk of securing his person, and as I have not a moment to lose, I am going to secure my wages.'

'Don't be in such a violent hurry,' says the Marquis, 'Let us see a little what this affair is.' 'Do, says the widow, run this instant, and punish the wretches for their insolence.'

The Marquis accordingly went home in all haste; he found that his father was already carried to prison, and that all the servants were gone off, each having carried away what he could lay his hands upon. He found his mother totally deserted, without succour and without comfort, sitting on the floor, and drowned in tears, with nothing left but the remembrance of her fortune and her beauty, her follies, and her faults.

After her son had wept with her till the tumult of his mind a little subsided, and he was able to speak, he endeavoured to alleviate her distress by a reflection that had soothed his own; 'Do not let us despair, says he, the young widow whom I was about to marry, is yet more generous than rich, I will answer for all that is in her power, I'll fly to her this moment and bring her hither.'

He then returned to his mistress with a speed and impatience natural to his situation, and he found her *te-a-tete* with a very handsome young officer of the army. 'What is it you, *Monf. de la Janotiere*, says she, what in the name of wonder have you to do here? How could you think of leaving your poor mother? Go back, to her, for Heaven's sake, and tell her how sorry I am for her misfortune: I always wished her well; and word as my woman is goin

will not think of another till I have given her the refusal of the place.—
 'My good lad, said the officer, you seem to be well made ; and if you will enter into my corps, I'll list you upon good terms.'

The Marquis was struck speechless A with rage and indignation, and bursting away without reply, he went directly to his old tutor, to pour his sorrows into his bosom, and derive comfort from his advice. This gentleman proposed that he should undertake the education of children. 'Alas, says the Marquis, I know nothing, you B have taught me nothing, and that, indeed, has been the source of all my misfortunes.' 'Write novels, says a *bel esprit* who was then present ; it is now an excellent expedient to get money at *Paris*.'

The young man, now sunk deeper in C despair than ever, went, as his last resource, to a Monk of great reputation, who had been his mother's Confessor, and who attended nobody in that capacity but women of condition. The Monk, as soon as he saw him, ran towards him in a rapture of surprise & joy, and cried out, *My God ! Monsieur le Marquis, what do you do here on foot ! For Heaven's sake where is your coach ! and how does the worthy Lady Marchioness your mother !* The unhappy youth replied by giving him an account of the ruin of his family. As he advanced in his narrative, the Monk's countenance became gradually more grave, more indifferent, and more important : 'My son, said he, we may now see plainly what God intended for you ; riches serve only to corrupt the heart ; God has therefore been graciously pleased to reduce your mother to beggary. Yes, Sir, and a very merciful dispensation it is, for it will certainly ensure the salvation of her soul.' 'But Father, said the young gentleman, while we are waiting for that event in the next world, is there no means of obtaining some assistance in this !' 'My son, said the Monk, God be with you, adieu ! there is a lady of great fashion now waiting for me at court.'

The poor Marquis, who was very near fainting away at this treatment of the Fryar, was treated in nearly the same manner by the whole circle of his acquaintance, and gained more knowledge of the world in half a day than he had done in all the rest of his life.

he stood ruminating in the

street, almost stupified with his misfortunes, and not knowing which way to turn, a kind of covered tumbrel, with leather curtains, came rumbling along, followed by four carts, all very heavily laden. In this vehicle sat a young man, cleanly but coarsely clad, with a round ruddy sun-burnt countenance, that expressed at once the highest happiness and good humour. A young, healthy, comely, fresh-coloured girl that seemed to be his wife, sat jolting at his side, for the carriage did not move like the court chariot of a *petit maitre*. The master, as he drove on, had time to contemplate the Marquis, who stood torpid in suspense, motionless, and with his eyes fixed upon the ground. 'Bless my soul, says he, when he came almost up to him, surely that is not *Jeanot* !' At this name the Marquis started as from a dream, and looked up, and the driver instantly stopped his cart : 'Yes, by my faith, says he, it is ; it is *Jeanot* himself ;' and with that he made but one leap to the ground, and caught him in his arms. *Jeanot* at once recollected his old schoolfellow *Colin*, and his face was instantly covered with confusion and tears. 'You have forsaken me, says *Colin*, but you may be as great a lord as you will, I am determined to love you for all that.' *Jeanot*, whose tenderness and confusion every moment increased, told him in a few words a part of his history : 'Come along, said *Colin*, you shall go home with me to the inn where I put up, and tell me the rest at your leisure ; salute my little wife, this is she, and let us make haste to dinner.'

Colin and his old schoolfellow and his wife then proceeded on foot following the baggage, 'Pray says *Jeanot* what is all this, does it belong to you ?' 'Yes, says *Colin*, the whole belongs to me and my wife, we are just come out of the country, I am at the head of a good manufacture of brass and tin, I married the daughter of a man who had acquired very considerable substance by making and selling a commodity that is equally necessary to rich and poor ; we work very hard, providence has blessed our endeavours, we continue to get forward in the world, we are very happy in ourselves, and thank God we have it in our power to assist our friend *Jeanot*. Don't be a marquis any longer, all the great folks in the world are not worth one true friend ; you shall go along with me into the country, you shall learn

learn my trade, which will be easily done, I will take you in partner, and we will live chearfully together in the obscure but happy retreat where we were born.

Jeanot heard this proposal with sensations that cannot be described, his heart was divided between grief and joy, tenderness, and shame, and, turning to his friend, he said, in a low voice, 'All my gay friends have deserted me, and *Colin*, whom I injuriously neglected, has afforded me that comfort which, from him, I did not deserve.' What a lecture is this, for those who are entering into life? The virtue of *Colin*, called out the virtue which lay hidden in the breast of *Jeanot*, and which all his habits of folly and dissipation had not destroyed. He felt a secret repugnance to desert his father and mother. 'We will take care of thy mother, says *Colin*, and as to the good man thy father, who is in prison, I know a little of the world, and his creditors knowing he has nothing to satisfy them, will compound their debts for a trifle, and I will take upon me to make an end of matters with them, and set him once more clear in the world.' *Colin* was very soon as good as his word, the old man was discharged out of prison, and his creditors gave him a general release. *Jeanot* returned with his friends into his native country, and took his parents with him, who returned to their original profession; *Jeanot* himself married a sister of *Colin's*, who being of the same amicable disposition with her brother made him very happy, and *Jeanot* the father, and *Jeanot* the mother, and *Jeanot* the son, were at last sensible THAT HAPPINESS IS NOT TO BE FOUND IN VANITY.

MR URBAN,

IT is unfortunately true that small communities may be more exactly governed than large, that cognizance may be taken of many faults, and a remedy applied to many evils in a town consisting of a few hundred families, which, in a populous city must necessarily elude the utmost vigilance of the magistrate, and the power and sagacity of the legislature itself.

I was led into this reflection by a paper which I enclose; it is an irrefragable proof of the truth of it, and is an instance of a most wise and useful regulation, which, however, desirable in such a metropolis as London, is manifestly impossible. It was communicat-

ed to me by a gentleman who travelling through North America in his way from Jamaica to England, saw it stuck up on several conspicuous places in the little town of New London, in the province of Connecticut; he transcribed it, and upon enquiry, found that it was also published in a news paper by way of advertisement, as we do notices concerning bankrupts in our Gazette. The reader will see that by the police of that district, a man who neglects his business & runs into ruinous projects, is judged unfit to have any longer the management of his affairs, and that the management of them is therefore by legal authority taken out of his hands. The paper needs no comment but I should be glad to see it preserved in your treasury of curiosities, in which it certainly deserves a place.

WE the Subscribers, select men of New London the current year have diligently inspected into the affairs and business of James W—y of the said New London, and find that through idleness, mismanagement, and bad husbandry, he is likely to be reduced to want, and his family to be chargeable to the said town, if speedy care be not taken to prevent it, whereupon said select men by and with the consent of the civil authority in said town, and pursuant to a law of this colony, do by these presents put and place Alexander W—y an overseer to said James W—y, to order, direct, and advise him in the management of his affairs and business for and until such time, as said James by diligence and steady application to business, and prudent management of his affairs, shall obtain a release herefrom, by the select men then being.—Hereby forbidding all and every person transacting any affairs relating to traffick with him, without the liberty and consent of said overseer, as such proceeding will not be valid in law.

Select Men { JER. C—P—N.
NAT. D—G—S.
JOHN H—N—D.

New-London, June 14. 1764.

MR URBAN, H-rb-r-b, March 11.

I Don't doubt but many of your numerous readers, as well as myself, were much pleased with the print and account in your last Supplement of the demolition of the famous Cheapside Cross.—I have, as an agreeable contrast to that article, sent you the enclosed description of a curious Cross erected at the same time, and on the same occasion, with that of Cheapside above-mentioned. I am, Sir, your constant reader,

GOTHICK.

Description of QUEEN'S-CROSS.

IN the parish of *Hardingstone*, in the hundred of *Wimmesley*, and in the county of *Northampton*, is that ancient monument called *Queen's-Cross*, being one of those which *King Edward I.* (a) caused to be erected in memory of *Q. Eleanor of Castile*, his Queen, who died *November 21*, in 1291, of a fever, at *Grantham* (or according to *Walsingham*, at *Herdeby* near *Bolingbroke*, in *Lincolnshire*).

The Cross stands upon a rising ground, on the East side of the *London road*, somewhat more than half a mile South from *Northampton*. The ascent to it is by eight steps each, about one foot broad, and nine inches high; and it is divided into three stories, or towers, the first of an octagonal form, each side being four feet wide, and 14 feet in height. On the South and East sides are the arms of the county of *Ponthieu* in *Picardy*, viz. three bendlets within a bordure, and in another escutcheon those of the kingdom of *Castile* and *Leon*, viz. quarterly, 1st. a castle triple tower'd; 2d. a lion rampart; the 3d as the 2d, and 4th as the 1st. On the North side in two separate shields are the arms of *Castile* and *Leon*, as above, (b) and of *England* viz. three lions passant-guardant; on each of these, and on the West side just below the arms, in high relief, is a book open, and lying on a kind of desk. On the North East side, in two escutcheons, are the arms of *England*, and those of the county of *Ponthieu*. The arms on the West, South West,

(a) As a monument of his great love to this Queen, the King erected a cross, wherever her corps rested in the way from *Lincolnshire* to *Westminster*. At *Great Grantham*, *Stamford*, *Geddington*, near *Kettering* in *Northamptonshire*, *Northampton*, *Stoney-Stratford*, *Dunstable*, *St Albans*, *Waltham*, *Cheapside* in *London*, and *Charing* in *Westminster*. Dr *Stukely*, in his *Itiner. Curios.* p. 34, adds *Lincoln*, *Newark*, and *Leicester*; but of these, there is now only three of them remaining, viz. *Waltham*, a print of which was published by the late Dr *Stukely*; this at *Northampton*; and that at *Geddington* in *Northamptonshire*, which stands in a trivium, and is formed upon a triangular model, of pretty Gothick architecture to suit its station.

(b) These were the arms of *Ferdinand III.* King of *Castile* and *Leon*, her father, and quartered by him, when both those kingdoms were united in his person, and are noted to be the first two coats, that were born quarterly in one shield, which our *King Edward III.* next imitated (A. D. 1341) when he quartered *France* and *England*—*Sandford's Genral. Hist. of the Kings of England &c. Book III. Chap. 1, p. 129.*—*N.B.* Her mother

South East, and North West sides, are entirely obliterated. The second story of a like shape with the former, is 12 feet in height. In every other side, within a nich, is a female figure, crowned, about six feet high (which are still in very good condition) with a canopy over its head, supported by two Gothic pillars, crowned with pinacles. The upper tower is eight feet in height, and hath only four sides, facing the four cardinal points of the compass. On each of these sides is a (c) sun-dial, put up in 1712. The top is mounted with a cross (which faces the North and South point) three feet in height, and added when the whole was repaired by the order of the Bench of Justices in 1713. On the western side of the lower story, and fronting the road, are the royal arms of *Great Britain*, carved in stone, within the garter, and crowned, with the sword and sceptre in saltire behind the shield, and *Queen Anne's* motto, viz. *SEMPER PARVUM*, under it; there is also a pair of wings conjoined under the shield, to which they form a mantling. Beneath the arms is a square tablet of white marble, containing the following inscription:

*In perpetuum Conjugalis Amoris Memoriam
Hoc Eleanoræ Regina Monumentum,
Vetustate pene collapsum, restaurari voluit,
Honorabilis Justiciariorum Coetus
Comitatus Northamptoniæ
MDCCXIII.*

*Anno illo Felicissimo
In quo ANNA
Grande Britanniaæ sue Decus,
Potentissima Oppressorum vindicam,
Pacis Bellique Arbitra,
Post Germaniam liberatam
Belgium Præfidiis munitum,
Gallos plus vice decima profligator
Suis Sociorumque Armis,
Vincendi modum statuit;
Et Europæ in Libertatem vindicata
PACEM restituit*

On the South side of the bottom story is fixed a white marble escutcheon, charged with this inscription:

*Rufus emendat et restaurat,
GEORGIUM III. regis 1do.
ANNO DOMINI 1762.
N. Baylis.*

(c) When these dials were first drawn, they had these mottoes upon them, On the East, *AS ORTV SOLIS*. The South *LAVDATVR DOMINVS*. The West *VEQVE AD OCCASVM*. The North *AMEN*. MDCCXII; but these Mottoes were omitted when the Dials were repainted in 1762.

Account of the Letters of the Marquis de Roselle, lately published in France.

THIS novel, which is written by Madame *Elis de Beaumont*, the wife of that celebrated counsellor of the parliament of *Paris*, who so generously undertook the defence of the unfortunate family of *Calas*, contains, like those of *Richardson*, many useful and important lessons for our moral conduct, particularly in regard to education, love, and marriage; and consists, in like manner, of a series of letters (43 in number) between the following persons:

The Marquis *De Roselle*, a young nobleman of 20, an officer in the *Gendarmes*.

The Countess *De St Sever*, his sister, some years older than himself.

The Count *De St Sever*, her husband.

Madame *De Norton*, the Countess's most intimate friend.

Leonora, an opera singer.

M. *De Valville*, a man of pleasure, and the Marquis's friend.

Madame *De Ferval*, a friend of Madame *De Norton*.

M. *De Ferval*, her son.

Mademoiselle *De Ferval*, her eldest daughter.

Juliet, another opera singer, the friend of *Leonora*.

The Countess having frequently solicited her brother to marry and settle in the world, it appears that *Leonora*, who has no less art than beauty, has found means not only to engage his affections in the strongest manner, but also to pass upon him for a woman of virtue, though she had had several intrigues, and was at that very time kept clandestinely by M. *de la Roche*, an old rich financier. And, in short, she behaves with such address, and so effectually imposes on the insatuated Marquis, that in spite of all the ridicule of his friend *Valville*, and the stitious remonstrances of his relations, he determines to marry his beloved *Leonora*, who, with that view, had left the stage.

In the mean time the Marquis, struggling with love and honour, is reduced by a fever to the utmost extremity, which gives occasion to several tender scenes between him and his sister; and after his recovery a breach ensues between him and the Count, owing to the imprudence of that officious brother-in-law. At length, M. *de Ferval*, a man of honour, and the Marquis's best friend, having found means to get into his hands some let-

ters from *Leonora* to *Juliet*, in which she disclosed to her confidante her design on the Marquis, and persuaded her (by transcribing a letter inclosed for that purpose) to be accessory to them; the faithful *Ferval* hastes with these letters to his friend's house, forces admittance, and finds there *Leonora*, a notary, and two witnesses, the marriage contract being just ready to be signed. The Marquis is enraged at this intrusion. *Ferval* throws down the letters, and intreats him to read them. He refuses, and attempts, but in vain, to burn them. The notary retires, and the Marquis takes *Ferval* into the garden, where a rencounter ensues, in which the latter, standing only in his defence, is wounded in the breast: His wound, however, is not mortal; and the Marquis being in the utmost concern, is now prevailed with to peruse the letters. These, in a moment, open his eyes, and shew him the precipice on which he stood; they at once convince him of the baseness of his mistress, and of the integrity of his friend. With the utmost indignation he breaks of all connection with *Leonora*, and, after rejecting with disdain the advances that were made him by a married woman of fashion, the Marchioness *d'Altre*, to whom he was introduced by his dissolute friend *Valville*, he is advised, for the establishment of his health, which now began to be impaired, to drink the waters of *Bains*. Madame *Norton* (his sister's friend) having an house just by, the Marquis accepts of an apartment there. He is accompanied in his journey by M. *de Ferval*, whose mother and three sisters (ladies of great merit but small fortunes) live in the same neighbourhood. With them he is engaged in frequent parties of walking, acting plays, singing, &c. the eldest young lady (about 18) having an excellent voice; and, by degrees, his melancholy begins to vanish, and he entertains the tenderest affection for Mademoiselle *de Ferval*. His tranquillity, however, is for a few days interrupted by meeting *Leonora* on the walk; and this determines him to go for a day or two to his lodgings at *Bains*, to know her defence, her circumstances, and the occasion of her coming thither. This, for a time, alarms his friends, who fear a relapse, and Mademoiselle *de Ferval*, who had,

with the most ingenuous simplicity, made her excellent mother her confidente, is in the utmost concern and perplexity. The Marquis's return dispells their uneasiness, and every thing terminates to mutual satisfaction. He informs Mad. Norton of all that had passed, and soon convinces her that the motives of his conduct were worthy of him. *Leonora*, being in great distress, he sends her 25 *louis d'or*. He then commissions Mad. Norton to communicate his intentions with regard to Mademoiselle de Ferval, to her mother, and to beg her consent. She, after first requiring to be satisfied with regard to his late behaviour to *Leonora*, receives him with pleasure as a son-in-law. Mademoiselle de Ferval being informed of *Valville's* character and principles, insists on her lover's breaking off all connection with so bad a man, one whom she calls, *The Apostle of Vice*. The Marquis communicates his happiness to his sister in the following billet :

Ferval, 26 August.

' I am just come from the altar ; I am the happiest of men. Mad. de Norton has undertaken to give you the particulars. Mademoiselle de Far . . . What do I say ? My dear wife embraces you. Adieu. I know not what I write ; but I love you with my whole heart.'

Two days after her marriage the Marchioness writes to *Leonora*, to enquire into her circumstances & intentions, promising that if she chose a retirement she would engage amply to provide for her ; and on her accepting this generous offer with the utmost gratitude and confusion, the Marquis, at his wife's desire, settles on *Leonora* a pension of 1500 livres, to maintain her in a convent at Nancy ; which pension was to cease if she quitted the convent without his leave. M. and Madame de St Leuer receive the new married couple with the utmost tenderness, and are charmed with their brother's choice. The work concludes with a letter from *Leonora* to the Marquis, expressing, in the strongest terms, her remorse for her past misconduct, and the tranquility she enjoyed in her retirement, ascribing all her hopes of future happiness to the Marchioness de Roselle.

As a specimen of the author's manner, two or three passages are annexed.

—The following is the description which the Marquis gives to *Valville*

of a supper and ball to which he was invited by his sister, during his attachment to *Leonora* :

' My sister is desirous that I should marry : But, do you imagine, I can think of it ? I supped at her house two days ago ; she had invited me, three days before. I could easily see her design : M. de St Seuer did not give me the trouble of finding it out. He took me aside as soon as I came in, and commended, with a mysterious air, the beauty, the wit, and above all, the fortune of Mademoiselle de St Albin. I immediately perceived what was their view. The company was assembled when I arrived : I was introduced to Madame and Mademoiselle de St Albin. The circle consisted of various women, whom I would willingly allow to be valuable, but they also pretended to be handsome ; of men of sense, who took pains to be agreeable ; of frigid scholars, who set up for wits ; of young people who were stiff and timid. Think, by this description, what they must be altogether. Conversation sagged ; cards were proposed. I played a *sans prendre vole* ; I won it ; and was tired to death. Mademoiselle de St Albin was of the party. She and her sister are pretty, it must be owned ; but what a starched air ! I could scarce hear them speak a syllable ; and even when they did speak they looked at their *mama*. Some people would think them accomplished ; the eldest sings, the youngest plays on the harpsichord. They regaled us with a cantata, which, by their looks, I should have taken for an anthem. These beauties came out of a convent. I should have thought them dumb if I had not observed that while their mother was at play, and did not see them, they got into a corner, and chattered very low with another girl of their own age. I listened, and heard them talk so insipidly, and with such a prodigious volubility, that I left them a clear stage. We sat down to supper ; and I had the singular honour to be placed next the Mademoiselles de St Albin : I could not get a single word. When I asked them a question, they answered with coldness and reserve, *Yes, Sir ; No, Sir ;* and their mother undertook to speak for them when the answer might have been more than a monosyllable. When supper was over, my sister, who was determined on my being charmed

‘ It is then from *Clarissa* that *Madam de Ferrol* has conceived her first ideas of love ?’

‘ Yes, replied she, judge whether she will find it formidable.’

‘ But will she not take all men for *Lovelaces* ?’

‘ Oh ! that danger is by no means alarming. Inclination always makes us too sanguine.—In order to secure a daughter from seduction, I depend more on her virtue, her tenderness, and her confidence in me, than in the dread of *Lovelaces*.’

[P. 67, a col.] "Master Froth—they will draw you—and you will hang them." The sense of this passage is very obvious I think. He plays upon *hang* and *draw*, alluding to punishment for treason. "The tapster will draw you, which they do when they *froth* the pot; and you will hang them, for when the measure is delivered to the guests, you (*froth*) will appear as an evidence to convict them of cheating their guests."
 Success: WM

broth, they will find the measure but three parts full; a common case in ale houses.

Whereas "they will draw you, and you will hang on them," has no allusion to any thing, nor no meaning in itself.

P. 73, 1 col.] R. P. should seem to be (though not completely expressed) *requisitæ in pace*, so common on old monuments, or the name of the sculptor,

P. 73, 2d col.] "A description of the city of Oxford;" it should be "city and university;" they are distinct bodies, and the description afterwards includes both.

— "is situated on the North side of the Thames;"—no such thing; the main river at Oxford is the *Isis* (famous in poetry) which is navigable a great way above, and comes out of *Gloucestershire*, the town of *Lechlade* in that county being situated upon it. At Oxford it joins the *Cherwell*, a smaller river, and they running down by *Abingdon*, are joined below *Dorchester* by the *Thame*, which comes out of *Buckinghamshire*, or its neighbourhood, and gives name to, or takes its name from a village called *Thame*, on the borders of *Oxfordshire*. Upon this union, just below *Dorchester*, the *Thame* takes the lead in the name, tho' a much smaller river, and only admits a final *s* from *Isis*, being called *Thames*, and in *Latin* *Themesis quasi Thame-isis*.

This union is celebrated by many of our poets under the title of the marriage of the *Thames* with the *Isis*; a kind of an *Irish* fortune hunter's match with a rich heiress.

This mistake about Oxford and the *Thames* is also in a description of *London and its environs*, in 6 vols. 8vo. published by *Dodley*.

P. 75, 2d col.] "I find also Doctors *Crow*, *Parker*, and *Potter* to have been bishops here." How came he to find these without finding the rest? I mean from 1686 to Dr *Potter*: There were *Talbot*, &c.

— "on the North side of this city, &c. founded by Dr *Radcliffe*."—He did not properly sound it, but the trustees, with the savings of his money, after the library was finished.

I am, Sir, &c. W. H. T.—

Some Account of the late Mr CHARLES CHURCHILL; from a Pocket Volume called *Memoirs of Mr CHARLES CHURCHILL*, just published.

M R. Charles Churchill is said to have been descended from an ancient and honourable family. His

father was curate and lecturer of St John's, Westminster, and he was born in a house near Westminster-Abbey, where his mother still lives.

After having been taught to read, he was sent to Westminster school, where he made a rapid progress in grammar learning, and when he was thought to be of a proper age, was carried by his father to Oxford; but being offended at the trivial and superficial questions that were put to him at his examination, he wrote an invective against the gentleman who examined him, for which the university thought fit to reject him.

He therefore returned to London, and went again to Westminster school, where he made farther improvements to the satisfaction of his father & his friends.

At 17 years of age he fell violently in love with a young woman, not remarkable, we are told, either for beauty or wit, but endowed with accomplishments superior to both. She was sensible and agreeable in the highest degree, had great good nature, and a steady, uniform, and unaffected virtue.

The young couple married, after a very short courtship, and lived happily together for about two years, when Churchill's father, who intended him for the church, questioned him very strictly about his inclinations; He was pleased to find him not averse, and though he had not been educated at the university, and consequently had taken no degree, he made no doubt of getting him ordained when he was of a proper age.

Accordingly when he was three and twenty, he was, after proper examination, ordained by Dr *Sherlock*, the late Bishop of London.

The writer of the Memoirs, where he gives an account of Churchill's rejection at the university, says, it was caused by a satire which he wrote against the gentleman that examined him, having taken offence at an examination too slight to give his abilities play. But from the account he gives of his ordination, it appears that the bishop at least understood that he was rejected for deficiency. After Mr Churchill's examination by the bishop, says he, his lordship exclaimed, *What sort of an examiner must this man have had, when he was pronounced to be deficient in scholastic education!*

Some time after he was ordained, he got a curacy of 27l. per Ann. in *Wales*, whither he went to reside, with his wife.

He

He soon gained the esteem and affection of his parishioners, became a popular preacher, and was as much followed as *Whitfield* or *Romains*. He was, besides, a jolly companion and keen sportsman; but though the great plenty of the country, and the consequent cheapness of all necessaries, made his seven and twenty pounds at least equivalent to 120 *l.* near *London*; and though he sometimes received presents from his parishioners, yet he soon spent what money he brought with him from *England*, and as an expedient to obtain a fresh supply, he opened a cyder cellar, and became at once parson and publican.

It appears from the Memoirs that this cyder cellar was in his own dwelling house, and that he performed the office of waiter and tapper himself. *C* *Parson, bring me a mug of the right sort, says one; this is excellent stuff, says another.*—Business came in apace, and kindred woolsey picked up money.

He was, by nature, very liberal, and by a defect common in the most amiable characters, unthrifty and extravagant; partly, therefore, by his virtue, and partly by his folly, he not only dissipated the accumulated profits of his church and his cellar, but he contracted debts which he had not the least hope of being able to pay.

It is strange that if this account of *Churchill's* insolvency is true, his creditors should be uncommonly severe. *E* It is strange that a man who was not only educated but beloved by his parishioners, who was known to have become poor, partly, at least, by feeding the hungry and chastising the naked, should be pursued with unrelenting malignity by those who knew they could get nothing for themselves by distressing him: We are told, however, that when this man, "the lover and the love of human kind," proposed to divide his *all* among his creditors, the proposal was rejected, and he had no expedient to keep out of prison *G* but to run away.

He accordingly quitted the place with proper secrecy and expedition, and returned once more to *London*, without any view of subsistence but the liberality of friends.

His father exerted his utmost to procure him a living, but without success; *H* and his want of success is, by the author of the Memoirs, imputed to the offence his son was perpetually giving by the petulant abuse of those with whom he thought fit to be offended.

This he calls, indeed, a *satirical vein*; as it has since been sufficiently displayed on more public occasions, the public must give it such a denomination as it appears to merit.

At length, however, his father died, and he succeeded him as lecturer and curate of *St John's*; this lectureship and curacy brought him in about one hundred a year, and to encrease his revenue, which was yet but scanty, he undertook to teach the young ladies of *Mrs Dennis's* boarding-school, to write *English* with grammatic accuracy and elegance.

Of this employment, after about 17 months, he became weary, and therefore quitted it; but while he continued it, he got a habit of strolling almost every night to the play-house, where, remarking what he thought right and wrong in the actors, he conceived the design of writing his *Refrid* in the year 1762.

Though his father had lived with decency and reputation upon the revenue of his curacy and lectureship, *Churchill* ran in debt, notwithstanding his additional salary for teaching *English*, and notwithstanding his debts he gave up the employment for which he received that salary, without any rational prospect of another.

His house was continually blocked up by creditors and bailiffs, and he had, besides, frequent quarrels with his wife, which would have rendered home irksome if it had been free.

His biographer says it is not incumbent upon him to assign the cause of these quarrels between *Churchill* and his wife, but he has inserted a letter from *Churchill* to himself, by which it sufficiently appears: This letter the reader will find in the sequel to this account, not only as it clears up a fact, but as it strongly marks the writer's character.

His most pressing debts were paid or compounded by his friend *Mr Lloyd*, since dead, about the time that he published a poem called the *Asser*; and *Churchill* soon after published his *Refrid*.

This poem was well retrieved, and went through several editions; he therefore formed a design to subsist as an author; and immediately threw off his gown: His biographer says, he took this step that he might with propriety acquaint himself with scenes which, as a writer, it was necessary to paint, but in a man of his genius, it would not

to be seen. If this was his view, he has not availed himself of any knowledge which he might not have obtained without a lay character, except, perhaps, in his poem called *Night*, which not being adapted to the passion of party, or connected with any popular object, was generally disregarded; so little is the celebrity of his pieces to be attributed to great poetical abilities.

His biographer declares it to be his opinion that in throwing off his gown he acted right, and he says he doubts not but that every unprejudiced and intelligent reader will be of the same opinion, after reading the following letter, which was written by Churchill, and sent by the penny post, and which, after this introduction, it would be injurious to suppress.

To ———.

Dear ———,

"I have, in both respects, acted as I told you I would the last time I was at your house. I have got rid of both my causes of complaints; the [wife] I was TIRED OF, and the gown I was displeased with.

"You have often heard me say I had no sort of chance of enjoying any ecclesiastical preferment, and that I heartily despised being a pitiful curate. Why then should I breathe in wretchedness and a rusty gown, when my muse can furnish me with felicity and a laced coat?

"Besides, why should I play the hypocrite? Why should I seem contented with my lowly situation, when I am ambitious to aspire at, and wish for a much higher? Why should I be obliged to account by a dull, phlegmatic *** for wearing white thread stockings, when I desire to wear white silk ones, and a sword? In short, I have hooked into myself, I have examined myself attentively, and I have found I am better qualified to be a gentleman than a poor curate. It has been, therefore, from principle I have shook off the old rusty gown, the piss burnt bob, and the brown beaver, which set so uneasy on me. I find no pricks of conscience for what I have done, but am much easier in my mind. I feel myself in the situation of a man that has carried a d—d heavy load for a long way, and then sets it down. — So much for my [wife] and gown.

"I shall be at the *Shakespeare* to-morrow night, and shall be glad to see you there. And believe me to be, ———, what I really am, and shall
ys continue, Yours C. Churchill.

The quondam parson being both a man of wit and humour about town, frequented taverns and coffee-houses; and places of public diversion; got acquainted with bucks and bloods; and persons of all characters; he was sometimes, in order, as it is said, to see how life, was a frequenter of obscure ale-houses, where he frequently found porter, a liquor he was very fond of, in great perfection.

His party poems very soon made him rich, and it was his turn to assist his friend *Lloyd*, which he did with a liberality that does him honour; for *Lloyd* being thrown into the *Fleet*, Churchill sent him a guinea every week for a considerable time.

The next thing he did was to debauch and run away with a young lady: The particulars are not related; but, if report says true, they were such as greatly aggravated the guilt, even of seduction and adultery.

But whatever was Churchill's moral character, we are told that as a satyrist he became of so much importance that he received promises of very great advantage if he would join the ministry, and exert his talents in their behalf, and a promise of no less than a pension of three hundred a year, if he would only be silent.

These proposals, it is said, he refused, and refuse them he certainly did if they were ever made, for he continued to write, and to write in the same strain till he died.

As his pieces were eagerly bought at a high price, he got money apace, and it appears that his expences were equal to his gains, however uncertain they must have appeared to common sense. He took a very good house upon *Adm Common*, which he furnished with great elegance; he kept his post-chaise, saddle-horses, and pointers; he fished, fowled, hunted, coarfed, and took every other diversion that the seasons offered.

Nothing is related of Churchill, except his quarrel with *Hogarth* and *Leach*, till his journey to *Bologna*, to visit his friend Mr *Wilkes*. A few days after his arrival there, he was seized with a malignant fever, which put a period to his life.

A NOVEL BY THE REV. BISHOP, Extraordinary,
Published at Edinburgh.

TO many it has appeared surprising that the Scotch, never famed for long suffering nor slow to anger, should of late have born tamely and unanswered the

greatest torrent of impertinent abuse that ever malice and stupidity poured out against superior merit; but to those who consider how flattering it is to become the object of envy, the wonder will cease, and they will agree that the silent contempt with which we receive all this scurrility, is also its proper answer.—Let then our southern brethren rail at us for the lead we take in war and in commerce, in the arts and in the sciences; their jealousy is the strongest and most sincere acknowledgement of our superiority, and justifies, in some degree, that conscious pride which leads us to draw comparisons between them and ourselves, perhaps too much to their disadvantage. The *English*, in general, are unquestionably less instructed than the *Scotch*, and their principles more debauched, yet there are many among them who, by their learning and virtue, are worthy of our highest esteem and imitation; and even among their nobility there are some possessed of an elevation of soul, and delicacy of sentiment that would do honour to our most illustrious *Scotch* families, who trace their origin beyond the name of the *English* nation itself. Let us then allow them in particular what we deny them in general, and acknowledge the superior merit of an *Englishman* wherever it exists, while they, by cavilling at every private character from North of *Tweed*, only serve to fix more indisputably the reputation of the whole. There is, however, one general superiority, of which they are fully sensible, and which no *Scotchman* is hardy enough to deny. In all humility I confess their riches; but if I may be allowed, like the fox in the fable, to find fault with the grapes I cannot reach, I will assert that the richest part of their nation is the most contemptible, and that their superiority in this, is the true cause of their inferiority in every thing else. Whenever in a nation riches are sought after as the *summum bonum*, when they supply the place of birth and education, virtue and taste, the morals of that people will soon be corrupted, their manners will degenerate, and they will justly acquire the distinguishing appellation of "*Les Sauvages d'Europe*." How far this is already the case in *England*, I leave every man to judge from his own observation. This is, however, certain, that riches, even with us where they are so rare, do not bestow the same importance as with them where they are so common. Here an illiterate stock-jockey, who can just set his mark to his quarter's discharge, would hardly be as much revered as a master of a college, nor a cheese-monger who can buy a borough, as much respected as a peer of the realm. But to leave declaiming against their vices, let us endeavour to trace the proper effects of riches in their taste and manners. We

states shone while enriched by trade, when princes were their merchants, and their merchants princes. *Venice* and *Florence* then became the admiration of the universe for the wisdom of their policy, the grandeur of their public works, and the elegance of their private luxury. In vain do we look out for the same refinements in *London*, that has now for more than a century been esteemed the richest city in *Europe*. In private life we find tasteless riot and indelicate gluttony mistaken for luxury, and instead of wisdom and order in their police, we find the most absurd and ineffectual regulations, filth, danger, and inconvenience in every street, the peace of the city trusted with an old feeble and undisciplined watch, and the safety of the public roads with thief-takers and villains. The public buildings speak for themselves. They have been long noted for poorness of design, and clumsiness of execution, and if any thing of taste appears among them of late, we may boldly ascribe it to a foreigner, or to a *Scotchman*. The works of a *Gibbs* distinguish themselves, and we all know to whom the *Londoners* owe the elegant design of a work now carrying on, which they, however, have disgraced with an inscription of their own, that the meanest schoolmaster in the meanest parish in *Scotland*, would have been ashamed of. While *Blackfriars* bridge shall last, it will be a monument of *Scotch* architecture, and of *English* *Latin*. And here by the way it is pleasant to observe, that the same people who charge poverty on the *Scotch* as their greatest crime, and rail at the ministry for bestowing a trifling sum towards building a bridge that rests only on abutment in *Scotland*, have not been ashamed to receive of the public thousands and ten thousands, for repairing the old crazy and ill contrived bridge of *London*; and that at this moment the poorest peasant in *Scotland* is actually taxed his proportion for the great and national objects of paving* the streets of that opulent metropolis, in imitation of *Edinburgh*, and of bringing mackerel and sprats a halfpenny a pound cheaper to the tables of the wealthy *Londoners*.

If such be the effects of wealth on the morals taste and manners of the *English*, we have no reason to envy them so dangerous a superiority; and yet even this superiority they owe to accident, and not to any extraordinary merit which they may arrogate to themselves; for whoever considers the fatal concurrence of circumstances that checked the progress of industry in *Scotland*, will rather be surprised, that any spark of that spirit should have remained among us. While the *English* were im-

* The parliament has granted for the streets 12,000*l.* and for the fil

proving, in peace, the arts of commerce and agriculture, under a settled administration, we were harassed by the turbulence of five successive minorities; and at last our monarchs, leaving their ancient and natural kingdom, and governing it by *English* councils, our interests were totally neglected, and we became the starved step-children, while they were the pampered favourites.

At the union, the advantages for *England* were easily perceived, our's were more remote. Its first and most immediate effect, was to load us with taxes we never knew before, to pay the interest of debts we never contracted. It was then we first knew the blessings of an *English* excise, and the first *South Britons* we saw among us were collectors, tide-waters, gaugers, and informers, samples no ways calculated to give us a high idea of the stock. We at this time also renounced, in favour of our new brethren, the beneficial trade we carried on with *Holland* and *France*, from whence, in return for our commodities, we were in use to supply ourselves with the manufactures we wanted, much cheaper than we could from them; and we agreed to drink port in preference to claret, because the *English* carried on a lucrative trade with *Portugal*, in which, even to this day, we have not come in for the smallest share. To what a height our consumption of *English* commodities has increased since that time, may be estimated from the vast importation to *Leith* alone; and in what light of importance they view this branch of trade, is best shewn by the keenness with which they solicit it, their riders swarming to the most remote corners of *Scotland* in quest of custom. On the other hand it must be confessed, that the *English* take off many of our commodities, and that in several branches we have extended our commerce in consequence of the union; but it is evident that all our acquisitions in trade tend to the advantage of *England*, even considered as a separate state because the more considerable our gains are, the more are we enabled to consume of their manufactures; and in fact we find this consumption to increase daily, even beyond the increase in our ability to pay: So that nearly the whole produce of our mines, fisheries, manufactures, and foreign commerce is obliged to be remitted to *London*, to answer the balance against us. And to add still to the advantages of our neighbours, our nobility and landed gentry spend at least one third of the rents of all *Scotland* among them. Thus while we scorned to become a province to *England*, we are in fact become its most valuable colony, and the *English* owe a considerable part of their riches to the very people whose they affect to despise.

they owe their liberty also in a

great measure to a people whose principles they have falsely and ignorantly represented as inclined to despotism and slavery, will appear by the history of their own kingdom: And if any *Englishman* will give himself the trouble to read what none of his country was ever yet found capable to write, he will there see that the *Scotch* knew to defend their liberties, as well from the usurpations of their own princes, as from the attacks of foreign powers. How well we did the last, the *English* annals bear witness, when for a course of almost five centuries, we withstood the efforts of a too powerful neighbour. Even when the ambitious and ungenerous Longshanks, taking advantage of our civil dissensions had reduced us to the last extremity; all at once the spirit of the nation roused itself, parties united, the tyrant was driven out of the kingdom, and his son sent home in a fishing boat, which ought to be preserved in *Westminster-Abbey* along with the regal chair which the father stole from *Scots*, as a monument of the end, as well as the beginning of all his ambitious projects. The *English* ought also to remember, that at a time when their military fame was at the highest, under their gallant *Edwards* and *Henrys*, it was the *Scotch* who gave the first check to their victorious arms abroad. It was a *Buchan* and a *Douglas* that first taught the trembling *French* to face the terrible *English* bowmen, and *Scotch* valour then rescued the liberty of *France*, as it had formerly maintained that of *Scotland*, against the unbounded ambition of the *Plantagenets*.—With what indignation would not these *Plantagenets*, whose arms shook both *France* and *Scotland*, look down upon their degenerate posterity, who lately, when a militia was established in *England*, to revive the national spirit of defence that was almost extinct, denied to us what they thought necessary for themselves. Thirty thousand *Englishmen* with arms in their hands, were then not ashamed to express a groundless and pusillanimous apprehension of danger from six thousand *Scotch*, being put on the same footing:—Sentiments worthy only of a people who, in 1745, had trembled with black fear at the approach of three thousand half-armed *Scotch* ragamuffins, to a city of a million of inhabitants; or who, in 1756, had stretched out their weak and defenceless hands, imploring the *Dutch*, the *Hanoverians*, and the puissant prince of *Hesse*, to save them from a flat bottomed *French* invasion.

That we knew to defend our rights at home, will also appear by the whole tenor of our history, and in particular the famous letter of the *Scotch* barons to the Pope in 1320, is an authentic testimony of the principles of our ancestors. They there boldly assert their independency on *Rome*, and their right of choosing a king for themselves.

and this too at a time when their neighbours in England were groaning under such civil and ecclesiastical tyranny. In later times the reformation furnishes us with a very remarkable contrast on the spirit of the two nations. What was brought about in Scotland, and forced on the crown by a free and enquiring people, was in England imposed on the abject people by the arbitrary will of a misfuit and capricious tyrant. If, to enjoy *Ames Bullen*, Henry must have turned *Tore*, the English nation would undoubtedly have been misfuitmen at this day. Soon after this period, when our patriotic *James*, bred up under the control of a bold and free nobility at home, succeeded to the throne of the *Tuiss*, and came to govern a people accustomed to the yoke, he was deceived by their flattering speeches, and began to exercise a power nothing new to them, but what he had not abilities to support. It was on that occasion the *Scotch Scot*, who beheld with indignation their false and slavish professions, broke out and swore by his soul, "*these crying faults would spoil a gude king.*" In the reign of his son, the *Scotch Scot*, betraided *Charles*, when he, misled by English and arbitrary counsils, wanted to extend his prerogative, the *Scotch* were the first to oppose him. They did not then waste their time in idle parliamentary debate, but rushed into the field, and our first nobility were the foremost in the glorious cause. Even the gallant *Montrose*, that martyr to loyalty, when put in competition, preferred the duty he owed his country to the love he bore to his king. It is well known the efforts made by Scotland at that time not only saved itself, but even England, from the tyranny of a *Scotch* family, under which the united kingdoms might still have groaned at this day.

It is needless to take notice of any more of their insignificant charges against us, prompted by malice, and supported by ignorance. I hope they do not proceed from the best part of the English nation, whom I love, honour, and esteem; and as for the despicable herd who catch the cry from the *Grub-street* hounds of sedition, set on by the rage of a disappointed faction, or perhaps by the secret intrigues of a foreign enemy, they render themselves compleat objects of our contempt, by an impolitic hatred of brethren, with whom it is their interest cordially to unite, and by a mean jealousy of a people to whom they are every way superior except in courage and capacity. It is plain the alarm was first rung upon the approach of a *Scotchman* to the helm of affairs, and it would seem his country is the only crime they can lay to his charge. But let us not adopt the narrow spirit of the English: Let my Lord *Bute* be judged by his actions, but not by the place of his na-

(*Genl. Mag.* MARCH 1765.)

tivity. We had borne, for fifty years before his promotion, our share of all the disgrace abroad, and oppression at home, that were brought on the *Scotch* nation by rogues or blundering *English* ministers, without ever making their country unfavorable for their crimes. Even when the spirited *M^r Pitt* reduced the reputation of our arms and counsils, no *Scotchman* ever withheld his share of applause, because that minister was born South of *Fewd*; and afterwards was *English* charged with his faults, when he engaged us too deeply in continental affairs, contrary to the sense of all his former professions. Let them say Lord *Bute* be regarded as a *British*, and as such be entitled to no particular share of our love or hatred.

It is strange that this odious and impolitic distinction of country should take place with the ungenerous English, at the very time when it was almost lost with us, when we were become tired of them, imitating them even to their faults, united with them in the same prosperous cause, shedding our blood and acquiring glory out of all proportion to the taxes we pay; that this should be the very time they should chafe to quarrel with us, to defy us, grossly to revile us, and to deny us any share in the administration of affairs. That they quarrel with us and revile us is of no consequence, but our pretensions to employments we shall never give up, and we trust to our capacity for success; and whenever they begin to think themselves unequally yoked, let them propose a separation.—In the mean time, by imitating their industry, let us endeavour, by degrees, to lessen the only superiority over us they ever could pretend to, while we still preserve all we ever possessed over them. While they, by narrow minded and impolitic combinations against *Scotch* pedlars and mechanics, are doing a real injury to themselves, let us profit by their folly, and receive our countrymen back with open arms, and still more, let us encourage their industrious workmen to come and settle among us.

That truly English maxim of employing men in public affairs not according to their abilities, but in proportion to the taxes they pay, or in other words, in proportion to their money, deserves no serious answer. They, I own, would have the same advantage over us by this rule, that we should have over them by the other. But I wonder the following objections never occurred, that my Lord *Bute*, even at that rate, might pretend to a great share of the administration of affairs, while the state would be certainly deprived of the patriotic virtues of *Mr Wilkes*, who is as good as dead if he were a *North Briton* indeed, and whom his friend *Churchill's Prophecy* mine is likely to be fulfilled.

A Citizen of Edh

MR URBAN,

THE following Account of an Event that happened lately at Aix la Chapelle, I think cannot fail of affording Entertainment to your Readers.

I am, &c.

A Person who kept a lodging-house near the Springs, having lost his wife, committed the management of his family to his daughter, a sprightly well made handsome girl, about 20.

There were at that time in the house two ladies and their waiting woman, two Dutch officers, and a Dominican fryar.

It happened that as the young woman of the house was asleep one night, in her bed, she was awakened by something that attempted to draw the cloaths off the bed: She was at first frightened, but thinking, upon recollection, that it might be the house dog, she called him by his name: The cloaths, however, were still pulled from her, and she still imagining it was by the dog, took up a brush that lay in her reach, and attempted to strike him. At that moment she saw a flash of sudden light that filled the whole room; upon which she shrieked out, at the same time covering her face with the sheet: When she again ventured to look out all was dark and silent, and the cloaths were no longer drawn from her.

In the morning when she related this story, every one treated it as a dream, and the girl herself at last took it for granted that it was no more than an illusion.

The night following she was again awakened by something that joggled her, and she thought she felt a hand in the bed; upon endeavouring to repress it, another flash of lightening threw her into a fit of terror; she shut her eyes and crossed herself: When she ventured to open her eyes again, the light was vanished; but in a short time she felt what she supposed to be a hand again in the bed; she again endeavoured to repress it; but looking towards the foot of the bed, she saw a large luminous cross, on which was written distinctly, as with light, the words BE SILENT. She was now so terrified that she had not power to break the injunction, but she shrunk down into the bed, and covered herself all over with the cloaths.

In this situation she continued a considerable time, and being no longer molested, she ventured once more to peep out, when, to her unspeakable amazement, she saw a phantasm stand-

ing by the side of her bed, almost as high as the ceiling, a kind of glory encircled its head, and the whole was in the form of a crucifix, except that it seemed to have several hands, one of which again approached the bed.

Supposing the phenomenon to be some celestial vision, she exerted all her fortitude, and leaping out of bed, threw herself upon her knees before it; but she instantly found herself assaulted in a manner which convinced her she was mistaken; she had not strength to disengage herself from something that embraced her, and therefore screamed out as loud as she could to alarm the house, and bring somebody to her assistance.

Her shrieks awakened the ladies who lay in an adjacent chamber, and they sent their woman to see what was the matter. The woman, upon opening the room, saw a luminous phantasm, which greatly terrified her, and heard in a deep threatening tone the words AT THY PERIL BE GONE.

The woman instantly screamed out, and withdrew; the ladies rose in the utmost consternation and terror, but nobody came to their assistance; the old man, the father of the girl, was asleep in a remote part of the house; the fryar also resided in a room at the end of a long gallery in another story; and the two Dutch officers were absent on a visit at a neighbouring village.

No other violence, however, was offered to the girl that night. As soon as the morning dawned she got up, ran down to her father, and told all that had happened; the two ladies were not long absent; they did not say much, but discharged their arrears, and quitted the house. The fryar asked the girl several questions, and declar'd that he had heard other instances of the like nature, but said the girl would do well to obey the commands of the vision, and that no harm would come of it. He said he would remain to see the issue, and in the mean time he ordered proper prayers and masses to be said at a neighbouring convent of his order, to which he most devoutly joined his own.

The girl was comforted with this spiritual assistance, but, notwithstanding, took one of the maids to be her bedfellow the next night.

In the dead of the night the flaming cross was again visible, but no attempt was made on either of the women. They were, however, greatly terrified, and the servant said she would rather

ther leave her place than lie in the room again.

The fryar the next morning took the merit of the spirit's peaceable behaviour to himself. The prayers and masses were renewed, and application was made to the convents of *Liege* for auxiliary assistance. The good fryar in the mean time, was by no means idle at home; he performed his devotions with great ardour, and towards evening he bestowed a plentiful libation of holy water on the chamber and the bed.

The girl, not being able to persuade the servant to sleep with her again in the haunted room, and being encouraged by the friar to abide the issue, having also great confidence herself in the prayers, masses, and sprinklings that had been used on the occasion, she ventured once more to sleep in the same room by herself.

In the night, after hearing some slight noises, she saw the room all in a blaze, and a great number of small luminous crosses, with scraps of writing here and there very legible, among which the precept *to be silent* was most conspicuous.

In the middle of the room she saw something of a human appearance, which seemed covered only with a linen garment, like a shirt; it appeared so diffuse a radiance round it, and at length, by a slow and silent pace, approached the bed: When it came up on the bed-side, it drew the curtain more open, and lifting up the bed-cloaths was about to come in. The girl, now more terrified than ever, screamed out with all her power; as every body in the house was upon the watch, she was heard by them all, but the father only had courage to go to her assistance, and his bravery was probably owing to a considerable quantity of reliques which he had procured from the convent, and which he bro't in his hand.

When he came, however, nothing was to be seen but some of the little crosses and inscriptions, several of which were now luminous only in part.

Being himself greatly terrified at these appearances, he ran to the friar's apartment, and with some difficulty prevailed upon him to go with him to the haunted room, the Friar at first excused himself upon account of the young woman's being there in bed. As soon as he entered and saw the crosses, he prostrated himself on the ground, and uttered many prayers and incan-

tations, to which the honest landlord most heartily said *Amen*.

The poor girl, in the mean time, lay in a kind of trance, and her father, when the prayers were over, ran down stairs for some wine, a cordial being necessary to recover her: the friar, at the same time, ordered him to light and bring with him a consecrated taper, for hitherto they had had no light but that of the vision, which was still strong enough to discover every thing in the room.

In a short time the old man entered with a taper in his hand, and in a moment all the luminous appearances vanished. The girl, soon after, recovered, and gave a very sensible account of all that had happened, and the landlord and the friar spent the rest of the night together.

The friar, however, to shew the power of the demon, and the holy virtue of the taper, removed it several times from the chamber before the day broke, and the crosses and inscriptions were again visible, and remained so till the taper was brought back, and then vanished as at first.

When the sun arose, the friar took his leave to go to Mattins, and did not return till noon. In the mean time the two *Dutch* officers came home, and soon learnt what had happened, tho' the landlord took all the pains he could to conceal it. The reports they heard were confirmed by the pale and terrified appearance of the girl; their curiosity was greatly excited, and they asked her innumerable questions.

Her answers, instead of extinguishing, increased it: They assured the landlord that they would not leave his house, but, on the contrary, would afford him all the assistance in their power.

As they were young gentlemen, of a military profession, and Protestants, they were at once bold and incredulous. They pretended, however, to adopt the opinion of the landlord, that the appearances were supernatural, but it happened that upon going into the room they found the remainder of the taper, on the virtues of which the landlord had largely expatiated, and immediately perceived that it was only a common candle of a large size, which he had brought by mistake in his sight.

This discovery convinced them that there was a fraud, and that appearances that vanished at the approach of un-

consecrated light were produced by mere human artifice.

They therefore consulted together, and at length agreed that the masses should be continued, that the landlord should say not one word of the candle, or the suspicions it had produced: that his daughter, the next night, should sleep in the apartment which had been quitted by the ladies, and that one of the officers should lie in the girl's bed, while the other, with the landlord, should wait in the kitchen to see the issue.

This plan was accordingly, with great secrecy, carried into execution.

For two hours after the officer had been in bed, all was silent and quiet, and he began to suspect that the girl had either been fanciful, or that their secret had transpired; when all on a sudden he heard the latch of the door gently raised, and perceived something approach the bed and attempt to take up the cloaths; he resisted with sufficient strength to frustrate the attempt, and immediately the room appeared to be all in a flame; he saw many crosses and inscriptions injoining silence, and a passive acquiescence in whatever should happen; he saw also in the middle of the room something of a human appearance, very tall and very luminous. The officer was at first struck with terror, and the vision made a second approach to the bed-side, but the gentleman recovering his fortitude the first moment of reflection, dexterously threw a slip knot which he had fastened to one of the bed posts, over the phantom's neck; he instantly drew it close, which bro't him to the ground, and then threw himself upon him; the fall and the struggle made so much noise that the other officer and the landlord ran up with lights and weapons, and the goblin was found to be no other than the good friar, who having conceived something more than a spiritual affection for his landlord's pretty daughter, had played this infernal farce to gratify his passion.

Being now secured and detected beyond hope of subterfuge or escape, he made a full confession of his guilt, and begged earnestly for mercy.

It appeared that this fellow, who was near six feet high, had made himself appear still higher, by putting upon his head a kind of tiara of imbossed paper, and had also thrust a stick through the sleeves of his habit, which formed an appearance of a cross, and left his hands at liberty; and that

he had rendered himself and his apparatus visible in the dark by phosphorus.

The landlord contented himself with giving his reverence a good drubbing, and then turning him out of doors; with a strict injunction to quit the territory of *Leige* for ever, upon pain of being much more severely treated.

This story, Mr Urban, will naturally put your readers in mind of some pranks that were played at Oxford by *Fanny Joe*, (See Vol. xxxii. p. 63.) and which, by credulous people, were imputed to supernatural causes. It will not, perhaps, be thought incredible by those who reflect that it is but a few years ago that a poor woman was killed within 20 miles of the metropolis of this great Protestant and learned country, upon supposition that she was a Witch; and that it is not quite three years since the *Cock Lane* ghost found advocates among those who, before, were never accounted fools, even in the heart of the metropolis itself.

MR URBAN;

I Send you a curiosity; a Scotch Note: the sum, to prevent erasure and fraud is printed in black letter, there is a cheek at the margin to tally with a book, out of which it is cut, and it is signed by the *Accomptant* and *Teller* in due form. The reader will not think these precautions unnecessary, when he sees that the note is for so considerable a sum as *one Shilling Scots*, and is told that one *Shilling Scots* is no less than *one penny sterling*: As the sum is large, it was foreseen that the company might not have cash in hand sufficient to pay it on demand, and therefore the note imports that it shall either be paid on demand, or at the end of six months at the option of the directors; six months is indeed a considerable time, and the possessor might possibly suffer some inconvenience from the delay, but then he is entitled to legal interest upon his pen-

G Sh. 1. Scots. No. Edinburgh
The *Mason Barrowmen Company* obliges themselves to pay to Solomon Hod or the Bearer One Shilling Scots on demand, or in the option of the Directors One Shilling Scots with the legal interest at the end of Six Months after the day of the demand, and for ascertaining the demand and option of the Directors the Accomptant with one of the Tellers of the Company are hereby ordered to mark and sign the day of presenting this Note on the back of the same.
By Order of the— } W. J. Accomptant
Court of Directors. } G. D. Teller

ny from the time of his presenting his note to the time of payment. I may truly say of this, as you have frequently heard a gentleman with a gridiron upon his back say of monsters to be seen alive at a fair, *Walk in Gentlemen his like is not to be seen in the world.* And you may if you please insert this article in your title and contents as, *The surprising Bank Note from Scotland.* I had once a thought of sending it to the *Dwarf Tavern in Chelsea Fields*, but as your magazine has often afforded me both entertainment and instruction, I could not forbear to give that the preference.

• • • The bank notes thus humorously ridiculed by our correspondent, are part of the paper currency of Scotland, the regulation of which is now actually under consideration of parliament. The plan proposed is, 1. to abolish the optional cause; and, 2. to limit the quantum of those notes to twenty shillings, or a larger sum. Against the first, it is urged, that it will occasion runs on all the banks, which they are by no means in a condition to answer; and against the latter, that it will spread an universal distress all over the country. In the remote parts of Scotland, the seat of the linen manufacture, the want of silver had become a great interruption to business, which was in a great measure remedied by these little notes, an incredible number of which has been issued for that purpose: If these, therefore, are suddenly abolished, the paper credit of Scotland will receive at once its death's wound.

The value expressed in every note is due by somebody to the banks; if the banks are called upon to pay such notes, they have no other method of answering the demand than by forcing it out of their debtors; so that it is not the banks, but the inhabitants of the country that will suffer the distress; and one may safely aver, that there is not a single man of property or business in Scotland who will not find himself involved in the calamity. Every man must, in that event, expect to be prosecuted for every shilling he owes, and to meet with insolvency where money is due to him. Where nobody has the means of paying, it will be in vain to call upon tenants for rents; they themselves will be prosecuted and imprisoned for their own particular debts, or their engagement for others, a situation too common in Scotland.

to receive money where they now receive notes, are vain; the money does not exist in that country; and till time and patience has brought it back, they must expect to receive nothing but excuses.

MR URBAN,

I Dare say you have frequently heard it said by those who have a great desire to have or to do something, that they have a *month's mind* to it, and it is probable that neither you nor any of your readers can account for the expression. I am not sure that I can do it perfectly myself, but I have something to communicate on the subject, that will perhaps afford entertainment if not instruction.

The following is an extract from the will of *Thomas Windsor, Esq;* which was dated in the year 1479:

'Item, I will that I have brennyng, at my burying and funeral service, four tapers, and twenty two torches of wax, every taper to conteyn the weight of ten pounds, and every torch sixteen pounds, which I will that twenty four very poor men, and well disposed, shall hold, as well at the tyme of my burying, as at my *monethe's minde.*

'Item, I will, that after my *monethe's minde* done, the said four tapers be delivered to the church-wardens, &c.'

'And that there be 100 children within the age of 16 years to be at my *monethe's mind*, to say for my soul.—That against my *monethe's minde* the candles bren before the *rude* in the parish church.'

'Also, that at my *monethe's minde*, my executors provide 20 priests to sing *placebo, dirige, &c.*

The *Monethe's minde* mentioned in this extract, was a service performed for the dead, one month after their decease; there were also *Week's mindes*, and *Year's mindes*, which were services for the dead performed at the end of a week and of a year.

The word *mind* signified *remembrance*, a month's *mind* was a *remembrance* after a month, a years *mind* a *remembrance* after a year. The phrase *month's mind* survived the custom, of which it was the name, and the words being still remembered as coupled when their original meaning was almost forgotten, it is I think easy to conceive that a person who had a strong desire thing, might instead of saying *I mind to it*, say *I have a month's m* as meaning something more.

To Mr GARRICK on the report of his having the Stage.

An Imitation of the *Curfus Glacialis*, in the *Mæsa Anglicana*.

— Scenis decora Alas Futuris.

VIRG.

WHEN Philip's son had overthrown
Each foe, and made the world his own,
As universal Lord of all
He rul'd at will the subject ball;
And first in merit as command
O'er all he rul'd with equal hand;
But when stern fate's relentless doom
Call'd him from empire to the tomb,
The Chiefs who under him had fought,
By his example fir'd and taught,
Deeming themselves his lawful heirs
His world divided into shares,
This took a province, that a realm
And held of government the helm;
But all unqualified to reign
Not long their power they could maintain,
Bafled, defeated, and undone,
They lost the world which he had won.

Such (small with great things to compare)
Will be the fate of many a play'r,
When we no more shall hear that tongue
Which charm'd so wisely, charm'd so long;
And the deserted stage shall mourn
Garrick in thee her glory gone.
Without thy talents, judgment, fire,
All to thy parts will then aspire,
Thy giant robes each *elf* will wear,
And think he shines the public care,
While vex'd and tortur'd o'er and o'er
Doubly our loss we must deplore

O thou! to whom the sisters twin
Who o'er the sock and buskin reign!
Have giv'n in all their charms to shine
And bad their every pow'r be thine,
Born o'er the drama to preside,
And all its various movements guide,
King of the stage! What thanks to thee
Shall gen'rous Britain not decree?
If, e'er thou lay'st thy burden down
With soft repose thy toils to crown,
Thou grateful wilt bequeath a race
To fill (if possible) thy place.
Then, (if so far thy art can reach)
Deign some accomplish'd youths to teach,
With all thy nature, all thy art,
To mould at will th' obedient heart,
That wond'ring and transported, we
May think our Garrick still we see.
And may thy gen'rous labours raise,
A *Ranger*, *Macbeth*, or a *Bayes*,
Some tripling *Hamlet* " to surprize
" The faculties of ears and eyes,"
Or on the stage a *Druggist* bring,
Or *Lear*, " *who's eve'ry int' a King*."

Hear then our wish! extend thy cares
To future scenes and distant years,
Exert thy art, and form a race
The buskin and the sock to grace,
'hat our pleasure ne'er may pall)
" *likeness* form them all.

R. B.

WHAT new appearance meets my wond'ring eyes,
O'er nature's face a dim pale horror lies!
The cold diffuses through the wintry sky,
And chilling blasts like pointed arrows fly.
The restless waves congeal'd forget to flow,
And wide extended lakes no longer know
Their wonted course. The sea, in captive bands,
Ceasing to rage, in wond'ring silence stands.

Those sports the rigours of the season claim,
Which add new strength, and warm the shiv'ring frame.

Forth rush the lusty youths, a num'rous train,
And gathering crowds o'erspread the icy plain.
Bent upon flight, the polish'd steel they bind
Fast on their feet, and strive t' outstrip the wind.
See how they smoothly with alternate sweep,
Skim swift along the surface of the deep!
But on a sudden, in their mid-career,
If to their eyes some op'ning wake appear,
With instant whirl they bend their rapid course,
And fly the danger with redoubt'd force.
The furrow'd tracks in wanton mazes play,
And winding circles fill the icy way.

Thus as their sports they eagerly pursue,
Their cheeks are painted with a purple hue,
A glowing warmth through ev'ry nerve prevails,
And rigid winter's piercing keenness fails.

But if unequal to the skater's force,
The sinking ice impedes his flowing course;
His wonted speed regain'd, he darts along,
And bellowing laughter echoes thro' the throng:
Sometimes a sep'rate group, with eager pace,
Strive to excel each other in the race.
Whilst others wand'ring cut their frozen'd way,
And far and wide in devious windings stray.

Thus have you seen the nimble swallow speed
Her winding course along the flow'ry mead;
Or skimming lightly o'er the watry plain,
In constant rounds her airy flight maintain.

Skill'd in these arts the nimble *Dutch* we're told,
In distant parts their friendly converse hold;
Full many a league to foreign cities stray,
And glide with swiftness o'er the glassy way,
Their women fearless skim the frozen deep,
And lightly sailing distant markets keep,
With furrow'd tracks the icy plains abound,
And whiten'd marks on ev'ry part are found,
Corabie, Lincolnshire. J. MILLS, A. B.

Εἰς Παιδίαν.

Ὅτι τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς συμμίσθον αἰδέασι χρεῖται,
Κτῆμα γὰρ καλλίστον γράμματα δὲ μαθήματα
Ἐστὶ γὰρ ἀνθρώποις παιδῖσι καλλίων ὄλβος,
Χρυσὸν δ' ἀφ' αὐτῶν πλείον' ἔχει σοφία.
Ἄλλ' ὅτι ψυχὴ μίσηται ἀδελφότητος διὰ πονηρίας
Τῶν δὲ κατὰ ἀρετὴν φρονίμων ἐκμηδύται.

In Doctrinam.

Quicunque præstantibus conversari vultis gaudet,
Pulcherrimam possessionem literas discere oportet;
Est enim hominibus eruditio præstantior res divitiis,
Atque opulenta potior habet sapientia.
Quid vero anima manet immutabili perpetua,
Divinam virtutum prudens meditare.

Thom.

Upon Learning.

Whoever delights to join in the society of eminent men,
Must improve himself in learning, a good possession!
For knowledge is to men more excellent than riches,
And wisdom is better than fine gold.
But as the soul is to remain for ever, being immortal
Prudently meditate upon divine virtue.*

Mr URBAN,

THE following little poems are the rival performances of two young gentlemen brought up under the same preceptor upon their going together to the play; a circumstance that never fails to fill a young mind with many images, to excite great curiosity, and eager expectation. These poems are nearly of an age about 13, and though they have both written on the same subject, yet their performances will not for that reason be less entertaining to your readers, as the comparing them together, and remarking the different turn of sentiments of two minds, on the same occasion, will perhaps give a greater, as it certainly will a more rational pleasure than can arise from the mere poetical beauty of a finished composition.

A Description of the PLAY-HOUSE.

THE doors no sooner open flew
Then enter in the noisy crew.
All sorts of folks both high and low,
In rows sit wishing for the show;
And cuckolds there forget they're so.
Each mortal leaves at home dull care,
For low-liv'd wit, and waggish air.
The demi gods in volleys throw
Chew'd apples to the pit below.
When on a sudden some one cries:
Pickpocket! And attracts all eyes;
Men, women, boys, cry tols him o'er!
Thy art thou ne'er shalt practice more!
Amidst this hubbub, and this din,
Fiddles and fiddlesticks come in.
Seated in slips with practis'd art,
The town lads wins the sailor's heart.
Now enter flow, the great, the gay,
The boxes sitting in array.
They sit in many a shining row,
And every belle has here her beau;
Now, to the gallery turn your sight,
Perhaps you there may see a fight!
Alas! Alas! my words are true:
The combatants are black and blue.
Critics with spleen and pride grown mad;
Condemn the play, are heard, for bad.
The actors through the curtain peep;
If a thin house, in fact they weep.
The wish'd for play is now begun;
Now ends the gallery's noise and fun.
At length, stern heroes mount the stage,
Still mouthing out their senseless rage,
And warriors on a carpet spread
Expire, then sup and go to bed.

}

A Description of a PLAY-HOUSE.

THE anxious crowd with eager pace,
Hye to the play to get a place:
First come the gods who all in rows,
Themselves in loftiest seats dispose,
Next wenches draggled to their bum
On foot; in hackney coaches come.
Now all is bust, and now a song,
Wide spreads a laugh through all the throng,
But if pickpockets intervene,
We risk a broken leg I ween.
For oft the noisy voices roar,
Tols o'er the rascal, tols him o'er:
Then oranges in clusters fly.
And quids half chew'd rough tars supply:
The music next with pleasing strains,
Close to the ear the soul detains,
While painted nymphs in slips appear,
And some unthinking youths ensnare;
Critics themselves to pit betake,
And make the tragic authors quake:
The ladies locks with brilliant shine,
(Sure God-esses were ne'er so fine)
Oft as the moon they change their faces,
And vary with the mode their graces:
The music's done, the roarsers scoff,
And Gods in thunder cry, off, off.
O that I could the Muses bribe,
How would I then the play describe.
See *Orlando* treads the stage,
What varying bursts of grief and rage,
From each bright eye the tears he draws,
The bard and players best applause.
The curtain falls, the play is done,
And now the magic art comes on.
The pantomime, where cunning hags,
On broomsticks ride, instead of wags,
And at the sound of thunder clap,
Together vanish through a trap.
Thus shall we go, each man a play'r,
We know not how, we know not where.

To St VALENTINE.

Lately I thought, O holy blessed saint,
To halt thy morn, brisk, frolick, blith
and gay,
What scenes of raptures heedless did I paint,
What joys attendant on thy welcome day.
To me far other scenes do now appear,
Nothing but grief, distraction and disdain,
No dawn of hope these closing eyes to cheer,
No word of play to relieve my pain.
Yet, gracious *Valentine*, accept my pray'r,
Listen attentive to these humble lays,
O let *Maria* be thy constant care,
So shall my dying lips declare thy praise.
Let her be blest with all that's good and great,
With friendship, love, and every thing that's
Yet may she think on my untimely fate, [dear;
And o'er my ashes drop a farewell tear.
See how the linnet warbles thro' the grove,
The blackbird whistles to his constant mate;
They hop, they toy, they chirrup nought but love,
O! happy creatures, O delightful state.

* This Epigram was written in imitation of those ancient Greek Poets and Philosophers, whose manner it was to convey an instructive, useful moral, in short sentences and epigrams, for the conduct of human life.

Pity ye warblers, *Corydon's* distress,
Ye gentle songsters of the vern
Alas, vain hope, did all my soul;
With sweetest prospects of *sun*

The SURPRISE, or, Love at first sight.

HOW oft, at the legend of love,
Have I rail'd as an idle romance!
My heart, not a female could move,
Mine eyes ne'er were hurt by a glance.

But *Cupid*, who felt my disdain,
Resolving to lighten his spleen,
His honour and power to maintain,
Employs—sure, you know, whom I mean.

At Church, in an opposite pew,
He plac'd all his hopes, in *Miss Pank*;
From my book, at an innocent view,
She fetch'd my poor heart,—such a tank!

How plump, and how rosy was I!
Till *Cupid* had play'd me this prank;
I, that always could laugh, now must fight,
Are angels as fair as *Miss Pank*?

Each night, all I dream, is, my fair;
Each day, but for her, I'm a blank;
Should you blame, you must pity my care;
And commend me, perhaps, to *Miss Pank*.

When I din'd with our may'r at his feast,
With persons of fortune and rank;
How pleas'd, except I, was each guest!
There was every thing else, but *Miss Pank*.

No self, but for her, would I crave;
And were I possess'd of the bank;
Let fortune take back what she gave;
If the terms were,—to give up *Miss Pank*.

With her, would I combat a storm,
Would providence lend us a plank;
All troubles a poet can form,
I'd brave,—to be blest with *Miss Pank*.

[We recommend the following rhymes to this author, in order to compleat his performance; thank, ipank, hank, drank, dank, lank.]

The GRUMBLER corrected. A FABLE.

A Grumbler full of discontent,
His humours thus began to vent.

Wretched man of woman born,
Plucks no rose without a thorn;
All the joys he snatches here,
Carry poison in the rear,
Pleasure never comes alone,
Pain attends, we sigh, we groan.

A friend who heard each fretful word,
Struck with complainings so absurd,
And with his folly much affected,
The Grumbler smartly thus corrected.

'Peace! thou gloomy Grumbler, know
That nothing's perfect here below;
Yet half the woes which life invades,
Are by our own misconduct made;
Blest with the rosy bloom of health,
By fortune crown'd with stores of wealth;
What cause hast thou in strains like these,
To censure Heav'n's all-wise decrees?
The blessings in thy pow'r enjoy,
Nor seek their value to destroy.
'Tis impious in a clouded state,
To murmur at the stroke of fate;
But when we bask in sunny days,
The heart should bound with grateful praise:
No longer then, vain man, repine,
Life's greatest blessings all are thine,
Thank with a thankful mind,
To providence resign'd.'

*Verbes banded about, as the production of her pen
fint M—g.*

GEnteel is my DAMON, engaging his air,
His face, like the morn, is both ruddy
and fair;

Soft love sits enthron'd in the beam of his eyes,
He's manly yet tender, he's fond and yet wise.
He's ever good-humour'd, he's gen'rous and gay.
His presence can always drive sorrow away;
No vanity sways him, no folly is seen,
But open his temper, and noble his mien.
By virtue illumin'd his actions appear,
His passions are calm, and his reason is clear;
An affable sweetness attends on his speech,
He's willing to learn, tho' he's able to teach—

He has promis'd to love me—his word I'll believe.
For his heart is too honest to let him deceive;
Then blame me, ye fair ones, if justly ye can,
Since the picture I've drawn is exactly the man.

To MARIA, involving the Author to her Wedding.

HAD you your charms resign'd
To him who loves you best,
The summons had been kind,
And I compleatly blest.

Those tender words 'prepare
'For bliss so long delay'd,
An age of black despair
At once had overpaid.

But doom'd to rival arms,
You mock your lover's smart,
A dance your blood alarms,
A ribbon fires your heart.

Tho' clogg'd with fool and debt,
The dear estate you prize,
And view without regret
The martyr of your eyes.

But I, can I behold
The bliss I must forego,
And grace, like slaves of old,
'The triumph of my foe?

You cannot give delight,
And wou'd you add to pain?
Your hate improve to spite,
To malice your disdain.

But, tyrant! in your turn,
The stroke of vengeance, due
To cruelty and scorn,
Perhaps may humble you.

In honour's school untaught,
Your lot may go astray,
And you, like me, be brought
To curse your wedding day.

Epigram on the Death of a Friar.

A FRIAR dy'd the other day,
And strait to hell he posts away;
He knockt for entrance at the gate,
And wonder'd that they made him wait;
He thought himself of such condition,
That they could ne'er refuse admission:
At length a page from satan came,
And thus address'd him in his name:
Monk, you must quickly quit these borders,
We know the tenets of your orders;
Maxims that shock our whole abode;
They say, on earth you eat your god!
And since above you're so uncivil,
Below, no doubt, you'd eat the devil.

BY letters from *Genoa*, a total revolt of the republic's subjects in *Corfica* was apprehended from the conduct of the Count *de Maribus*, the *French* general, who treats the inhabitants with great rigour.

An account of the receipts and disbursements of the Free *British* Fishery company, from Dec. 31, 1763, to Dec. 31, 1764, has, pursuant to order, been laid before the house; and a parliamentary aid will speedily be granted for improving this national mine of wealth to the best advantage.

The conservators for keeping free the navigation of the river *Tyne* are to be called upon by authority to account in what manner the large sums of money paid into their hands for this purpose, during the last seven years, have been applied; a petition from the masters and owners of ships in the coal trade in the port of *Shields* having been presented to Parliament on that account.

The Empress-Queen of *Hungary* has ordered the regency of the *Austrian* Netherlands to lay a duty of four livres and a half (near 4s.) on every cwt. of sugar imported into those territories from *England* and *Holland*, in order to favour *French* sugars.

The government of *Quebec* have passed an act, making all bills of exchange, drawn since the 10th of *August* last, by persons in that government on persons in *Europe*, and return'd protested, liable to 7s per cent. damages, and 12 per cent. per annum interest on the principal sum drawn for, from the date of the protest till paid. And all such bills drawn on persons in any of the *American* colonies, and sent back protested, are liable to 4 per cent. damages, and interest as aforesaid.

The island of *Grenada* is already so far cultivated as to produce 10,000 hogheads of sugar, 3,500,000lb. of coffee, and 200,000lb. of cacao, besides cotton and indigo.

An express has been dispatched to the conquered islands not to levy the impost of 4 1/2 half per cent. as directed by prerogative of the king's letters patent, till further orders.

The parliament of *Paris* have suppressed the Pope's late Bull in favour of the Jesuits, and his three briefs, addressed to the bishops of *Grenoble*, *Alen*, and *Anger*; and no bulls or briefs are for the future to be accepted, unless they are accompanied by the king's letters patent.

A cod fish was lately sold by a fisherman of *Blyth* near *Newcastle*, in the belly of which a gold ring was found, which had remained there so long that the inscription was worn off, though the scrolls in which it had been written remained entire.

Two ships, one from *Kowima* in *Siberia*, the other from *Kamschatka* having sailed upon discoveries to the northward; that from *Kowima* had the good fortune to double the Cape of *Shchuktschi*, at 74 degrees of latitude; and sailing down towards the south through the strait, which separates *Siberia* from *America*, they discovered islands that were inhabited at the sixty fourth degree of latitude. They landed on these islands, and settled there a trade in the most beautiful peltries with the inhabitants. Those of *Kamf* (Gen. Mag. MARCH 1765.)

Cherka went towards the north, and there met with their companions among these isles.

The Lords Justice and Council of *Ireland* have issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 300l. for the apprehending *Nicholas Lecky*, popish priest, who set only stands indicted at the assizes for that county the 25th of *March* last, for high treason and rebellion; but is also charged on oath with having been since concerned in several treasonable practices tending to raise a rebellion in that kingdom. In consequence of this reward he has since been apprehended, and is now lodged in prison in the lower *Castle-yard*, *Dublin*.

A hint has been given for reducing the price of wheat by using potatoes instead of that commodity for making starch, against which there is now a law subsisting, which 'tis hoped will be repealed.

Letters from *Paris* speak of a horrid murder committed there on a baker who had got money in the lottery, by his man, who came behind him with a cleaver, split his skull, and then cut off his head. The villain afterwards went up stairs into his mistress's bed-chamber, who was some months gone with child, and strangled her with a cord whilst she was asleep, and then broke open the drawers, and took out all the money, plate, and other moveable effects of value, and made his escape.

Letters from *Truxillo*, about 50 miles from *Panama*, in *Mexico*, dated July 28, 1764, bring a most shocking account of the mountain *Mono Blanco*, in that neighbourhood, opening and throwing out flames, combustible stuff, and black stones, some of great size. As there never was a volcano there before, it intimidated the inhabitants to such a degree, that a great number died of the fright. Many people were destroyed, with 118 Indian huts: The wild beasts, as lions, tigers, deer, &c. left the forest, and came into the town for refuge, sixty three of which were shot in the streets.

Signior Mangoli, the Italian singer at the *Haymarket*, got no less, after paying all charges of every kind, by his benefit last week, than 1000 guineas: This, added to a sum of 1500, which he has already saved, and the remaining profits of the season, is surely an undoubted proof of *British* generosity; one patriotic lady we are told complimented the above gentleman with a 200l. bill for a single ticket on that occasion.

A lady lately deceased, has, by her will, left a considerable sum to pay the creditors of her nephew, who was formerly a grocer in *London*, and about 20 years ago fail'd, and paid only 10s. in the pound.

His majesty has been pleased to order that *North America* be divided into two districts, viz. Northern and Southern, by the river *Potomack*, and a due West line drawn from the head of the main branch of that river, as far as his majesty's dominions extend, and a surveyor-general appointed in each, to make general surveys both of coast and main, in order to facilitate the navigation, and promote the speedy settlement of the new acquisitions.

An account of the annual dead cash and security

pland belonging to the sailors in the court of Chancery from the year 1739 to the 23d of February last, distinguishing the dead cash from the securities in each year, is now before the house.—It were to be wished that all the dead cash and unclaimed property in all the funds, and in all the offices of law and finances, were to be appropriated by parliament in aid of the supplies, and to be made good when claim'd, or determin'd by law, by a vote of the house.

The Rev. Mr *Whisfold* has presented a memorial to the governor of *Georgia* soliciting a grant of 2000 acres of land for erecting a college in that province, which has been granted.

Advices from *Hamburg*, mention that the court of *Vienna*, no longer able to behold with indifference, the great war-like preparations of the *Turks*, hath appointed Gen. *Landau* to command an army of observation on the frontiers of *Hungary*, to consist of 54 battalions, and 48 squadrons.

Mobs and insurrections are frequent in many parts of the country, particularly in the western counties on account of the dearth of provisions.

The project of making a navigable communication between the *Thames* and the *Severn* is revived, and it is thought will actually be put in execution.

There is certain advice, that Mr *Wilkes* is now resident in *Rome*, where he is much caressed by his countrymen.

The collection at *Hamburg* for the sufferers by fire at *Königsberg*, (See Vol. xxxiv. p. 597.) amount to 1128*l*.

On the 23d of last month the river at *Bowdich* ebb'd an hour and a half, and then flow'd 15 minutes; it then ebb'd again

for an hour and a half more, which was followed by an ordinary flood, that continued the usual time.

In the expedition against the *Cherokees* in *North America*, when those savages were forced to terms, one article of the peace was, that they should deliver up all their prisoners, which they did, among them were above twenty boys, who had in two or three years become to habituated to the *Indian* manners, that after they were delivered up they did nothing but cry, and would not eat. In three days they had all ran away, and were not one to be found. Among these prisoners was also a woman whose husband had been murdered, and who had afterwards married his murderer. The *Indian*, though reluctant, was disposed to comply with the terms of the treaty, but she absolutely refused to return with her countrymen.

A wonderful prophet from *Podolia* engrosses the conversation of the *German* cities, as the card conjurer does that of the *British*. This man, with his son, about nine years old, has traversed all *Poland*, *Prussia*, and many other parts of *Germany*, and from the accounts given of him is eagerly expected at *Berlin*; from whence, it is supposed, he'll visit *Holland*, *France*, and *England*.

We have a farther account of the overflowing and extension of the cavity in the earth, which was some time since formed by an earthquake near the *Upper Elbe*, with which it has a communication. It is remarkable that the water that flows from this place is of a variety of uncommon colours, and of particular taste and smell. The professors of physic at *Leyden* are going to try some experiments on it. (See Vol. xxxiv. p. 598.)

Historical Chronicle, *March* 1765.

SUNDAY, Feb. 30.

THE boat employed in watering his majesty's ship *Vulture*, in the bay of *Cádiz*, ran aground upon the bar, and founder'd, and every man on board perished except one midshipman, who had presence of mind to lash two oars together with his neck-cloth, which kept him from sinking till he was taken up by a guard-boat.

MONDAY 18.

The mercury in a thermometer at a gentleman's house in the South of *Kent*, sunk within the ball. At the same place, and at ten the same evening, the best *Farenheit's* fell to 10 deg. At half after 7 the next morning to 7 deg. which is 25 deg. below the freezing point, and within 7 deg. of the cold of *Iceland*. The same day the difference occasioned by this degree of cold in the refractive power of the atmosphere was very remarkable.

FRIDAY, *March* 1.

Being St *David's* day, *Herbert Thomas*, Esq; treasurer, and the rest of the stewards of the Society of *Ancient Britons*, went in procession to St *Jame's*, where they were admitted to his R. H. the Prince of *Wales*, and to

kiss his hand, when they presented the following address:

May it please your Royal Highness,

"The members of the society, who have now the honour to approach the presence of your Royal Highness, do it with hearts full of zeal for the prosperity of your august parents, the person of your Royal Highness, and every branch of the Royal Family.

"United as they are in their sentiments of loyalty and charity, they hope for the protection and improve the patronage of your Royal Highness, for an institution that educates, cloaths, and supports many poor destitute natives of that principality, from which your Royal Highness derives your most distinguished title.

"Your Royal Parents remember no period of their lives too early for doing good; and when a few years shall call forth your virtues into action, your Royal Highness may perhaps with satisfaction reflect upon your faithful ancient *Britons* thus laying themselves at your feet."

To which *Address his Royal Highness, with uncommon spirit, returned the following Answer.*

"I thank you for this mark of your duty to the king, and wish prosperity to the charity."—A present of 100 guineas was made to the Stewards, in the name of his Royal Highness, towards carrying the charity of clothing and educating poor children born in London of Welsh parents.

A bill of indictment was found by the grand jury of *Middlesex*, at *Bick's-Hall*, against a foreigner of great distinction for a conspiracy against the life of the *Chevalier D'En*.

SATURDAY 3.

The sessions which began on *Wednesday* at the *Old Bailey* ended, when five criminals received sentence of death; *Charles Seberry* for a burglary in *High Holborn*; *John Hall*, a lad of 14, for robbing his master of a watch and money; *Richard Perry* and *John Taylor* for burglary; and *John Cook* for forging a receipt, by which he received a seaman's wages for service done on board the *American* man of war.

SUNDAY 3.

A fire broke out at an alehouse in *Plymouth*, near which 400 barrels of gunpowder were deposited, to the astonishment and terror of the whole town, which must have all been shattered by the shock had the same taken fire.

MONDAY 5.

A great council was this day held at his grace the *Duke of Bedford's* in *Blenbury-Square*, on affairs of importance.

A ship from *Adm. Tyrrel* at *Antigua*, arrived some days before, with dispatches that were only known to the admiral and his secretary, and the captain was sent off with so much precaution that the admiral saw him under sail before he delivered him his instructions. These dispatches, it is believed, relate to some transactions at *Hispaniola* that have occasioned a general revolt against the governor, the *Comte d'Esling*.

A writ of *certiorari* for removing the trial of *Lord Byron* was laid before his peers; at the same time the depositions of the proceedings on the coroner's inquest on inspecting the body of the deceased *Mr Chaworth* were laid before the house for their perusal.

By *Mr Chaworth's* will, after a few legacies, he bequeaths the residue of his personal estate to Miss —; to the child she is pregnant with, if a boy, 20,000*l.* if a girl 5000*l.*

Sir Richard Phillips took the oath, and his seat in parliament for *Parish-Pole*, in the room of his late father; but a petition is preferred against him by *Hugh Owen, Esq*; the other candidate, complaining of an undue election and return.

The *Hannab* and *Susan*, a coasting vessel, lying off *Battle Bridge* in the river *Thames*, was boarded by some fresh water pirates, and robbed of some wrought plate, a small bale of silk, and other things, to the amount of upwards of one hundred pounds value.

The plan for re-building *Newgate* is laid aside.

THURSDAY 7.

The legacy of 500*l.* for *Ans.* lately left to *Stephen Thomas Jansin, Esq*; the worthy

chamberlain of this city, during life, was put up to auction at *Garraway's* coffee-house in *Change Alley*, for the benefit of his creditors, and sold to his brother, the residuary legatee, for 5000*l.*

FRIDAY 8.

The marriage of the reigning Prince of *Anhalt-Desau* with the Princess *Louisa Henrietta Wilhelmina*, youngest daughter of *Margrave Henry*, the King of *Prussia's* cousin, was declared at the court of *Berlin*; next day the ceremony of betrothing was performed; and on this occasion a grand supper and ball was given by Prince *Ferdinand*, the king's brother.

M. de Braniski, envoy extraordinary from the K. of *Poland*, had his first audience of his *Prussian* majesty, and delivered his letters of credence.

SATURDAY, 9.

The *East-India* company received letters from the *Kent* Indiaman, on board of which is Lord *Clive*, and several other officers, who were all well the 25th of *October* off *Rio de Janeiro*. They had lost their passage, and met with a violent gale of wind, in which the ship lost her masts, so that it is probable they could not arrive at *Bengal* before *February*.

Nine deserters were severely whipt at *Portsmouth*; among them was one who has taken the bounty fourteen times; He is near six feet high, and of such agility of body, that he offered to suffer death if they would give him but three or four yards advance, if all the men in *England* catch'd him. This man was to have had 1000 lashes, but he could bear only 150, his back being in danger of mortification. The other eight received some 250, 300, 500 in part, according to their strength; the rest another time.

The great suit in favour of the family of *Calas* was finally decided. The widow, *Madam Calas*, her son, the maid servant, and *Mr Lavoisier* have been cleared of the horrid accusation of their enemies; the late *Calas* the father, declared innocent, his reputation restored, his former process to be cancelled with the sentence of his judges; the arrest of his innocence to be printed, the capitous who condemned him to be prolegated; and the family to be taken under the protection of the king. It is incredible the pleasure this decision gave to all ranks of people at *Paris*, as well catholics as protestants, who expressed their joy by shouts and acclamations. *Madam Calas* is visited by persons of quality of every persuasion; and she receives every consolation that can tend to alleviate her misfortunes. To the honour of *M. de Voltaire* it must be recorded, that he was the chief instrument of bringing this grand cause to a fair and full hearing, and he has published the measures he pursued for that purpose, for the satisfaction of the public, which shall be inserted in our next Magazine.

MONDAY 11.

The workmen began building the galleries in *Windsor-Hall*, for the trial of *Lord*

TUESDAY

A bankers clerk

Coming from the bank with 4000*l*. in money he took coach, & put the bag at the bottom of it. When he got to *Flint-bridge* he missed the bag, and perceived a hole in the bottom of the coach, through which it had dropped. He instantly traced back the track of the coach, but to no purpose; next day the money was advertised with a reward of 200*l*. for the recovery of it; and it being picked up by the servants of Mr *Holladay*, a sugar baker at *Paul's Wharf*, the same was returned, and the reward paid.

The noted *Dick Swift*, who sometime ago was transported for receiving stolen goods, having been lately apprehended at *Coventry*, a writ is made out for removing him to *Newgate* to take his trial at the next sessions.

The House of Commons came to a resolution of raising 1,500,000*l*. two-fifths of which by annuities of 3 per cent. two-fifths by way of lottery, the tickets of each, the blanks 6*l*.; and the remaining fifth by way of tontine, or annuities upon lives, at 3 per cent. with benefit of survivorship.—This last is divided into six classes, of 150*l*. each, so that the longest liver may enjoy the whole income. The new tickets have already been done in *Change Alley*, at 12*l*. 3*s*.—The proprietors of navy and victualling bills, in course of payment have the preference in this subscription, but the whole together bears scarce any premium.

A most remarkable fall of snow covered the whole country, in which many persons lost their lives. Near *Newcastle* a most remarkable accident happened to two men, who, riding full gallop in different directions, met each other with such force that both horses instantly died, and the riders were thrown against each other so violently, that the lives of both were despaired of.

WEDNESDAY 13.

A most dreadful storm of hail fell at *Penwick, Gloucestershire*, accompany'd with a ball of fire, which burst on *Penwick* church, divided, and hurt some children in the church-yard, and did other considerable damage.

THURSDAY 14.

At a general court of the directors of the Bank, a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on their present capital for the half year ending the 5th of April next, payable on the 11th.

MONDAY 18.

The corporation of *Gloucester* received a bequest of ten guineas from Lord *Townshend* towards a most laudable scheme set on foot there for selling rice to the poor at a low rate. A donation was at the same time received from Mr *Swibwell*, member for the county, for the same purpose.

At *Winchcomb* in that county, a labouring man having brewed a vessel of ale against his wife's groaning, the gossips at her labour agreed to tap it, and when the man came home at night, he found his ale gone, the gossips drunk, and his wife dead.

TUESDAY 19.

Being the birth-day of the Princess *Luise Anne*, his majesty's second sister, who then entered into her 17th year, the same was observed with the usual ceremony.

The parliament, after a most strict examination, came to a resolution of granting Mr *Harrison* 30,000*l*. for discovering the longitude by his time-piece; and 10,000*l*. more if his time-piece should equally answer in a voyage to be made by way of trial to *Hudson's Bay*.

A bill is under consideration for obliging pilots to pay a certain sum annually towards making good the damages that may be occasioned by the ignorance or carelessness of any of their members, and for other salutary purposes.

THURSDAY 20.

A parcel of *Canada* bills, amounting to several hundred thousand livres, was sold at *Garraway's* coffee-house from 9 to 30 per cent.

FRIDAY 21.

Lord *Mansfield*, as speaker, and the *Earls Gower* and *Marchmont*, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

— for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces.

— for the recovery of small debts at *Black-bath, Bromley, &c*.

— for the recovery of small debts in the hundred of *Chippingham, &c*. in *Wilt*.

— for permitting the free importation of cattle from *Ireland*.

— for providing a public reward for persons who shall discover the longitude.

— for laying a stamp duty in the *British* colonies in *America*.

— for lighting, cleansing, and paving the streets, &c. in *Westminster*, and for collecting certain tolls on *Sundays*.

— for rebuilding the parish church of *All-bellows, London Wall*.

— for dissolving the marriage of *John Nixon* with *Hester Spencer*, his now wife.

The number of bills signed, public and private, were thirty-five.

SATURDAY 23.

A court of common council was held at *Guildhall*, when a motion was made by Mr *Arthur Boardman*:

"That the freedom of the city of *London* be humbly presented to his R. H. the Duke of *Gloucester*, in testimony of the dutiful affection of this court for their illustrious sovereign, and every branch of his royal house; and of the high sense they entertain of his royal highness's eminent, illustrious virtues and accomplishments."

Which motion being seconded by *Samuel Freeman, Esq*; was unanimously agreed to by the whole court.

A horrid attempt was made to poison a gentleman and his wife at *Winchester*, by putting arsenic in the water that was designed for tea. The discovery was made by the gittyness and ill taste. The villain suspected is not yet apprehended.

SUNDAY 24.

Mr *Smith* and Mr *Poulton*, a young gentleman just on the point of marriage, and who had been at *Sanbury* to appoint his wedding-day, riding too near the *Thames* side, where the tide had worn the banks hollow, the ground

ground suddenly gave way, and they both fell in and were drowned.

At an ordination of priests and deacons at the chapel royal at St. James's by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, a black was ordained, whose devout behaviour attracted the notice of the whole congregation.

MONDAY 25.

Some rogues broke into the warehouse adjoining to the *India House*, and stole two bags of dollars, containing together 1285 ounces; a third bag they had concealed behind an old door, but were prevented from carrying it off by the discovery of their fraud. They broke through a two foot brick wall to get at the dollars.

Fifty thousand pounds is granted by parliament for building a lazaretto on *Cobden hill*, near *Stamgate*; and 160,000*l.* to the *Landgrave of Hesse*.

Being the birth-day of the Duke of York, who then entered into his 27th year, there was a great court at St. James's. His R. H. received the compliments of the nobility at his house in *Pall-Mall*.

Four boys, detected in picking pockets, were examined before the Lord Mayor, when one was admitted an evidence, who gave an account, that a man who kept a public house near *Fleet-Market* had a clob of boys, whom he instructed in picking pockets, and other iniquitous practices; beginning first with teaching them to pick a handkerchief out of his own pocket, and next his watch, to that till last the evidence was so great an adept, that he got the publican's watch four times in one evening, when he swore he was as perfect as one of 20 years practice. The pilfering out of shops was the next art; his instructions to his pupils were, that as many chandlers, or other shops, as had hatches, one boy was to knock for admittance for some trifle, whilst another was lying on his belly, close to the hatch, who, when the boy came out, the hatch on jar, and the owner withdrawn, was to crawl in, on all fours, and take the tilth, or any thing else he could meet with, and to retire in the same manner. Breaking into shops by night was another article which was to be effected thus; as walls of brick under shop-windows are very thin, two of them were to lie under a window as destitute beggars, asleep to passers by, but, when alone, were provided with pickers to pick the mortar out of the bricks, and so on till they had opened a hole big enough to go in, when one was to lie as if asleep before the breach, till the other accomplished his purpose.

The copy of a convention between his majesty and the *French* king, with a certificate of the money paid into the exchequer, (670,000*l.*) in part of the sum due from the *French* court for the maintenance of the late *French* prisoners, has been laid before the parliament.

TUESDAY 26.

By the *Albany Indian*, who has made the quickest voyage that has been known, advice has been received at the *India-House*, that the troubles were happily terminated on the *Cromwell Coast*; that *Madura* and *Pohnacota* were in the hands of the *English*; that the rebel *French* *Cann* (whose name we do not remember

to have read before) was subdued and executed; and that all was quiet at *Bengal*, where Governor *Vansittart* had overcome all difficulties, and was on the point of delivering up his government to Mr *Spencer*, a gentleman of distinguished character and ability. The death of *Isouf Cann* is thus related; that M. *Marchand*, with some *French* troops, having undertaken to support his pretensions against the reigning Nabob, was in possession of *Madura*; but finding the Nabob, by means of *English* auxiliaries, likely to prevail, he dispatched a *French* officer with a flag of truce from the fort to the *English* camp, demanding safeguard for his own troops, pay for the black troops, and pardon for those who had deserted; and offering at the same time to deliver up *Isouf Cann* the moment these terms were granted, having already arrested him for that purpose; the terms were accepted, the town was given up, and *Isouf Cann* delivered over to the Nabob, who ordered him to be hanged the next day in front of the lines.

Being the last day of carrying qualify'd navy, victualling, and transport bills, to be marked, the number presented were not sufficient to fill the subscription, of which the commissioners gave public notice and prolonged the time of making it to the 5th of April.

WEDNESDAY 27.

Seven Tavern keepers were fined for retailing wine in decanters unsealed.

THURSDAY 28.

His R. H. the Duke of York, president of the *London* hospital, attended by the Marquis of *Granby*, and several other persons of distinction, and escorted by a party of horse, went, with the governors of that hospital, to St *Levenger's* church, where a sermon was preached by Dr *Squire*, Bp of St *David's*. His R. H. went in the procession to *Merchant-Taylor's-Hall*, where he staid about 20 minutes, and having made a handsome present to the charity, retired. The Marquis of *Granby* staid dinner, and sat as president in the room of his Royal Highness. The collection at this feast amounted to 1333*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

SATURDAY 30.

The following gentlemen are candidates on the House List for directors of the *East India* Company for the year ensuing:

1 * Fitz Williams	12 * Robert Jones,
Barrington.	13 John Manship,
2 Men. Crabb Boulton,	14 * John Pardo,
3 Charles Chambers,	15 Frederic Pigou,
4 * Jos. Crefwick,	16 John Purling,
5 Charles Cutts,	17 Thomas Rou,
6 George Cumins,	18 John Roberts,
7 * Edward Holden	19 Henry Savage,
Cruetenden,	20 * Tho. Saunders,
8 George Dudley,	21 * Luke Scarston,
9 * Josiah Du Pre,	22 * John Stephenfon,
10 Henry Hadley,	23 William Webber,
11 John Harriote,	24 * Edward Wheeler,
	Esqrs.

N.B. Those marked with * are new ones. At the assizes at *Oxford* five criminals for various offences were capitally convicted.

At *Salisbury*, (seven were capitally convicted. At this assizes six rioters &

List of BOOKS published, since our last.
MISCELLANEOUS.

R Efections on the repeal of the marriage act. 1s *Fletcher.*

A circumstantial account of a late unhappy affair which happened at the Star and Garter in Pall-Mall. 1s *Burd.*

An address to the remaining members of the Coterie. 1s *Wilkie.*

The lives of Wickliffe, and the most eminent of his disciples; by W. Gilpin, M.A. *Robson.*

A North-Briton extraordinary, originally printed at Edinburgh. 6d *Nicol.* (See p. 131.)

A collection of voyages and travels, by John Barrow, Esq; 3 vols. 9s *Knox.*

An introduction to the art of reading; by John Rice. 4s *Tonson.*

The third part of British zoology; containing 25 plates of beasts, elegantly coloured and designed from nature. 2l. 2s. *Whiston.*—The profits are to be applied to the support of the Welch School.

The history of the life and sufferings of Henry Grace of Basingstoke; being a narrative of the sufferings he underwent among the Indians in N. Amer. *Wilson.*

The laws against ingrossing, forestalling, regrating, and monopolizing. 2s 6d *Griſſon.*

A short historical view of the controversy concerning an intermediate state, deduced from the Reformation to the present time. 2s 6d *Field.*

Some remarks upon a plan of a bill proposed to parliament for amending the highways by assessment instead of six days labour; by R. Whitworth, Esq; 2s 6d *Dodſley.*—Of this in our next.

A detection of gross impositions on the parliament, with respect to two acts passed the last session. 6d *Baldwin.*

A letter from Sir Gregory Gazette to his friend in the country. 6d *Towers.*

A letter to a member of parliament proposing amendments to the laws against forestallers, and recommending means to prevent for the future the extravagant price of corn in this kingdom. 6d *Longman.*

A treatise on blood-letting; by T. Dickson, M. D. physician to the London-hospital. 1s 6d *Wilson.*

A letter from M. de Voltaire upon two tragical incidents in France at the same time; both on the account of religion. 6d. *Becket.*

The geography and history of England, done in the manner of Gordon's and Salmon's geographical and historical grammars. In two parts. 6s *Dodſley.*

Miscellaneous pieces of ancient English poeſie. 2s 6d *Horsfield.*

Remarks on the proposed plan for regulating the paper currency of Scotland. *Nicol.*

Observations on the late act for the better prevention of clandestine marriages. 6d *Pamphlet-ſhops.*

Memoirs of the life and writings of C. Churchill. 2s 6d *Pridden.* (See p. 128.)

A treatise on cultivating lucern, burnet, and Timothy-grass; by B. Racque of Waltham-green. 1s 6d *Devis.*

The state of the nation, with a preliminary defence of the Budget, and a postscript. 1s *Almon.* (See p. 103.)

Remarks on the proposed plan for regulating the paper currency of Scotl. *Wilson.*

An account of the imprisonment and examination of John Bunyan. 1s *Buckland.*

Remarkable trials at the King's-Bench bar at Guildhall. 2 vols. *Nicol.*

Original papers relative to the disturbances in Bengal; containing every material transaction from 1759 to 1764. 2 vols 8vo. *Newberry.*—The above papers were sent home by Mr Vanſittart at the end of last year.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

The Wiltshire beaux, or the life of Ben. Barnard. 2 vols. 6s *Moran.*

The triumvirate; or the authentic memoirs of A. B. and C. 2 vols. 6s *Jebbſon.*

The poetical works of Mr Wm Collins, with memoirs of the author, and critical observations on his genius and writings; by the Rev. Mr Langhorne. 3s *Becket.*

Chryſal; or the adventures of a guinea. Vol. III. *Becket.*

The enlargement of the mind, epistle II. by the Rev. Mr Langhorne. 1s *Becket.*

The capricious lovers; a musical entertainment, taken from an opera of the same title, performed at Drury-lane theatre. 1s.

Memoirs of a coquet. 3s *Noble.*

An elegy, written among the ruins of an abbey. 6d *Dodſley.*

DIVINITY.

The truth of the Christian Religion vindicated from the objections of unbelievers, in monthly numbers. 6d each *Newberry.*

The book of Genesis, with the usual division of chapters, and the punctuation altered throughout; with explanatory notes. 1s 6d *Henderſon.*

Tracts on the spiritual liberty of Protestants; by Dr Ellys, late Bp of St David's. 7 6d *ſewed.*

SERMONS.

By Mr Romaine, at St Ann's, Black-friars, Sept. 30, 1764. 6d *Worrall.*

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Bank Stock, shut.	Amſt. 36 8 2 a 24 U
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Ditto New An. —	Hamb. 34 11 2 1/2 U
3 per Ct reduced, shut.	Paris 1 day's date 30 1/2
3 ditto conſol. 87 1/2	ditto at a U 30 4
3 ditto India. —	Bourdeaux 30 1/2
3 1/2 Bank 1758, 92 1/2	2 Uſance
3 1/2 ditto 1758, —	Cadix 28 1/2
4 per Cent 1763, shut	Madrid 38 1/2
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4 per Ct. 1763. shut.	Oporto 51 5 1/2

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nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News.
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Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2



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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*,

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C O N T E N T S.

A N account of the life of <i>John Wicliff</i> , one of the first Reformers	151
—His attack upon the fraternity of Begging Friars	ib
—Is supported by the University, and chosen Warden; is ejected by <i>Langham</i> , and appeals to the Pope	152
—Attacks the monastic clergy, and renders himself obnoxious	ib
—Is patronised by <i>John of Gaunt</i>	ib
—Sent on an embassy to the Pope	153
—And presented to the rectory of <i>Lutterworth</i>	ib
—Fresh persecutions against him	ib
—Is seized with a grievous disease, but recovers	154
—Translates the Bible, and gives umbrage to the clergy	ib
—Is deserted by the University, and ordered to be expell'd	155
—Escapes his prosecutors by a timely death	156
Letter from a gentleman at <i>Naples</i> , on the antiquities discovered there	ib
A simple remedy for the stone	ib
Seal-worthy information on an interesting question	ib
Remarks on the plan of a bill for amending the highways by an actlement, instead of Statute work	157
—Objections to the late bill	ib
—Plan of the new bill	158
An account of the Sycamore, or Eastern Plane-tree	159
—Its high repute among the <i>Greeks</i>	ib
—The encomiums of botanists on this tree	160
—Their beauty most conspicuous in great cities	ib
A critical account of the disorders in bread-corn, and the diseases produced by its use	161
—Examples of disorders occasioned by unwholesome bread corn	ib
—The family at <i>Wattlesham</i> (See Vol. xxxiii. p. 493.) a miserable example of the effects of distemper'd rye	162
—Queries as proper objects of medical study	ib
History of <i>Uriel Acosta</i> , a Portuguese Jew	163
—His apostacy and repentance	ib
—His persecution and submission	164
—His punishment & tragical exit	165
Improvements in agriculture—Directions for the management of grass-lands	ib
—Of various manures—Instructions concerning the cultivation of madder and burnet	166
— <i>Rome's</i> directions concerning timothy-grass	167
—The method of improving land	ib

Curious particulars of the life of <i>John Bunyan</i> , author of the <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i>	168—172
Description of a new-invented pump-bucket, or piston; a great improvement in mechanicks	172
The poisonous quality of muscles investigated	173
Story of <i>RUSTAN</i> , from the <i>French of M. de Voltaire</i>	174
—Mysterious meaning of the Oracles	ib
—Adventure of the vulture & eagle	175
— <i>Ruslan's</i> distress and consolation	176
—Fights, and overcomes his rival	177
—His death by the hand of his beloved mistress	178
—Her fatal catastrophe on this accident	ib
—The visionary conclusion, with reflections	179
Acc. of a collection of old ballads	180
—Illustrations of <i>Shakespeare</i>	181—2
Observations on <i>Dr Keil's</i> ocular stars	183
Hint to improve the charity of the Lying-in Hospitals	ib
POETRY. Translation of <i>Dr Ford's</i> Imitation of <i>Horace</i> , by a School-boy	184
—Odes translated from the Latin of <i>Mrs Durbach</i> —The Rivals	185
—A Character—Verses to <i>April</i> —On presenting a Bird-cage to a Lady at Bath	186
List of Books, with Extracts—Considerations on the bill for taking off the duties on raw-silk	187
—An enquiry into the merits of the peace	ib
—Considerations on taxes, as they are supposed to affect the price of labour	ib
—The political balance	188
—The interest of Great Britain and the colonies considered	189
—A detection of some gross impositions on the parliament	190
—Letter to the Fellows of a College, on the method of fining, &c.	ib
—Midwife's pocket companion	191
—A treatise on blood-letting	192
—Advice to people with regard to their health	ib
—Letter from <i>M. de Voltaire</i> , on two tragical incidents in France	193
REMARKABLE EVENTS	193—4
Historical Chronicle. Barbarous murder near <i>Coventry</i> ; <i>E. India</i> directors	195
Murder of <i>Mrs Raskombe</i> discovered; Tryal of <i>Lord Byron</i>	196
King's speech; and his majesty's answer to the address	197
Affize news, executions, &c.	198
List of deaths, &c.	199, 200



THE Gentleman's Magazine;

For APRIL 1765.

An Account of the Life of John Wickliff, one of the first Reformers; from a Work lately published, entitled, "The Lives of John Wickliff, and the most eminent of his Disciples, Lord Cobham, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Ziska." By WILLIAM GILPIN, M. A.

[These Lives are extremely well written.]



JOHN WICKLIFF was born about the year 1324, in the reign of Edward the Second.

He was intended for the church, and sent to *Queen's College, Oxford*, which had been just then founded by *Robert Eaglesfield*, Confessor to *Queen Philippa*: He did not, however, find the advantages for study that he expected, and therefore removed to *Merton College*, which was then esteemed one of the most learned societies in *Europe*.

Here he applied with such diligence, that he is said to have gotten the most abstruse parts of the works of *Aristotle* by heart; he was in particular so conversant in his logic, that he became the most subtle disputant of his time.

He then proceeded to study the divinity of the times, which has since obtained the name of *Schol Divinity*; and he became a complete master of all the niceties of that strange jargon.

But being rather misled than bewildered in this unprofitable study, he soon found out a better way; he took the naked text of Scripture, and became his own commentator; in consequence of this determination, he necessarily conceived opinions that were then singular; yet, among his contemporaries, he obtained the name of the *Evangelic Doctor*.

To the study of divinity, he added that of the civil and canon law; and with the municipal law he is also said to have been well acquainted.

His reputation increased with his

knowledge, and he was respected not only as a scholar, but as a man eminent for virtue and piety. But the first thing that drew the eye of the public upon him, was his Defence of the University against the Begging Fryars.

The Begging Fryars, a religious order, were first settled at *Oxford* about the year 1230, and had always been very troublesome inmates of the University, setting up a different interest, aiming at a distinct jurisdiction, and fomenting feuds between the scholars and their superiors; many very severe statutes had therefore been made by the university to curb them, and mutual opposition continually rendered mutual ill-will more bitter and implacable. The Friars frequently appealed to the Pope, and the scholars to the civil power; and sometimes one party prevailed, and sometimes the other.

While things were in this situation, the Fryars took it into their heads, that *Christ* was a common Beggar, that his disciples were Beggars also, and that Begging was therefore of Gospel institution. This notion they propagated with great zeal, from all the pulpits both in *Oxford* and the neighbourhood to which they had access.

Wickliff, who had long held these Beggars in great contempt, took this opportunity to write and publish a treatise against *All Beggery*, in which he shewed the obligation that all Christians lay under, to labour in some way for the good of the community; and proved the Fryars to be an useless and infamous set of men, wallowing in luxury, and at once a reproach to religion and mankind.

This piece procured him great reputation; and the University, who now regarded him as her champion, soon after promoted him to the *rectorship of Balliol College*. In a short time, the *abbey-Hall* at *Balliol*

bishop *Iſip*, in the room of one *Wodeball*, whom the Archbishop diſmiſſed for turbulent and factious behaviour, with three of the ſcholars, who were regulars, and had zealouſly taken part with the warden.

But *Wicliff* was ſcarce eſta bliſhed in his wardenſhip; before the Archbishop died, and was ſucceeded by *Langham*, Biſhop of *Ely*. *Langham* had ſpent his life in a cloyſter, having been firſt a Monk, and afterwards an Abbot; the eſſected regulars therefore inſtantly applied to him to be re-inſtated; and *Langham* was ſo well inclined to their cauſe, that he not only eſſected *Wicliff*, but the regular ſcholars, and ſequeſtered their revenues.

From ſo flagrant a piece of injuſtice, *Wicliff* appealed to the Pope: The Pope found it critical; and therefore referred it to a Cardinal: The Archbishop was cited; he put in his plea; and, accuſation and answer being often repeated, the buſineſs would have been protracted to great length, if an accident had not brought it to a ſpeedy concluſion.

Edward the Third, who was now King of England, had for ſome time withheld the tribute which his predeceſſors, from the time of King *John*, had paid to the Pope; and his parliament had determined, that ſuch tribute ought never to have been paid; adviſing the King, when the Pope threatened, not to ſubmit.

But while the King and Parliament were thus calling in queſtion the Pope's authority, the clergy, eſpecially the regulars, preached and wrote zealouſly in its defence. Theſe advocates were answered by *Wicliff*, with ſuch ſtrength as turned the ſcale againſt them; but, ſoon after the publication of this book, *Wicliff* was informed, that the ſuit at *Rome* was determined againſt him.

But, notwithſtanding his diſappointment, he continued at *Oxford*, where his friends procured him a benefice; and ſoon after, having taken a Doctor's degree, he was elected Profeſſor of Divinity.

He now continued his attack upon the monaſtic clergy, in his public lectures, and imputed the decay of religion to their ſcandalous lives, and dangerous doctrines; alledging, that they had nothing in them, but temporal advantages; and that, inſtead of enforcing the neceſſity of a good life, they entertained the people with idle tales, and lying miracles, and taught

them to put their truſt in a ſcrap of parchment, and the prayers of hypocrites.

He did not however yet avowedly queſtion any doctrine of the church, but he took care to lead his adverſaries into logical and metaphyſical diſputations, accuſtoming them to hear novelties, and to bear contradiction; he bewildered them with learned arguments on the form of things, on the increaſe of time, on ſpace, ſubſtance, and identity; and he artfully, but cauſiouſly, intermixed ſome new opinions in divinity.

At length, finding he had a ſtrong party in the ſchools, and that he was liſtened to with attention, he ventured gradually to diſplay his opinions.

He began by invalidating all the writings of the Fathers after the 10th century: He traced many of the ſpeculative corruptions from their origin, and ſhewed their gradual increaſe as they deſcended through the ages of ignorance and ſuperſtition; he proceeded to the uſurpations of the Pope, ſpeaking with great freedom, and ſupporting his poſitions with a ſtrength of reaſoning far ſuperior to the learning of thoſe times.

A violent clamour was immediately raiſed againſt him; and the Archbishop proſecuting him with great vigour, he was at length deprived and ſilenced.

At this time the King, *Edward* the Third, was ſo much impaired, both in body and mind, that the whole adminiſtration of affairs was in the hands of his ſon, the Duke of *Lancaster*, commonly called *John of Gaunt*.

This prince had made the clergy his enemies, as well by his principles as his conduct; he had free notions in religion, and he had made ſome efforts to curb the exorbitance of eccleſiaſtical power. For this reaſon, the clergy were continually provoking him, and he let ſlip no opportunity of bringing them into the ſame contempt with others, in which he held them himſelf. The Duke therefore patroniſed *Wicliff*, reſcued him from the hands of his enemies, took him into his confidence, and treated him with particular kindneſs.

About this time an embaiſy was ſent to the Pope, in conſequence of petitions from parliament, in very warm terms, againſt the giving all church priſerments, even rectories & vicarages, to foreigners who reſided abroad. And the Biſhop of *Banger* and

Wicliff were at the head of this embassy.

The embassy so far succeeded, that it was agreed the Pope should no longer dispose of any benefices in the church of *England*: But the negociation was tedious, and gave, *Wicliff* a still worse opinion of the court of *Rome*, with respect to its doctrine, ministry, and designs, than he had before. When he returned, he was more vehement in his lectures against its infallibility, usurpation, pride, avarice, and tyranny; and he was the first that gave the Pope the name of *Antichrist*.

In the mean time he was frequently at court, where he continued in great credit with the Duke of *Lancaster*, who gave him the rectory of *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, a good benefice, which rendered him independent without eminence, and was therefore less likely to stimulate the malice of his enemies, and less exposed him to it.

But he was scarce settled in his parish, when they took advantage even of his retirement, to persecute him with fresh vigour.

His principal adversary was *Courtney*, Bishop of *London*; an inflamed bigot: and having got letters from *Rome*, he cited *Wicliff* to appear before him at *St Paul's*.

Wicliff immediately applied to the Duke; and the Duke, to give him countenance, attended him to his trial, and engaged *Percy*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, to accompany them.

They found the court sitting, and a great croud assembled: The arrival of such personages occasioned no little disturbance in the church; and the Bishop of *London*, piqued to see *Wicliff* so attended, told the Duke, that if he had known what disturbance he would have made, he should have been stopped at the door. This produced a quarrel between them; and the Duke, being haughty and passionate, at last said to a person who stood near him, loud enough to be heard by others, that, rather than take such usage from the Bishop, he would pull him out of the church by the hair of his head. These words spreading among the crowd, produced a great ferment; and voices were heard from every part, crying, that the Bishop should not be insulted. This confusion put an end to all business, and the court broke up without having taken one step in the business for which it was held.

The Duke went directly to the house of peers, and that very day preferred

a bill to deprive *London* of its privileges; upon which the corporation met, and the populace assaulted the houses of the Duke and the Earl-Marshal, who both left the city with precipitation. These tumults, which continued some time, put a stop to all proceedings against *Wicliff*, who remained at quiet for the rest of King *Edward's* reign.

The Prince died in 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, *Richard* the III, then only eleven years old.

The Duke of *Lancaster* having now lost his power, the regency being put into commission, a new persecution was commenced by the Bishops against *Wicliff*; and articles of accusation having been dispatched to *Rome*, the Pope sent over no less than five bulls, three directed to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *London*, a fourth to the University of *Oxford*, and a fifth to the King; the Bishops he required to examine, whether *Wicliff* really held the heresies of which he was accused; and if he did, to imprison him, or cite him to appear at *Rome* within three months.

Hitherto the Pope had been implicitly obeyed by all the potentates in Christendom; but *Wicliff* had by this time diffused such a spirit of liberty, that the University would not so much as receive the bull; and the Regency joined with the Parliament, to make their contempt of it as notorious as possible, by appealing to *Wicliff* for the determination of a question in which the Pope was a party.

The court of *France*, taking the advantage of the minority, was making great preparations to invade *England*; and as more money than could easily be raised was wanted to put it into a state of defence, it was debated by parliament, whether, upon such an emergency, the money collected for the use of the Pope might not be applied to the service of the nation. The expediency of the measure was acknowledged; and it was agreed, both by the Regency and Parliament, that *Wicliff* should determine whether it was lawful.

Wicliff determined as they intended and expected he should: but tho' he gratified them, he provoked the Bishops to proceed against him under the authority of the bulls, with yet greater vehemence. The Duke of *Lancaster*, however *London* a premonition him to imprison

cited him before a provincial synod at *Lambeth*, sending a copy of the heretical articles of which he was accused, and requiring him to explain them.

Wicliff appeared and delivered in a paper, in which he explained them so as to exculpate himself from the charge of Heresy, but in a sense so forced and unnatural, and in so unmanly a strain of complement, that, it must be confessed, exhibit this celebrated Reformer in a very unfavourable light.

It was not, however, satisfactory to the synod; but the populace, who were not so nice, and who had profited by *Wicliff's* determination, with respect to the application of the Pope's money, so as to lighten their taxes, cried out, that he should suffer no injury.

At this juncture Sir *Lewis Clifford*, a gentleman about the court, entered the chapel, and, in an authoritative manner, forbid the Bishops to proceed to a definitive sentence; & then retired. The Bishops, taking it for granted that he came properly authorized, which however does not appear, were thrown into some confusion, and the tumult at the door increasing, they dissolved the assembly, without performing any other judicial act, than forbidding *Wicliff* to preach the doctrines that had been objected to, any more.

To this prohibition, however, he paid very little respect, going about bare-footed, in a long frieze gown, and preaching every where occasionally to the people, without the least reserve. It has been suggested by his advocates, that, by this zeal, he might intend to atone for his want of sincerity in his written answer.

Just at this crisis, 1378, the Cardinals being dissatisfied with Pope *Urban VI.* pretended to find a flaw in his election, and chose *Clement the VIIth* in his stead.

The contests between these two venerable Viceregents of *Jesus Christ*, which deluged *Europe* with blood, gave *Wicliff* a new theme against Popery; and he published a tract, shewing how little credit was due to either party: This was eagerly read by all sorts of people, and greatly contributed to undermine Popery.

About the end of the year, he was seized with a dangerous distemper, and was waited upon by an extraordinary depuration: The Begging Fryars, whom he had before so severely treated, sent four of their order, with four

of the most eminent citizens of *Oxford*, to acquaint him, that, hearing he was at the point of death, they thought proper to put him in mind of the many injuries he had done them, and to admonish him, for his soul's sake, to retract his calumnies, and make them such satisfaction as was in his power. *Wicliff*, surprized at this solemn message, raised himself in his bed, and with a stern countenance cried out, *I shall not die, but live, to declare the evil deeds of the Fryars.* The unexpected force of his expression, & the sternness of his manner, it is said, drove away the Fryars in confusion.

Soon after his recovery, he began his great work, the translation of the Bible into *English*; and immediately published a tract, in which he shewed the necessity of putting the word of God into the hands of the people; from which, he said, every Christian might gather knowledge enough to make him acceptable to God. As to comments, he declared he knew none equal to a good life; for, says he, *He that keepeth righteousness, hath the true understanding of holy writ.*

When his Bible was published, it was eagerly procured and read, and gave much satisfaction to good men.

Some have contended, that *Wicliff* was not the first translator of the Bible into *English*; but he was certainly the first that translated the whole together, tho' others might have given detached parts.

It does not however appear, that *Wicliff* understood *Hebrew*; he collected what *Latin* Bibles he could, and having from these made one correct copy, he translated from that. He afterwards examined the best commentators, particularly *Nicholas Lyra*, and from them inserted in his margin those passages in which the *Latin* differed from the *Hebrew*.

In his translation he is literally exact, but in his other works his language is wonderfully elegant for the times in which he lived. His scrupulous adherence to the mere literal sense, sometimes betrayed him into absurdity; for he translates *Quid nobis es tibi, Jesu fili Dei*, thus: *What to us, and to thee Jesus the son of God.*

A great clamour was raised against this book by the clergy, and they brought a bill into parliament to suppress it, alledging that it would be the ruin of all religion. Their zeal, however, only made it more generally read, and in the height of their clamour *Wic-*

He went still further, and attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation, a doctrine so extravagantly absurd, that the miracle it pretends is scarce more wonderful than that rational creatures should believe or pretend to believe it. It was never heard of till about the year 1200, when it was broached by one *Paschase Radbert*, a wild enthusiast, and was received at once, unaided by prejudice, and zealously patronised by the church, as well adapted to impress mankind with an awful and superstitious horror.

Wicliff offered to defend his refutation of this doctrine in the schools, but the religious would not suffer any such question to be debated.

Wicliff then printed and published his refutation, upon which, *Dr Barton*, then vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, called the heads of the university together, and they condemned *Wicliff's* doctrine as heretical, and threatened him and his hearers with imprisonment, and excommunication.

Wicliff was greatly mortified at being thus treated at *Oxford*, which till now had been his sanctuary, and immediately appealed to the duke of *Lawcafter*, from the vice-chancellor's sentence, but his credit declining, and *Wicliff* and his followers having been represented as the fomentors of *Wat Tyler's* sedition, the duke deserted him, probably fearing his attachment to him would render him still more unpopular; and when *Wicliff* urged him with religious motives, he answered coolly, that of those things the church was the best judge, and admonished him to quit his novelties, and submit quietly to his ordinary.

It happened unfortunately for *Wicliff*, that *Courtenay*, the bishop of *London*, his old persecutor now became archbishop of *Canterbury* in the room of *Simon of Sudbury*, whom *Tyler*'s rabble murdered during the insurrection. By this prelate *Wicliff* was cited to the monastery of *Gray Friars*, but he refused to appear, alleging that he was exempt from episcopal jurisdiction as a member of the university, and the university declaring that they would support their member in favour of their privilege, the archbishop was satisfied.

The court however met on the appointed day, and condemned some of *Wicliff's* opinions as erroneous, and some as heretical.

This determination with the reasons was published, and *Wicliff* answered it.

At this answer, the Archbishop took new offence, and preferred a bill in parliament to enable sheriffs to imprison preachers of heresy. This bill was thrown out, but the Archbishop obtained the King's licence by letters patent for the same purpose.

It had been usual for the King to grant Letters Patent of the same kind, upon special occasions; but *Richard* being unpopular, and there being many disciples of *Wicliff* among the people, a great clamour was raised on this occasion, members of parliament were instructed by their constituents, and the king was petitioned to revoke his license, and the king being in want of money complied.

The Archbishop, however, obtained other Letters Patent directed to the university, and requiring her to expel all who held *Wicliff's* opinions, or in whose custody his books should be found. With these letters, the university after some struggle, was obliged to comply.

The university, however, was, by this measure, thrown into the utmost confusion; all study was at an end, and the animosity between the two parties ran so high, that they distinguished themselves by badges, and could scarce be restrained from public violence.

It does not appear, whether *Wicliff* was or was not brought to any account in consequence of these proceedings, but it is certain, that he quitted the profession chair, and took his final leave of the university, which, till now, he seems to have visited once a year.

Thus far the unwearied precaution of the Archbishop prevailed, the seeds however were scattered, though the root was drawn, *Wicliff's* opinions were propagated with great success, and if you met two persons on the road, you might be sure one was a follower of *Wicliff*.

About this time, the contest between the two parties continuing, a Bull came into *England* in favour of *Urban*, promising plenary indulgence to all that would take up arms against his rival.

This vile prostitution of religion raised *Wicliff* under all the infirmities of age, and he wrote against the Bull with great force, and indeed with great acrimony.

This drew upon him the resentment of *Urban* to remove

He was struck with a palsy soon after the publication of this piece, and though he lived some time, it was in a state that set him below resentment; he attended divine worship to the last, and died in his church at *Lutterworth*, in the year 1384, being just 60 years old.

Part of a Letter from a Gentleman at Naples, dated Feb. 17, 1765.

THE antiquities which have been found at *Pompeii* are very numerous; and many of the paintings, statues, and mosaics are capital. The chambers which were painted are preserved. None of them have windows, and the light they received was by the doors, which are of a very tall proportion.

At *Herculaneum* two galleries have been discovered, ornamented with paintings. A curule chair was found in each gallery, one of them gilt.

At *Aversa*, 20,000 pieces of gold coin, each of the value of six *Carlins* [half a crown] have been dug up. All of them are *Saracenic*; and they were claimed by the *Fiscal*, on behalf of the King.

At *Brundis*, a hundred *Rotoli* [weight about 33 ounces *English*] of Roman silver *denarii*, were lately discovered. These *denarii* begun with *Septimus Severus*, and went down to *Philip*, the son. The King had 75 of the *Rotoli*.

At *Pesto*, many small curious Etruscan vases have been dug up. The last autumn several *English* ladies went thither to view the antiquities of that place; and afterwards the Princess *Francavilla*, with other company. Mr *Bruce*, a Scots gentleman, has caused the three *Basiliche* remaining there to be designed; and Signor *Ricciardelli*, who was not long ago in *England* and *Ireland*, has designed and painted as much of that city, its walls, towers, buildings, as could be represented in one picture.

Mr URBAN,

BEING a constant reader of your Magazine, am desirous, through your channel, to offer to the public (for the benefit of all those who are afflicted with that dreadful disease the stone and gravel) the following remedy, which was communicated to me by a gentleman of *America*.

My case was so bad I was scarce able to walk across my room; and when I turned in my bed, could find the stone roll round my bladder, which caused exquisite pain: I was so much dis-

spirited as to have given up all hopes of cure, (for I had tried the soap, and many other remedies) till I was directed, by the aforesaid gentleman, to drink a glass of cold spring-water, (about a quarter of a pint) the moment I rose in the morning, and the same the last thing before I went into bed at night. I followed this advice, and after a little trial found myself better, and, by a continuance, am so entirely freed from that disorder, that I can ride over the stones from one end of the town to the other, or use any sort of exercise, without the least pain or obstruction.

What is become of the stone I so long felt in my bladder I know not, but suppose it dissolved, and came away, by the great quantity of sand voided at sundry times; for it is certain I have none there now. As I am often troubled with the gout, I abstain from drinking the water while that is upon me, after which I find a return of the gravel; but, upon drinking the water again, am presently relieved; wherefore am determined to continue the use of it during my life.

April 24, 1765. Yours, &c. R. B.
P. S. All stale liquors I believe very prejudicial; the beer I drink is seldom older than six weeks.

Mr URBAN,

IN a treatise on parish rates, lately published; after enquiring, by whom the said rates should be made; who are to be taxed, and for what.—It is proposed to consider in the next place, *how* and in what manner, and what the rule of taxation.

And in this point it is observed, that the statute of the 43d of *Elizabeth* is quite silent.

Perhaps the reason no mention is made of the rule of taxation in that statute of *Elizabeth*, might be because it was done before, in the 23d of *Hen. VIIIth*, Ch. 5. *Stat. 3.* where it is enacted, that persons are to be taxed after the quantity of their lands, by the number of Acres and Perches, after the rate of every persons Portion or Profit.

Whether this was the foundation of the practice, which has been in use time out of mind, of taxing by an equal valuation per acre or score, according to the nature and quality of the land; and whether it does not confirm, and ought not to establish that ancient practice, is recommended to the serious consideration of all parties concerned.

A. B.
Some

Some Account of Remarks on the Plan of a Bill lately proposed to Parliament, for amending the Highways that are not subjected to Commissioners of Turnpikes, by an Assessment instead of the Labour called Statute Work. (See p. 148.)

THESE remarks, being on a bill that was put off to a long day, can be no farther interesting than as they relate to another bill, which will be proposed next sessions for answering the same purposes upon a better plan.

The principal objections to the late bill, which it is proposed to obviate in the future are these.

1. The rate is to be laid by the inhabitants, and not by the surveyor; the consequence of which will be, that no rate will be laid at all; for the parishioners will not tax themselves.

2. The surveyor is appointed from among the inhabitants by rotation at the special sessions, and by this rotation the choice of a proper surveyor is prevented; he is also a person connected in interest with the parishioners; he will, therefore, to avoid a rate, report the roads to be good when they are not; and as he is to hire a person to expend the rate, if a rate is laid upon the highways, he will be tempted to hire a friend and make it a job.

3. This proposed assessment will be an additional land-tax, and fall ultimately upon the landlord.

The first of these two objections it is proposed to obviate in the new bill. As to the third, it is asked, when the tenant can draw loads with three horses, which now oblige him to keep five; when his tackle and carriages will last twice as long; when he can bring his manure that lies at a distance in half the time, by bringing larger loads, and going oftener in a day; and when he can carry his corn to market at all times of the year, so as to sell it to most advantage, what should prevent the landlord from raising his rent, at least in such proportion as to pay the assessment? And if his rent is thus raised, how will the assessment fall ultimately on the landlord.

The plan of the new bill is in substance as follows:

1. The surveyor for the time being shall write the names of any three substantial householders of the parish, not occupying less than *£l. per ann.* nor possessing less personal estate than 200*l.* and carry them to the next justice of

the peace, who shall select one of them by writing his own name over against the name of the person selected: This choice is to be confirmed by two justices at the special sessions: It shall be made annually, and the surveyor so chosen shall be called the *parish surveyor*.

2. He shall, within a month after his appointment, survey all the roads in his parish, and give an account of the state of them in writing.

3. The two next justices shall, at the special sessions, within one month after the appointment of the parish surveyor, hire a person well skilled in the making and repairing roads, who shall be called the *public surveyor*, whose business it shall be to hire men, horses, and carriages, with the money raised by the assessment, and lay it out properly in the repair of the roads within a district of 4, 5, or 6 parishes in which he shall have no interest, & with which he shall have no connection; for which service he shall be allowed one shilling in the pound *per annum*, upon the assessment which he so lays out.

4. The two next justices shall order the parish surveyor to lay an equal rate not exceeding six-pence in the pound, on all occupiers of land and houses in the district of which he is surveyor, who shall give public notice that such rate will be laid on the *Sunday* next after the order for laying it: Within three days afterwards, the surveyor shall carry his assessment to the said justices, who shall examine upon the oath of the surveyor whether it be fair and just, and then cause it to be collected by the parish surveyor, who shall pay it to the public surveyor, taking a receipt on the back of the order.

5. The justices shall direct what roads shall be first mended, expending the rate raised in each district on the roads of that district.

6. The public surveyor shall have power to make new ditches, and to stock up trees in the hedges on the road side, and to new make, or cut low any hedges or ditches, to the height of three feet above the bank; also to remove all gates, posts, and other annoyances.

7. If any road shall want widening, two justices, upon application of the public surveyor, shall have power to order a special sessions, at which the surveyor shall give in writing an account of the length and breadth of the land wanted to widen it, to whom it belongs, in what parish it lies, whom it is occupied. Upon

justices shall summons the tenant and the owner of the land, dwelling in the same county, and make an agreement for the purchase of the land. If the owner or tenant does not appear, then upon oath taken that they were properly summoned, the justices shall order that the land be taken into the highway, and afterwards put such value upon it as any two creditable men shall judge reasonable; such land not to exceed 8 yards in breadth, a new fence to be made, and the timber cut down left on the owner's premises*. The justices also are empowered entirely to change the course of a highway if it shall be necessary, and they can agree with the owner of the land through which the new way is to be carried†.

8. The publick surveyor shall have power to search for gravel in any man's land in the parish, where the road is to be repaired, not being his house, yard, garden, orchard, or avenue. If any dispute shall arise, the justices to settle it, and order the owner of the land to be indemnified for the damage he shall suffer. The publick surveyor shall also have a way to fetch such gravel, &c. through any field, keeping such way within the breadth of 30 feet, and making good any material damage that may happen.

9. Upon oath made by the publick surveyor that he has expended more than the rate, the said two justices shall order him to be reimbursed by a farther assessment. All overplus to be accounted for.

10. If it appears upon oath of two witnesses that the highways in a certain district cannot be effectually repaired by a sixpenny rate, and if six days notice is given that a further rate will be applied for, the justices are empowered to lay such farther rate; not, however, exceeding another six-pence in the pound.

11. All rates, by virtue of this act, shall be born by the tenants, but no person shall gain a settlement by paying them.

* We are not told what is to be done if the possessor does not live in the country; nor how much time is to be given them between the summons and the attendance; but we are told that notice left at the dwelling house of the tenant shall be deemed notice to the owner. These particulars seem to make a revision necessary.

† We are not told what is to be done if they cannot agree with the owner; or if an owner attends the summons for widening the road, and will not sell.

12. Rates refused to be paid may be levied by distress under a warrant signed and sealed by two justices; if sufficient distress cannot be found, the party to be committed without bail or mainprize till he has paid the rate and the costs incurred by his refusal.

13. As the statute work is still done on those roads that are under the direction of commissioners of turnpikes, and as such statute work will be abolished by this act, and a rate substituted in its stead, it is enacted that a proportion of this rate, equivalent to the statute-work to be done on turnpike roads, be paid to the commissioners as an equivalent: The turnpike surveyor to make oath that he has expended all the money received by him in repairing that part of the road lying within the district for which it was given, before he receives any more.

14. Both the parish and publick surveyor shall give up their accounts at the end of the year upon oath; the justices to examine them and transmit them to be perused by the parishioners in the vestry. In these accounts no money spent at parish or other meetings shall be allowed, but the surveyor's necessary charges only; and if any frauds appear, the justices shall send the party to the house of correction. The surveyors to pay the money in their hands to their successor within six days, and if they refuse or delay to make up their accounts, or pay the ballance, they shall be committed without bail or mainprize till the account is made, or the ballance paid over.

15. Surveyors guilty of neglect, to forfeit any sum not more than 5*l.* nor less than 20*s.* to be levied by distress, and applied in aid of the rate for the repair of the highways.

16. If a surveyor shall die, remove, or become insolvent, another shall be appointed in his room for the remainder of the term.

17. Two justices shall have power to appoint a special sessions whenever they think proper.

18. If any dispute should arise concerning the parish or district in which a highway lies, it shall be determined by the justices at the quarter sessions, till it can be otherwise determined by the course of common law.

19. No person inhabiting a house or cottage not exceeding 40*s.* a year, shall be assessed in virtue of this act.

20. The highways being greatly injured by carriages carrying excessive weights, no broad wheel waggon shall carry

carry more than 4 tons; no broad wheel cart more than two tons; no narrow wheel waggon more than three tons; no narrow wheel cart more than one ton and an half, except the load be one stone, one piece of timber, or some one mass that cannot be divided. Carriages may be drawn with as many horses as the driver thinks fit. Weighing engines to be erected, and twenty shillings penalty for every hundred to be levied for over-weight.

21. Disputes concerning the assessment to be finally determined at the quarter-sessions.

22. No indictment shall be removed into any other court than the county court in which the difference shall rise.

23. This act not to extend to *Scotland*, *London*, *Westminster*, or *Bristol*, where the streets are repaired by particular acts of parliament.

24. All acts requiring statute work to be repealed so far as they relate to that particular.

It is judiciously observed by this author that the acts now in force concerning the highways are so numerous that the sum of the law, resulting from the whole, now unrepealed, is very difficult to be known, and requires much reading and great labour; and therefore that it is highly desirable the whole should be reduced into one regular, clear, and consistent statute, and all others repealed. That it would be a work of great intricacy, difficulty, and labour, so to reduce the multifarious statutes relative to the highways, into one, will be readily granted; yet this, at present, must be done by every one that is concerned in the execution of them, if he would intelligently and faithfully do his duty. It is certainly better that this task should be performed, once for all, by a person skilled in the law, and selected for the purpose, than imposed on gentlemen who, though well qualified to execute the laws of their country when they know them, cannot be supposed to be qualified to extract the law like a quintessence from as many volumes as they can lift, in which it is perplexed and obscured by every thing that can obscure and perplex.

An Account of the Eastern PLANE-TREE, or SYCAMORE.

PLINY, the earliest author that mentions this tree, says it was brought from *Asia* into *Greece*, and then carried by sea from *Albania* to the Isle of *Diomedes*, at that time called *Pelagosa*, to adorn his tomb. From thence it

was transported into *Sicily*, and King *Dionysius* caused several to be transplanted from *Rhegium* in *Calabria*, for a shade and ornament to his royal palace.

The Plane-tree is by *Pliny* and *Theophrastus* ranked among trees of longest duration, and *Pliny* mentions one of them to be then growing in a wood in *Arcadia*, which *Agamemnon* planted with his own hands.

This stately tree was in such repute with the *Greeks*, that they planted walks and groves of them near their schools at *Athens*; and one of them was grown so large that its roots extended 36-cubits beyond the shade of its branches.

Pliny also mentions the celebrated plane of *Lycia*, which grew on the great road near a fountain, and the trunk of which was no less than 81 feet in circumference; its branches were of so vast a size that he compares them to great trees, and its shade so close and extensive it seemed like a little wood. It was then grown hollow with age, and he calls it a kind of house, or vegetable grotto, there being many banks, or seats of moss within it, which rendered it a still more welcome retreat to the weary traveller. This magnificent tree was so much admired by *Licinius Mutianus*, who was governor of the province, that, to make it memorable, he frequently banquetted in it with 18 of his friends. The dry smooth leaves that had fallen, served for a carpet under their feet, and when it rained the consul took great pleasure to hear the rattling noise, and the falling of the water, drop by drop, from leaf to leaf, on the branches above.

A stately Plane-tree is now growing near a fountain at *Cortina* in the Isle of *Candia*, which was much celebrated both by *Greeks* and *Romans*. It is said never totally to lose its leaves; possibly the fact may be true; and it may be the effect of that mild climate. But the *Greeks*, who delight in fables, say this gift was bestowed on it by *Jupiter* for concealing his amour with *Europa*. *Aelian* records that *Xerxes* was so delighted with the shade of a Plane-tree, in the plains of *Lydia*, that he reported himself and his court some days under it, stripping his retinue of their jewels to adorn it, as memorials of his gratitude for its protection, thinking the delay of the march of his vast army a thing of no moment the pleasure of this indulgence

Pliny tells us the next progress of the Plane-tree was from *Sicily* to *Italy*, where it was soon so much admired for its beautiful verdure and refreshing shade by the *Romans*, that they indulged their merry meetings under it, and bestowed libations of wine on its roots to increase its fertility.

The emperor *Caligula* was struck with admiration at the sight of a stupendous Plane tree that he met with at *Veletri*. Some horizontal branches of this tree were so disposed by their natural growth, that they made the floor of a room; others rising like benches round it, formed seats, and others rising still higher, composed a commodious arbour, so well contrived to receive company that the emperor made a banquet in it to entertain himself and 15 guests, there being sufficient space besides for all the waiters that attended the festival: He was so pleased with it that he called it, *his nest*.

All travellers into *Perſia* have expressed their admiration when they visited the royal gardens at *Spahan*, and saw the stately walks and groves of Plane-trees which preserved their refreshing shade and verdure in that hot dry country, canals of running water being contrived to refresh their roots continually. *Oclarius* observed them in the year 1637, and says, the *Perſians* make much use of the wood for doors, windows, &c. The wood of the old trees is brown and full of veins, which being rubbed with oil, looks much better than the finest walnut-tree. The Plane-tree is called in *Perſia* *Tzin-nar*. *Pliny* tells us from *Sicily* the Plane-tree was carried into *Spain*, and from thence to *France*, but notwithstanding it was so near a neighbour, and so remarkable a tree, it remained unobserved and untransplanted by us till very lately, which shews that the spirit of introducing exotic trees is but newly risen among us.

Gerrard, in his *Botanic History*, written in 1598, says the Plane-tree was not then to be found in *Germany*, the *Low Countries*, or in *England*; but that his servant brought him seed from one that he observed growing in *Lepanta*, a port of the *Moræa*.

After him *Parkinson*, in his *Theatrum Botanicum*, anno 1640, tells us, that the Plane-tree is natural to *Asia*, but that it was very rare in the Christian world.

Mr *Evelyn* mentions this tree very slightly in his first edition 1663, not having seen it any where in *England*,

but he intimates it may be raised from seed.

But in his fourth edition in 1678, we are beholden to him for the first notice that the great Lord Chancellor *Bacon* planted some Plane-trees at his seat at *Verulam* in *Hertsfordshire*, which he says were then flourishing trees.

As *Bacon* died in 1626, if we allow these trees to have been planted 16 years before his death, they must have been 30 years old when *Parkinson* published his work, and 68 years old when Mr *Evelyn* printed his fourth edition: It is, however, very extraordinary that the Chancellor in his *Natural History*, should not mention, amongst other trees, so rare a tree as the Plane, and of his own planting and naturalizing in this country.

Mr *Evelyn* in his 4th edit. in 1678, acknowledges it was then so rare in *England*, that he was greatly obliged to Sir *George Crook* of *Oxfordshire* for giving him a young Plane-tree, which he says was very thrifty.

Whatever ideas our forefathers had of its delicacy and tenderness, it is so well seasoned to our climate that it endures all weathers, and is the greatest ornament in our modern plantations.

We have now two other species in our gardens; the next in beauty to the oriental Plane is the *Spanish* or maple leaved Plane.

The other is the Occidental Plane from *Virginia*; it comes out later than the others; yet planted in rich moist soils it grows large and tall, and is very ornamental. The largest that I have seen of these Western Planes is a row by the river's side, at a callico-printer's at *Martin-Abbey* in *Surry*.

At the Duke of *Richmond's* at *Good-Wood* in *Sussex*, is the largest and most prosperous of the Eastern Planes that I have seen any where.

The most remarkable *Spanish* Planes are those large high trees in the church-yard of *St Dunstan in the East*, and a fine tall tree growing before *Salter's-Hall*; these are all of such magnitude that the city rooks annually build their nests in them.

Their delightful green and thriftiness in a smoky air recommends them before all other trees for ornamental planting, in public walks, city gardens, and church-yards; for limes grow shabby, and lose their leaves almost before autumn comes; elms, at that season, look brown and rusty; but the *Spanish* Plane keeps its lively verdure till the last,

A critical Account of the Disorders of the Grain used in Bread; and of the Disorders they produce in those that eat it; by Dr Tytlot; from a Manuscript not printed. Communicated by Mr PETER COLLINSON, F.R.S.

THE chief disorders of wheat and rye are the *mildew* and the *blast*; rye is also sometimes *burned*, a fault to which other grain is not liable: It is called the *mother of rye*.

The *mildew* is a glutinous dust, of a reddish yellow colour, that adheres to the stalk and husk, and prevents the growth, so as that very little, if any flower is produced.

The *blast* is of two kinds; the *carbuncle* and the *smut*: The *carbuncle* is scarcely to be perceived on the outside, except that the grain appears a little rounder, but the contents of it are changed into a black stinking viscid powder: Sometimes, indeed, the carbuncled grain will swell to an enormous size, but this happens rarely. The *smut* appears not only in the seeds but in the flowers and leaves, in form of a black viscid dust, and it destroys whatever it touches. This disorder comes on when the wheat is in blossom, and never after it is grown up. It is not caused by any accident to which growing wheat is exposed, but is the effect of bad grains sown with the good: Smutty wheat is prevented by taking out the bad grains before corn is sown; for the doing which several methods have been recommended. (See *Vok* xxiv. p. 230.)

Horned rye is such as suffers an irregular vegetation in the middle substance between the grain and the leaf, producing an excrescence of a brownish colour, and about an inch and an half long, and two tenths of an inch broad. This rye is not common, but happens sometimes when very hot summers succeed a rainy spring: If it is sown it will not germinate †.

The *mildew* has frequently been taken for the *blast*, and the *blast* for the *mildew*. The names *rubigo*, *arugo*, *ruggine*, *robbiga*, *rouille*, *ful* *Melle*, and *bleu* *Vend*, which occur in books of husbandry written in Latin, Italian, and French, mean *MILDEW*: The names *ustilago*, *uredo*, *fuligo*, *niella*, *volpe*, *nielle*, *brulure*, mean the *BLAST*.

which has two species, the *smut* and *carbuncle*; and the names *secale cornutum*, *secale luxurians*, *mutter-horn*, *ergot*, *clavus secalinus*, *ergot*, mean *HORNED RYE*.

Bread made of smutty wheat always ferments and bakes ill; it is viscid, heavy, and, to those not used to it, disagreeable, and frequently produces chronic diseases.

Bread made of horned rye, which has a nauseous acrid taste, produces much worse mischief, though it was not publicly noticed till the year 1596. The disorders produced by this aliment are spasmodic and gangrenous.

In the year 1596 a spasmodic convulsive epidemic prevailed in *Hesse*, and the neighbouring countries, which the physicians at *Marburg* ascribed to bread made of horned rye; and next year they published an account of the symptoms, cause, and cure of it. It is remarked by these physicians, 1st, that some were seized with an epilepsy, and that these scarce ever recovered. 2^{dly}, that others became lunatic, and that they continued stupid the rest of their lives. 3^{dly}, that those who apparently recovered, had annual returns of their disorder in the months of *January* and *February*; and, 4^{thly}, that the disorder was in a certain degree contagious.

The same epidemic, probably from the same cause, happened in several parts of the continent in the years 1648, 1675, 1702, 1716, 1722, and 1736, and has been very minutely described by several physicians, particularly *Hoffman*, *A. O. Goulkts*, *Vater*, *Burghart*; and *I. A. Slink*.

Bread made of horned rye also produces spontaneous mortifications, (See the extraordinary case of a family at *Wattisham* in *Suffolk*, Vol. xxxii. p. 230, and Vol. xxxiii. p. 293) which have also been accurately described.

The first symptom is a numbness of the legs; the next, pain, with a slight swelling, but no inflammation; then follow in a quick succession, coldness, blackness, and mortification. The nose, the fingers, the hand and arm, the feet, legs, & thighs spallate and fall off, though sometimes there is no fever, and but little pain.

In the year 1693, *I. C. Brun*, a celebrated physician, saw at *Ausburg* a woman who had contracted a spasmodic disorder, with a mortification in the hands, by eating horned rye; and he was told by the surgeon who attended her, that he had lately cut off a limb that was mortified from the same

† One *Longius*, a physician and magistrate of *Lacorn*, about the year 1717 published an account of the diseases produced by eating the excrescences of horned rye in bread, and there is a good extract of his work in the *Edinburgh Review*, anno 1718 p. 309.

cause; and he added, that this degenerated rye made the inhabitants of the *Hartz* liable not only to furprizing convulsions, but to a mortal sphacelus of the extremities.

In the year 1709, one fourth part of all the rye grown in the province of *Salonia* in *France*, was horned, and the surgeon to the hospital of *Orleans* had no less than 500 patients under his care that were disordered by eating it: They were called *ergots*, from *ergot*^a, the *French* name for horned rye; they consisted chiefly of men and boys, the number of women and girls being very small. The first symptom was a kind of drunkenness, then the local disorder began in the toes, and thence extended sometimes to the thigh, and the trunk itself, even after amputation, which is a good argument against that operation before the gangrene is stopped.

In the year 1730, the celebrated *Fonsanelle* describes a case in the History of the Academy of Sciences of *France*, which exactly resembles that of the poor family at *Wattisbam*. A peasant at *Blois*, who had eaten horned rye in bread, was seized with a mortification, which first caused all the toes of one foot to fall off, then the toes of the other, afterwards the remainder of the feet, and, lastly, it eat off the flesh of both his legs and thighs, leaving the bones bare.

Horned rye is not only hurtful to man, but to other animals; it has been known to destroy even the flies that settled upon it; sheep, dogs, deer, geese, ducks, swine, and poultry that were fed with it for experiment, died miserably, some convulsed, others mortified and ulcerated.

To this account many queries are added as proper objects for medical study.

1. What is the cause of rye's becoming horned?

2. How does horned rye produce its deleterious effects?

3. Why does it sometimes produce convulsions, and sometimes mortification? and why is there sometimes a fever and sometimes none?

4. What is the best method for treating the sick? for hitherto no treatment has been successful.

As the last query is incomparably the most important, it is proper to give those who may attempt to resolve

it all the assistance that is possible, and therefore an account is added of the methods of cure that have been already tried.

At *Marpurg* the physicians gave purgatives, and afterwards bitters and sudorifics in great abundance. Others prescribed acids.

Langius began with an emetic, then gave bitter sudorifics, and forbade viscid aliments, fat, and new bread.

Anti spasmodics were used without success.

Epispastics produced some good effect.

In *Salonia* the pains abated on bleeding, and a decoction of vitriol, allum, and common salt, sometimes stopped the mortification at the beginning.

M. *Puy*, a *French* surgeon of some eminence, having a child under his care who was affected with the gangrene in its leg, he made large incisions quite to the bone (*See an account of a late treatise against imputation*, Vol. xxiv, p. 403) and then bored holes in several parts of the shin-bone where intense pain was felt, so as almost to separate the carious part of it, but by degrees, the parts which he had taken away were supplied by a callous, and new flesh being formed, the cure was completed.

Dr *Tyffat*, the author of this account, who translated the treatise against amputation, mentioned above, into *French*, proposes the following method:

Having occasionally premised bleeding, he would, he says, vomit the patient once or twice with ipecacuanha, purge him with bitter salts, and then give large doses of camphire, elixir of vitriol, and the bark, with a decoction of camomile flowers. He would also apply large blisters to the neck and *os sacrum*, and thoroughly scarify the infected parts, which he would cause to be continually fomented with a viscid decoction of the bark.

He observes that a damp and close air, hog's flesh, and a milk diet, encreased the power of the disease: And he adds with respect to the *blast*, a disease of wheat, that it does not only hurt taken inwardly, but that if a person walks bare-footed in fields where blasted corn is growing, his legs will become ulcerated,

The History of *URIEL ACOSTA*, as related by himself.

URIEL ACOSTA, of Jewish extraction but of Christian parentage, his ancestors having been compelled to

* is *French* for a cock's spur, and was called *ergot* from the resemblance of its excrescence to that part.

to profess christianity, was born in the city of *Oporto* in the kingdom of *Portugal*, at the latter end of the 16th century. His father (he says) was a sincere Christian, and being a man of character and substance, gave him a polite and liberal education. He was instructed (as is the custom there) in the principles of the *Roman Catholic* religion, about which however he was soon perplexed with doubts and difficulties, particularly in regard to the article of confession and absoluti-
 on. He followed at this time (being then 22) the study of the law, and when he was about 25, he obtained an ecclesiastical dignity, viz. that of treasurer in a collegiate church.

At length being dissatisfied with the christian faith, and knowing that both *Jews* and Christians acknowledged the inspiration of the Old Testament, whereas the Gospel is believed by Christians only, he carefully applied himself to the study of *Moses* and the prophets, and, in short, became (as he tells us) upon conviction a *Jew*. This determined him to abandon (if possible) a country in which he could no longer remain with safety, nor could he without great danger make his escape; though at last he did effect it, for after resigning his treasurership and quitting a noble house in *Oporto* of his father's own building, he got undiscovered on board a ship, together with his mother and brothers, whom he had brought over to his own way of thinking, and arrived safe at *Amsterdam*. Here he found the *Jewish* religion fully tolerated, and, as their law requires, was immediately circumcised.

In a few days however he perceived that the modern *Jews* had widely departed from the customs and ordinances enjoined by *Moses*, which occasioned him to remonstrate to the rulers, but in vain; for the least non-compliance he was threatened with excommunication. And as, instead of being intimidated he still persisted in what he thought his duty, this sentence was thereupon denounced against him with such severity, that, even his brothers, to whom he had been preceptor, when they met him in the street, were afraid to speak to him.

Upon this, *Acosta* determined to write and publish his defence; and while he was engaged in this work, he was convinced (he says) by diligent enquiry, that the rewards and

punishments of the *Mosaic* law were only temporary, that great law-giver being wholly silent in regard to the immortality of the soul and a future state*. At this his enemies exulted, hoping by this means to irritate the Christians also against him, and with this view, before his book was printed, they engaged a certain physician to publish a treatise on the immortality of the soul. This was in the year of the world 5383, which answers to that of Christ 1623. In this work *Acosta* was greatly vilified and abused as being a disciple of *Epicurus*, though at that time (he says) he was such a stranger to the tenets of that philosopher, that, judging of them by hearsay only, he had often arraigned them, for which, on better information, he was sorry and ashamed. After this, the very children, encouraged by their parents, insulted him publicly in the streets, calling him a Heretic and a Renegade. They even assaulted him in his house by throwing stones, and used all possible means to disturb and molest him. And on his publishing an answer to the above mentioned treatise, in which he denied the soul's immortality, the rulers of the synagogue accused him to the magistrates as an enemy not only to Judaism but also to Christianity. Upon this he was committed to prison, where he was confined 8 or 10 days, and was then discharged upon bail, after paying a fine of 300 florins and forfeiting all the copies of this work.†

Some time after this, *Acosta* began to entertain doubts of the authenticity, even of the *Mosaic* law, and at length (he says) was persuaded that that also was a fiction. And now thinking it needless to continue any longer an exile from society, being excommunicated by the *Jews*, and ignorant even of the language of the other inhabitants, he determined to pay an implicit obedience to the elders, and accordingly, after 15 years separation from them, he returned once more into their communion, retracting all he had said, and subscribing to their decrees.

In a few days, however, *Acosta* was informed against by a nephew who

* The same opinion has of late years been maintained and fully discussed by the present Bishop of Gloucester, in his *Divine legation of Moses*.

† This work was entitled *An enquiry into the Philosophical Traditions compared with the written law*.

lived with him, concerning his food, the manner of preparing it, and other particulars, by which it appeared that he was no Jew. This occasioned him fresh uneasiness. His brothers and kinsmen (thinking the honour of their family at stake) were now his bitterest enemies, and left no means untried to distress and ruin him. His cousin-german, in particular, prevented a marriage which (being then a widower) he was on the point of concluding, and prevailed with his brother to keep all his fortune in his hands, and to break off all correspondence with him. The Rabbis, also, and populace persecuted him still more than ever: Add to this, that having been consulted by two Christians, who came from London, the one an Italian, the other a Spaniard, who seemed willing, on account of their poverty, to profess themselves Jews, and having dissuaded them from it, telling them the yoke they must undergo, these wretches, for the sake of lucre, betrayed and informed against him to his dear friends the Pharisees. For this he was immediately convened before the great council, where he was told that if he was a Jew he must submit to their sentence, and, if not, he should be again excommunicated. The sentence being then read, seemed to him so shameful and severe, that, commanding his temper, he calmly replied, 'That he could not possibly submit to it.' Immediately excommunication was denounced against him; not contented with this, themselves, and even their children, instigated by them, spit upon him in the streets; they did not, indeed, stone him, because they could not. This continued for seven years, during which time he was constantly persecuted on one side by his relations, and on the other by the populace. If he was ill, no one came near him; if he wanted an arbitration none would undertake it, he must go to law—a tedious and an expensive remedy! At length being quite harrassed, and even desperate, *Acoſta* determined to submit to every thing rather than continue such a forlorn and miserable outcast. How his sentence was executed shall be related in his own words:

'I entered the synagogue, which was crowded with men and women as if for a show, and in proper time I walked up to the raised desk in the middle of it, and there read with a voice, a writing prepared by the
in which I confessed that I

'deserved to suffer a thousand deaths for the crimes I had committed, namely, my breach of faith which I had so flagrantly violated, that I had even persuaded others not to embrace Judaism, for whose satisfaction I was willing to obey their ordinance, and to submit to the sentence that had been pronounced against me, promising never more to relapse into the like sin and wickedness. When I had finished, I descended from the desk, and the chief ruler came up to me, and in a whisper bade me step aside to one corner of the synagogue. I obeyed, and the door-keeper ordered me to undress myself. I stripped myself naked to the waist, tied a napkin round my head, pulled off my shoes, and held up my arms, embracing, as it were, one of the pillars, to which the door-keeper then bound my hands. After this, the precentor gave me with a thong nine and thirty lashes, as by the sentence of the law the number must not exceed forty*. While I was scourged a psalm was sung. I then sat down on the ground; and the preacher coming up to me absolved me from my excommunication; and thus the gate of Heaven (so long shut) was again opened to me. After this I put on my cloaths, and went to the threshold of the synagogue, where I lay down, the door-keeper supporting my head. Then all who went out, young and old, stepped over me; that is, lifting up one foot, they trod upon me with the other; and when all was over, and none remained, I rose up, and being cleansed from the dust by him who assisted me, went home. Think, O reader, what a sight it was to behold an elderly man, of no mean condition, a man who was naturally modest, even to a fault, stripped naked in a public assembly, before women and children as well as men, and there scourged by the sentence of such as were rather abject slaves than judges. Consider how grievous it must be to fall at the feet of my inveterate enemies, from whom I had received so many insults, so many injuries, and by them to be trampled on. Think that my own brothers, sprung from the same parents, educated in the same house, had used their utmost endeavours to accomplish this, forgetful of the affection I had always shown them, and of the many favours I had

hours I had, through life, conferred upon them, for which all my recompence was disgrace, ruin, and outrage, so base, so heinous, that I am ashamed to relate them.

The above narrative is extracted from a Latin treatise called *Exemplar Humanae Vitae*, in the latter part of which *Acoſta* arraigns the doctrine of a future ſtate and revelation in general. The concluſion of it is as follows :

‘ At one thing, among others, I am much ſurprized, and truly ſurprizing it is, viz. how the *Phariſees* dwelling among Chriſtians are allowed to enjoy ſo much liberty as even to ſit in judgment ; and indeed I may ſay, that if *Jeſus of Nazareth* whom the Chriſtians worſhip, was now to preach at *Amſterdam*, and the *Phariſees* ſhould again be diſpoſed to ſcourge him for arraigning their traditions and hypocriſy, they might freely do it. This is certainly moſt ignominious, and ought not to be ſuffered in a free city, which profeſſes to protect men in the enjoyment of peace and liberty, yet does not protect them from the injuries of the *Phariſees* ; and when a man has no defender or avenger, it is no wonder that he undertakes to defend himſelf, and to revenge the injuries he has received. Thus you have the true hiſtory of my life, and I have ſet before you the part I have acted on this moſt vain theatre of the world. Now judge rightly of me, O ye ſons of men, and, without prejudice, freely and truly pronounce my ſentence. And if any thing herein contained ſhould excite your compaſſion, acknowledge and bewail the miſeries of mankind, of which you yourſelves alſo are partakers. And that nothing may be wanting, know, that the name by which I was called when a Chriſtian in *Portugal* was *Gabriel Acoſta*, and that by the Jews (whoſe religion I with I had never profeſſed) with a little alteration, I was called *Uriel*.

The above mentioned treatiſe, together with a refutation of the doctri-
nal part, by the celebrated *Philip a Limborch*, is annexed by him to his *Amica collatio cum erudito Judaeo*, printed at *Gouda* in 1687, and the account he gives of it, and of its author’s tragical end, is as follows :

‘ This treatiſe ſeems to have been composed by *Gabriel* or *Uriel Acoſta*, a few days before his death, and af-

‘ burning with revenge, he firſt reſolved to kill his brother, (others ſay his couſin-german) by whom he thought himſelf highly injured, and then himſelf : With this deſign he fired a piſtol at his brother (or couſin) as he paſſed by his houſe ; but miſſing his aim, and ſeeing himſelf detected, immediately ſhutting his door, he with another piſtol prepared for that purpoſe, in a ſhocking manner diſpatched himſelf. This treatiſe was found in his houſe, a copy of it was found among the papers of my great uncle *Simon Epiſcopius*, and ſo came into my hands.’

By conſidering the time when the phyſician’s book *On the immortality of the Soul*, was publiſhed, viz. 1623, and the two periods in which *Acoſta* lived in a ſtate of excommunication, we may thence conclude (though not exactly) that his death muſt have happened about the year 1645.

An Account of ſome ſelect Papers for improving Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. (Continued from p. 87.)

I. It is propoſed to ſtab hoveſ cattle (See Vol. xxxiv p. 569) with an inſtrument called a trocar, uſed to tap dropſical perſons, which, at the ſame time it penetrates the belly, introduces a pipe into the wound.

Lambs are ſometimes hoveſ by eating green clover, and are relieved by the ſame operation.

II. Graſs lands ought never to lie till they become moſſy and hide-bound. It is proper to pare and burn the old ſwarth, and ſow it with oats on one thin ploughing ; ſow it the ſecond year with oats on a deeper ploughing, the third year with beans, and the fourth year with wheat.

As ſoon as the wheat is got in, plough it as deep as you can : Plough it again in *February*, and harrow it to as fine a tilth as poſſible. In *March* ſet on one half of its own muck which it has yielded from the ſtrow of its four preceding crops. Spread it and plough it in with a thin ploughing, and ſow it with barley before old *Lady Day*.

When the barley begins to ſpread, ſow hay ſeeds undreſt, or on clay or black earth *Timothy graſs*, called alſo cat-tail-graſs. This graſs will form ſwarth in a few months.

When the land down in graſs, li years, but if it c give it a good dr

any other hay. As this lucern produces so great a quantity of fodder, it consequently will produce as great a quantity of manure.

The place where you intend to fodder your cattle must be made upon a descent, of a considerable depth, in order that the staling of them may not waste in its course; at the end of which you are to have a cistern made of clay, to receive all the droppings of your cattle. If you can shelter this yard from the rains, one gallon of the water from the cattle will be as serviceable as five gallons of the other, where your yard is not sheltered. The water which comes from your cattle, especially the horses, is of very small service to the land; but when fermented together in the cistern, it will gain much spirit and strength. The Dutch and Flandricans carry this water in waggons with a sail cloth; and when their corn is sown, they sprinkle their land with it, especially their rape, which they never transplant without sprinkling of it with this water, if they have it, which serves for one year's manuring.

If farmers balance the profit that will proceed from it, with the expence, they will certainly find it to their advantage. The first profit will be their saving half the usual quantity of corn, and having better crops: Secondly they will have pasture for four times the number of sheep, and their ground will be kept clean; then, by feeding four times the number of sheep, they will consequently have four times the quantity of wool. By this means meat will be cheaper, and you will be able to sell your cloth at a lower price in the foreign markets; you will then have no need either of carrots or turneps; and your fallow fields will be turned into profitable pastures; and, as your grass is always young, your food for your cattle will certainly be sweeter; consequently your meat will be the richer; and butter and cheese abundantly the better.

Some Account of the Imprisonment of JOHN BUNYAN, Minister of the Gospel at Bedford, in November 1660.

JOHN BUNYAN is the author of a book well known, called the *Pilgrim's Progress*, an illustration by allegory of that set of religious principles, which, a very few particulars excepted, is contained in the XXXIX chapters of the church of England

John was a tinker, and had been extremely profligate in his youth, but accidentally falling in company with some poor but religious people, he became a zealous Non-conformist, and at length a celebrated preacher. His book has been frequently the Witting Jest, who neither knew nor cared whether the principles upon which it was written were false or true; and it is always derided by those who suppose the principles to be false, as establishing Fanaticism upon the ruins of rational religion. The late celebrated Mr James Foster used to say, that not one of the characters in the *Pilgrim's Progress* talked common sense but Ignorance, whom the author has conducted the back way to Hell. As a work of imagination, however, illustrating a particular set of religious principles, the *Pilgrim's Progress* is certainly a work of original and uncommon genius; and though the allegory is frequently broken, by a mixture of literal and metaphorical sense, yet curiosity is forcibly raised, and constantly gratified; the mind is ardently and tenderly interested for the hero, his dangers produce surprise and terror, and his escapes admiration and joy. Every reader is, indeed, the very pilgrim whose progress is exhibited, and therefore necessarily refers his dangers and deliverances to himself; is alarmed by the same fears, and animated by the same hopes; he feels himself urged to flee from the wrath to come, and is directed in the course he is to run; the arts of various characters who would seduce him from it are detected, and he is shewn to be superior to any force that may assail him in it. It is, perhaps, one of the most powerful addresses to the passions of youth in favour of Religion in the world; and best adapted to awake in the most gay and thoughtless part of life, an attention to futurity, and an awful sense that Eternal Life and Death are set before us. In a word, it contains a most excellent epitome and illustration of Calvinistic divinity, under an allegory

* The author represents his pilgrim as falling into a slough called the slough of Despond, just at his setting out; which is a good emblem of the terrors that frequently follow what our divines have called the first convictions of sin; but when, continuing his figure, he is accounting for the badness of the ground in this place, he says that the fears, doubts, and discouraging apprehensions which rise in the sinner's soul, when first awakened, the most honest hearts these

highly entertaining and affecting. It inculcates Religion at the same time that it impresses a lively sense of its importance; it at once shews the ground and the goal, and strongly stimulates to run the race.

Bunyan begins his allegory by saying, That as he walked through the wilderness of this world he lighted on a certain place where was a den, and laid him down in that place to sleep; by this den he means the prison to which he was committed for holding an unlawful assembly, called a conventicle, of which he gives the following account:

He was desired by some friends to come and preach at *Samsell*, by *Harlington*, in *Bedfordshire*, on the 14th of *November 1660*; but *Mr Francis Wingate*, a neighbouring magistrate, hearing of it, issued his warrant to take him up, and ordered a strong watch about the house where the assembly was to be held. When *John* came to the house, he was told what had been done by the justice, and it was proposed that he should depart quietly without preaching, but he would not consent, considering it as meritorious to stay, and be sent to goal. He therefore began the meeting, and the constable, before he had advanced far in the first prayer, came in with his warrant and took him into custody. He was suffered, however, to make a short speech to his congregation, in which he exhorted them not to be discouraged, but to continue their meetings in spite of persecution; and then he was led away.

The next day he was carried before the magistrate, who told him he would dismiss him if he would promise not to repeat his fault, by holding such assemblies as he knew the law would not allow; but *John*, supposing himself called to preach the Gospel, by a gift from God, would make no such promise, and was therefore sent to prison.

While his mittimus was writing, there came in one *Dr Lindale*, whom *John* calls an old enemy to the truth, and reproached him for meddling with that for which he could shew no warrant, and desired him to prove it lawful for him to preach. *John* answered out of *Peter*, *As every man hath received the gift, even so let him minister the same.*

Aye, said *Lindale*, but to whom is that spoken? "Why (said *John*) to every man that hath received a gift of God." To which *Lindale* replied.

"That he had, indeed, read of one *Alexander*, a copper-smith, who greatly opposed and disturbed the Apostles." This being a severe stroke upon *John*, who was a tinker, he said, "That he had also read of certain Priests and Pharisees that had their hands in the blood of our Lord *Jesus*." Aye, said *Lindale*, and you are one of those Pharisees, for you, with a pretence, make long prayers to devour widows houses: "Nay, said *John*, if you had got no more by preaching and praying than I have done, you would not be so rich as you are."

By this time the mittimus was made out, but the justice seems to have been very unwilling that *John* should go to prison. A gentleman of *Bedford* used many arguments to persuade him to promise that he would no more bring together illegal assemblies, in order to his being discharged, but without success: Then they contrived to leave him; and the Justice's servants came to him, and told him, he stood too much upon a nicety, and that their master was willing to let him go if he would but say he would not call the people together. Upon this *John* made a very good distinction; he said, there were more ways than one in which a man might be said to call the people together; as for instance, if a man should get upon the market-place, and there read a book, though he do not say to the people, *Sirs, come hither, and hear*; yet if they come, because he reads, he, by his very reading, may be said to call them together; because they would not have been there to hear, if he had not been there to read; and, says *John*, seeing this may be termed, a calling the people together, I dare not say I will not call them together, for by the same argument my preaching may be said to call the people together.

The Justice, therefore, was obliged, by his office, to commit him.

John says, that God comforted him very much in prison, and after about 7 weeks, he was brought before the Justices at the quarter sessions, and indicted, "For devilishly and perniciously abstaining from coming to church to hear divine service, and for being a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles, to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of the kingdom, and against the laws of the king."

When *John* was called upon to an-

swer this charge, he said "That as to the first part, he was a common frequenter of the church of God, and a member of those people over whom *Christ* was the head."

But Justice *Keeling*, who was judge of the court, perceiving his evasion, asked him, if he came to the parish church? "No," said *John*; "Why not?" said *Keeling*? "Because," said *John*, "I do not find it commanded in the word of God." "Why," said *Keeling*, "we are commanded to pray." "Yes," said *John*, "but not by the Common-prayer-book; for the Apostle says, *I will pray with the spirit with understanding*;" to this *Keeling* well replied, "That we might pray with the spirit with understanding, and with the Common-prayer-book also." This reply, well sustained, would effectually have silenced *John*; but not being held to the question, he seemed to carry it against them, by deviating into general propositions, which they could not deny.

He said, "That the prayers in the Common-prayer-book were made by other men, and not by the motions of the Holy Ghost within our hearts;" to this *Keeling* might have replied, "That, with respect to *John's* audience, the prayer that he uttered was a prayer made by another man, and not by the motion of the Holy Ghost within their hearts; and that it was as reasonable to suppose that the prayers in the Liturgy were made by the motions of the Holy Ghost, within the heart of the composer, as that the extempore prayer of Non-conformist teachers was made by the motions of the Holy Ghost in the heart of the speaker. But *Keeling*, making no reply, another of the Justices asked *John*, "Whether he thought praying was saying a few words over before or among a number of people?" This silly question gave *John* an opportunity to triumph: "No," said he, "prayer is not saying certain words before a company of people; for men may have elegant or excellent words, and not pray at all: But when a man prays, he does, thro' a sense of those things which he wants, (which sense is begotten by the Spirit) pour out his heart before God, thro' *Christ*, though his words be not so many and so excellent as others."

Against this the Justices had nothing to say, and therefore acknowledged it to be true.

Keeling, however, returned to the charge, though one opportunity of victory was lost; and he told *John*, "That

it was lawful to pray by a form, because *Christ* taught a form to his disciples, and by the same act also approved a form that had been taught by the Baptist to his disciples; for when he prescribed to them what we call the Lord's-Prayer, he did it in consequence of this request, *Lord, teach us to pray as John also taught his disciples*."

To this *John* replied, "that tho' it be an easy thing to say, our Father with the mouth, yet there were few that in the spirit could call God their Father, as having experience that they were begotten by the spirit of God."

This *Keeling* acknowledged to be true, but did not detect *John* in eluding the question: He should have observed, that if it be allowed that the words of any form may be so used as to express the spirit of prayer, which *John* allowed in the words *our father*; then a form, as such, does not necessarily preclude prayer with the spirit; and though it be true that the Common-prayer may, like the Lord's-Prayer, be pronounced without praying, *John* could not have shewn, that, allowing it possible to pray by the words of the Lord's-Prayer, it is impossible to pray by the words of another form.

John's argument certainly proved too much, for it proved that every man should pray in such terms as were suggested by his own mind, and that no man could pray by appropriating the words of another; whence it would follow, that when an unpremeditated prayer was uttered in publick, none could pray but the speaker, and that therefore there could be no such thing as publick prayer by one voice.

The Justices, however, only asked *John* what objections he had to the Common-Prayer, and what authority he had to preach; and he answered, "That his authority to preach was a gift; and that his objection to the Common-Prayer was, that it was not commanded in Scripture."

After much altercation, *John* confessing his indictment, received the following sentence:

"That he should be imprisoned for three months; and that if he did not then submit to go to church, and hear divine service, and leave his preaching, he should be banished the realm; and that if he should afterwards be found in it he should suffer death."

When

When the three months of his imprisonment were nearly expired, the clerk of the peace, whose name was Cobb, was sent by the justices to admonish him to submit to the laws of A his country.

John said, He was ready to submit to the king as supreme, and to all those that were put in authority under him.

Well then, said Cobb, the king commands you, that you should not have any private meetings; because it is against his law, and, therefore, B you should not have any.

To this John replied, "That Paul owned the powers that were in his day to be of God, and yet he was often in prison under them; and, said John, there are two ways of submitting to the law, one is to do that which the law enjoins, if it be not contrary to C what in conscience I think to be right; and the other, patiently to suffer the punishment which it inflicts upon my refusing to do what I think in my conscience to be wrong."

To this Mr Cobb had nothing to say, and John continued in prison.

But just at the time when he was either to have conformed, or suffered banishment, the king was crowned, upon which occasion there was a releasement of prisoners; but John being a convict, could not avail himself of this advantage without suing out a pardon, a thing of course, and he had E a year to do it in.

Having, therefore, continued in prison from April till August 1661, when the summer assizes were held, he presented a petition by his wife to judge Hales, who was on that circuit, that he might be heard. Upon this F occasion he bears his testimony to the great and good character of that most amiable and upright man, who treated the poor woman with great tenderness, and instructed her how to proceed to the great mortification of his two associates, Twisdon and Chester, who appear to have been of a G very different disposition.

As the following dialogue is characteristic, and contains some circumstances of John's family, it is extracted from the book:

Judge Hales, Judge Twisdon, and Bunyan's wife.

Twisdon.] Will your husband leave preaching? If he will, send for him.

Woman.] My Lord, he dares not

Twisdon.] See here, what should we talk any more about such a fellow? Must he do what he lists? He is a breaker of the peace.

Woman.] My Lord, he desires to live peaceably, and to follow his calling, that his family may be maintained. My Lord, I have four small children that cannot help themselves, of which one is blind, and have nothing to live upon but the charity of good people.

Hales.] Hast thou four children?— Thou art but a young woman to have four children.

Woman.] My Lord I am but mother-in-law to them, having not been married to him yet full two years. Indeed I was with child when my husband was first apprehended; but being young, and unaccustomed to such things, and dismayed at the news, I fell into labour, and so continued for eight days, and then was delivered, but my child died.

Hales.] Alas! Poor woman!

Twisdon.] You make poverty your cloak—(to Hales,) my Lord, do not mind her, but send her away.

Hales.] I am sorry, woman, that I can do thee no good; thou must do one of these three things; apply to the king, or sue out a pardon, or get a writ of error; but a writ of error will be cheapest.

With this answer she went away, and it does not appear that any steps were taken for John's legal dismissal till the winter assizes in 1662. His keeper, however, suffered him to go at large, so that John continued his preaching, and even went to London, which being discovered, the jailor narrowly escaped losing his place, and being indicted. The prisoner was then more strictly confined, and was also hindered from applying for his release at the circuit. How much longer he continued in prison does not appear, but there are added to the account from which these particulars are taken, which was printed from a MS in Bunyan's own hand, some prison meditations, by John Bunyan, dated 1665.

The Description of a new Pump-bucket, or Piston, invented by M. DE PARCIEUX. (See it.)

A is the plan, a of a piece of cast br

tional part DD. The cast piece is at top 8 or 10 lines less in diameter than the body of the pump, and lessens gradually downwards. E represents the plan, and FF the section of another cast piece of the same diameter as the former, and perforated in the same manner, having a tube GG, which diminishes a little upwards, as FF does downwards, being rounded off at HH.

KK represents a round plate of the same metal as the two former pieces, whose lower side must be wrought very true and even, with a tube LL, into which enters the tube GG, of the former piece, without difficulty, nor with too much freedom. In this piece three or four holes II, must be left in casting: This is the valve of the piston, under which a leather is solidly fixed by means of an iron ring fastened by three or four pins, which pass through the holes II; and that the iron ring which secures the leather of the valve, may not hinder it from closing on the piece FF, the three arms *z z z*, which join the bottom of the socket GG to the outer ring, are chanfered on the upper side 5 or 6 lines, or else they may be made not so high by 5 or 6 lines, as the top of the ring, and the rim of the bottom of the socket against which the valve is to press. If the piston were of brass, and accurately wrought, there would be no need of leather under the valve.

The tube of the valve should be shorter than that of the piece FF by the thickness of the leather under the valve, and by the quantity of the rise of the valve, which ought not to exceed 8 or 9 lines; so that the tube of the valve may be about an inch shorter than the other.

The lead round the piece BB should be truly wrought, so as just to enter the body of the pump, which ought to be set exactly upright, & thus the lead will be preserved a long time from wearing in the least, if withal the bucket rod be made to rise and descend (as it easily may) in a perpendicular direction: If the leaden ring be 15 or 18 lines deep, it will last many years.

To shape the leaden ring DD to the cast piece BB, or CC, which makes the bottom of the piston, there should be a ferril XX of thin brass, or oiled te-board, three or four inches deep, and a little conical, its diameter at the middle being the same as that of the body of the pump.

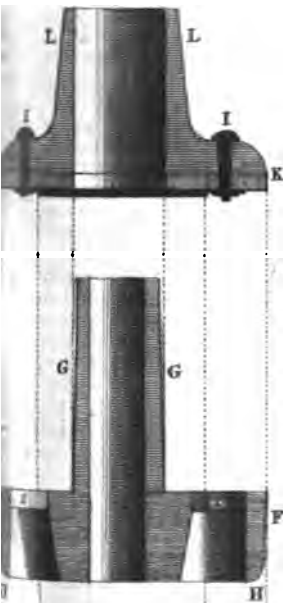
A piece of wood, Y, must be turned conical, like the brass ferril, having at its narrowest end, from R to R, the same diameter as the body of the pump. A groove must be sunk in all round at MM, 5 or 6 lines, and of the depth of 4 or 5 lines; a round pin or cylinder, Q, must be left in the middle, of the size of the hole in the middle of the cast pieces.

This piece of wood must be introduced into the brass ferril, by forcing it a little; when every thing being as has been directed, it is manifest that the wooden piece must reach nearly to the middle of the length of the ferril. That part of the wood which is to receive the melted lead, should be oiled a little to keep it from burning; and having heated the cast piece, place it on the piece of wood in the ferril, making the wooden pin to enter the hole in the middle of the cast piece: The other holes of this piece may be filled with sand, or ashes, to prevent them from being plugged up with the lead. Things being thus prepared, pour the melted lead all round: It will be proper to use a large ladle, to avoid the trouble of a second melting, and two persons should pour the metal on opposite sides at once, otherwise the leaden ring will be apt to be separated in two.

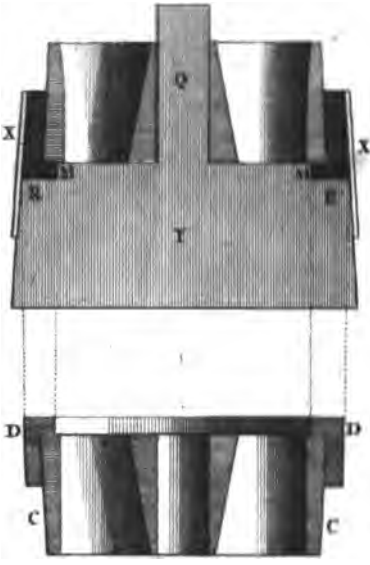
The leather of this piston has no joint, being a strong round piece, whose circular rimm may be 8 or 10 lines, or, if you please, an inch deep: T represents the section, and S the profile of it. To form these leathers, you must have a brass or iron ferril, N, a little conical, and widening out upward, very round and smooth on the inside, and of the same diameter in its narrowest part as the body of the pump: You must likewise have a piece of wood O, with a hole bored in its middle, of the same diameter as that in the middle of the cast pieces. The diameter of this wooden piece should be 5 1/4 or 6 lines less than that of the ferril, or body of the pump, and it should be a small matter conical, like the ferril. The figure O represents the section; its edge should be a little rounded, to prevent it from cutting the leather.

You are then to take a piece of good leather, which needs not be very thick, but rather even, and of an equal thickness. It should not be dressed with lime, for such will be apt to crack. You must cut it round, 12 or 14 lines greater in diameter than the

Section.



Section 2



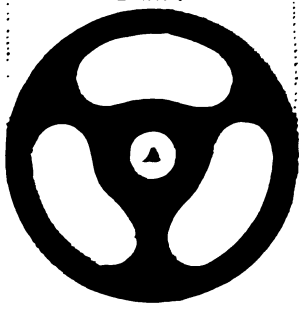
Section 1.



Plan.

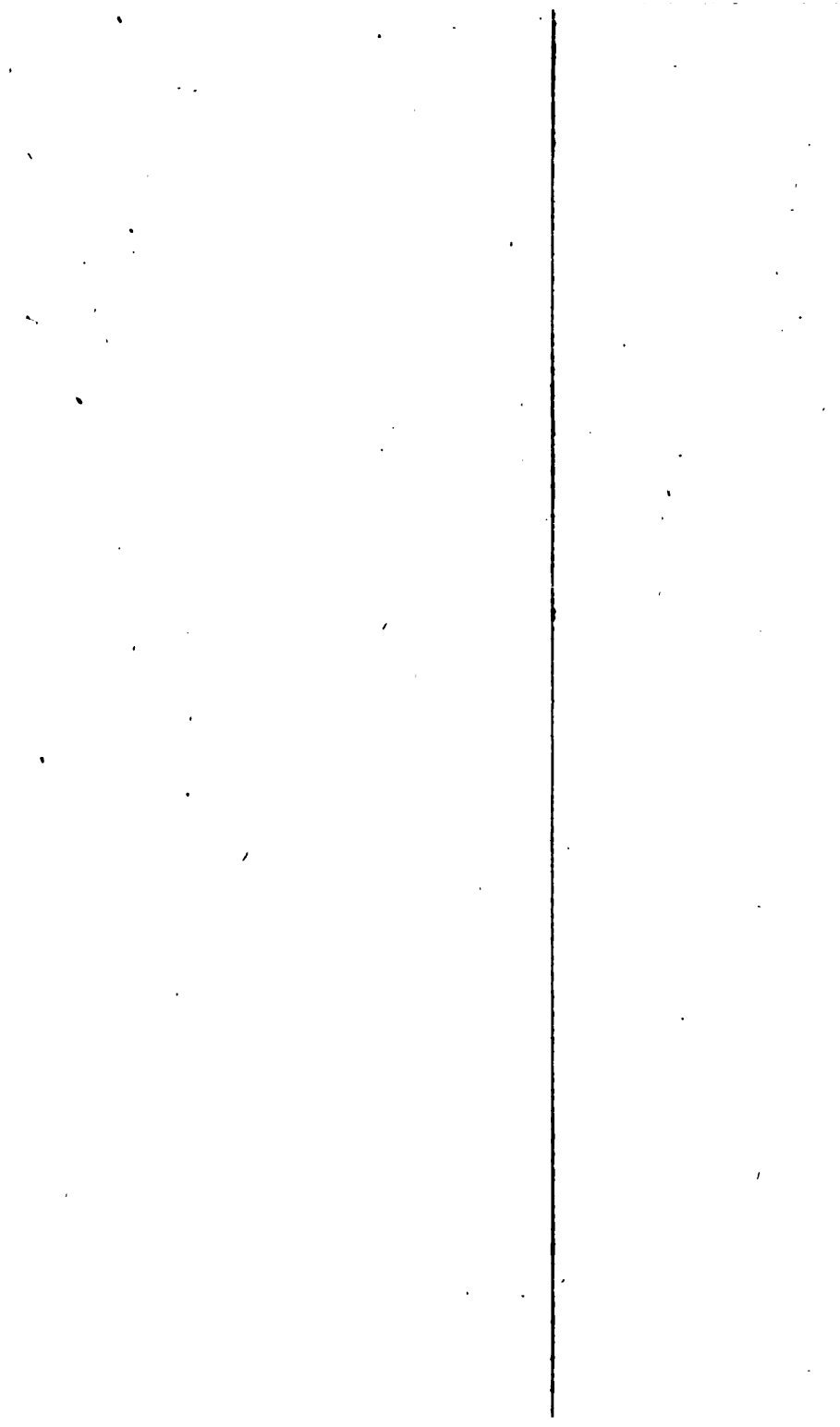


Plan.



Pla





body of the pump. It must have a hole in the middle of the same size, or something less than that in the middle of the cast pieces, because it will widen of itself: It must be soaked in water till it is sufficiently supple, and then it is to be stamped with the ferril and the wooden piece, observing to put the flesh side outward, because it will press closer against the body of the pump.

The piece of wood O, with the leather, must be forced into the ferril by means of a press with a strong lever, or rather by a screw-press made for the purpose, in which condition they are to continue a day or more; after which the wood, with the leather, are to be drawn out of the ferril, and the leather be left on the wood to dry, the better to preserve its form without warping. When it is dry, it must be smoothed round the border, and holes cut in it for the passage of the water, so as to answer to the holes in the cast pieces, as represented by the figure S; and they are to be placed together on the rod of the piston, which has a projecting shoulder P, and a screw W, placed above or below, as the machine is intended to act as a lifting or as a forcing pump. The screw ought to be of brass, because iron against iron is extremely apt to rust, so that at two or three years end it will be next to impossible to turn the screw.

In putting these pieces together, two thin rings of neat's leather should be placed between the ends of the tube GG, of the piece FG, and the flat of the projecting shoulder P, and of the screw W, which will prevent any water escaping between the rod and the tube, when it acts as a lifting or as a forcing pump.

Mr URBAN, *Leigh, April 6, 1765*

AS your anonymous correspondent in your last month's Magazine, affirms a thing so opposite to my former account sent you for March 1762, why muscles poison some people, and some persons only; I could not forbear taking up my pen as soon as I had read it, to protest against any such simple assertion; and shew the mistake of deriving any poisonous quality of muscles from copperas.

He directs you to "Put a shilling into the vessel with the muscles, to let it continue therein while over the fire, and when they are removed, take out the shilling, and if it continues of (Gent. Mag. APRIL 1765.)

a bright colour, there is no poison, but if it is tinged of a black or dark hue, it is a demonstration that copperas is the cause thereof, and of the muscle's being bred on a copperas bed, and therefore such muscles are poisoned, and unfit for use."—Now this is all a mistake; for muscles have proved poisonous to some people, where no copperas bed was ever found near the coast where they grew.

Besides, was copperas the cause, why don't they indifferently poison any one that eats them? but only here and there one or two, in a whole company?

If a shilling is ever tinged with such colours, may it not be owing to the metal of the vessel they are boiled in, rather than to any copperas?

And, pray, if so little copperas is able to poison a human body so, why does it not effect the live muscle, which is much weaker?

But what puts this affair beyond all doubt, is, that even copperas is a common medicine of the shops, often used by patients, without being attended with any such poisonous quality; and why should it when infused with the muscle in water?

What is our salt of steel but green copperas? and as good as the other chemical preparations thereof. What is *Eaton's*, and also *Hakuntius's* styptic tincture, but a portion of green copperas, dissolved in the best brandy, good to stop hæmorrhages either inward or outward? and a good chalybeate too to exalt the heat of the blood, where such are proper.

Wherefore let the anonymous author of this mistake think again, and bring proof from trial and experiment, and let his hand to it, and then he may hear more from me about muscles.

If the muscle can poison, surely the liquor they are stewed in can do so too; which, if it can be proved, then I will freely submit, with an acknowledgment of my mistake. Till then, I shall think and write on this subject as before, that the poisonous quality of muscles is only accidental, and that it is produced only by some of the muscle being intangled in the *rag* of the stomach, and by adhering to the villous coat thereof, all the usual symptoms are excited.

For this is most certain, that whatever parcel of matter stops by the way, and does not proceed forwards with a progressive motion in any part of the alimentary tube, by yielding to the

peristaltic motion of the same, has more or less the effect of poison.

Thus I have known a moderate dose of *pillule rudis*, from the rosin not being triturated fine enough, detained in the plicatures of the intestines, and produce similar symptoms with those from muscles.

As to his N. B. "The rows of these muscles are most poisonous;" when he thinks fit to explain his meaning, I may take more notice of it.

I am, Sir, &c. JOHN COOK.

A Story from the French of VOLTAIRE.

RUSTAN was the only son of a Mirza, in the province of *Candabar*; a Mirza is a man of the same rank in that country, as a Marquis in *France*, or a Baron in *Germany*. The father of *Rustan* had a very good estate, and was about to marry his son to a young lady of his own rank. The parents on both sides passionately desired the match, and *Rustan* had nothing to do to crown the wishes of his father and mother, but to make the young lady happy, and to be happy with her.

It happened, however, as ill fortune would have it, that *Rustan* had seen the Princess of *Cashmire* at the fair of *Kaboul*, the most considerable periodical mart in the world, and much more frequented than those of *Bassora* and *Afracem*; and the reason why the old Prince of *Cashmire* brought his daughter to the fair was this: He had lost two very extraordinary rarities out of his treasury; one was a large diamond, as big as his thumb, upon which the portrait of his daughter was engraven by an art which was known to the *Indians* at that time, but is since lost; the other was a javelin which went of itself where the owner wished it.

These two curiosities were stolen by a *Faguir* from the Prince, who immediately carried them to the Princess his daughter, and conjured her to keep them in safe custody, as her destiny depended upon them. She then disappeared, and was seen no more.

The Prince, who was half-distracted at his loss, resolved to go to the fair of *Kiboul*, hoping that among the merchants that came thither from all parts of the world, he might find the person to whom his diamond and javelin had been sold. It was his custom to take his daughter with him wherever he went, and so she also came to the fair of *Kiboul*. She had sewed up the diamond very safely in her girdle, but not being able so effectually to conceal the javelin, she had secured that in a china cabinet, and left it behind her at *Cashmire*.

It happened that *Rustan* and this lady met each other at the fair, and became enamoured with all the ardour

of their age, and all the tenderness of their country. The Princess, as a pledge of her love, gave *Rustan* her diamond, and when she went away, *Rustan* promised to come and see her privately at *Cashmire*.

Rustan had two favourites who served him as secretaries, gentlemen-ushers, major-domos, and valet-de-chambres. One of them was called *Topax*; he was handsome, and well made; fair as a *Circassian*, gentle and officious as an *Armenian*, and sagacious as a *Guebre*. The other was called *Ebony*; he was a *Negro*, but very handsome, more ardent and active than *Topax*, and of a disposition that saw no difficulties in any thing that he had a mind to do. To these two persons *Rustan* communicated the project of his journey to *Cashmire*: *Topax* endeavoured to dissuade him from it, but with the cautious zeal of a servant fearful to offend: He represented all the dangers and inconveniences that would attend it; the confusion into which two families would be thrown, and the distress which it would bring upon his parents: *Rustan's* resolution was staggered, but *Ebony* again confirmed it, and removed all his scruples.

Rustan, however, was in want of money to defray the expences of so long a journey. *Topax* advised him not to borrow, but *Ebony* provided the sum that was wanted. He took his master's diamond, procured a false one to be made exactly like it, which he substituted in its place, and pledged the true one with an *Armenian* for some thousand of roubles.

When *Rustan* had got the money, he was very soon ready to set out; he loaded an elephant with his baggage, and got on horseback himself: *Topax* then came to him, and said that though he had taken the liberty to remonstrate, yet, after remonstrating, he thought it his duty to obey: 'I am your servant, says he, I love you, and will follow you to the end of the world; let us, however, before we set out, consult the oracle which is but just by.' *Rustan* consented; the oracle answered, *If thou goest Eastward thou shalt be Wretched*. This answer he could not at all understand. *Topax* said that it meant nothing good; but *Ebony*, always falling in with his master's inclination, declared himself to be of a contrary opinion; however, as there was another oracle at *Kaboul*, it was determined to consult that. The oracle of *Kaboul* answered in these words: *If thou possessest, thou shalt not possess; if thou conquerest, thou shalt not conquer; if thou art Rustan, thou shalt not be Rustan*. This oracle seemed still more unintelligible than the other. 'Take care what you do, says *Topax*; 'fear nothing,' says *Ebony*; and *Ebony*, as may easily be believed, always thought right in his master's opinion.

on, whose skirts he battered, and whose hopes he encouraged.

As soon as they left *Kabul*, they entered a large forest, where they alighted to take some refreshment, and left the horses to graze beside them ; they were preparing to take their provision from the elephant, with such necessities as they should want, when all on a sudden they perceived that *Topax* and *Ebony* were missing. The servants were sent every way to seek them, and the forest echoed with the names of *Ebony* and *Topax* : They returned, however, without success, and told *Rustan* that they had seen nothing but a vulture fighting with an eagle, from whom, at last, he pulled all his feathers. The account of this battle excited *Rustan's* curiosity, and he ran immediately to the spot : There, however, he saw neither eagle nor vulture, but found his elephant, who still had his load on his back, engaged with a large rhinoceros : The rhinoceros struck with his horn, and the elephant with his trunk ; however, at the sight of *Rustan*, the rhinoceros ran away, and he brought back the elephant to the place whence he had strayed, but, to his great mortification, found the horses were gone. ' Strange things happen, says *Rustan*, to people that travel through forests.' The servants were thrown into the greatest consternation, and *Rustan* himself was reduced to the utmost distress, having lost his horses, his dear Negroes, and the sagacious *Topax*, for whom he had a most sincere regard, though he never took his advice.

He comforted himself with the hope of being very soon at the feet of the fair Princess of *Cashmir*, but he had not gone far before he met a peasant, who was driving before him a very large ass of the zebra kind, which he most cruelly beat with a stick big enough to break its bones. No animal is more beautiful, more rare, or more swift than asses of this kind ; the creature that was thus ill treated answered every blow with a kick that would have beaten down an oak : *Rustan* very justly took his part, and the rustic being threatened, ran away, saying to the beast, in a severe tone, *You shall pay for this*. The ass, which was a most beautiful creature, thanked his deliverer in his own language, coming up to him, caressing him, and suffering himself to be caressed. *Rustan* now sat down and eat his meal, and, after dinner, his horses being lost, mounted the zebra, and took the road to *Cashmir*, with his domestics, who followed him, some on foot, and others upon the elephant.

But he had scarce got upon the back of his new steed, than the beast turned to the road that led back to *Kabul*, instead of going on towards *Cashmir*. *Rustan* turned the bridle this way, and that way, jerked it, passed the beast with his knees, gave him

first the spur, and then the reins, whipped him on the right side, and then on the left, but all signified nothing, the obstinate creature would still turn towards *Kabul*.

Rustan fretted, and fumed, and sweat and despaired ; but it happened that just then a man came up with a drove of camels, which he was going to sell : Sir, says he, you seem to have got a rusty vicious creature under you, which is bent upon going where you would not have him ; if you will part with him to me, I will give you any four of my camels that you shall choose, in his stead.

Rustan was very thankful to Providence that had sent him so good a bargain, and joyfully exchanging his zebra for the camels, ' *Topax* (says he) was much mistaken when he prognosticated that my journey would be unfortunate.' He then mounted the camel he liked best himself, the others accommodated his attendants, and he once more thought himself in the road to felicity.

He had not, however, marched more than four *parasangs*, when he was stopped by a rapid torrent, very wide and very deep, which rushed down from the mountains with a violence that whitened it into foam. The bank on each side was a frightful precipice, which could not be seen without horror ; it appeared impossible to pass it, nor was there any way either to the right or left. ' I begin to fear (said *Rustan*) that *Topax* did not blame my journey without reason, and that I was in the wrong to undertake it ; yet if he was here he would give me some good advice. But I miss *Ebony* still more ; he would comfort me, he was fruitful in expedients, but I am now quite deserted and forlorn.' His distress was still increased by the consternation of his retinue : Night came on, and they spent the greatest part of it in hopeless complaints and lamentations ; at last the young traveller, quite exhausted by fatigue and vexation, fell asleep, and awakening soon after day-break, he saw a fine bridge of marble, reaching from one side of the torrent to the other.

He could express himself only by short exclamations of astonishment and joy :—Is it possible ! is this a dream ! what a prodigy ! 'tis enchantment ! shall we venture to pass it ? The whole company threw themselves upon their knees ; they got up ; they went to the bridge ; they kissed the earth ; they looked up to Heaven ; they set one foot on the bridge, trembling for the event ; they returned ; they at length took courage to pass it, and *Rustan* cried out in an ecstasy, *Sure Providence interposes in my behalf* ; *Topax* did not know what he said ; the oracles were certainly in my favour ; *Ebony* was in the right ; but why is he not here ?

They had scarce passed the bridge, but they saw it fall into the torrent with a

found of tremendous ruin, and a violence that shook the earth. "So much the better, so much the better (cried *Rustan*) thanks to Providence! Heaven be praised! it is not intended that I should go back to my own country, where I should be only a private gentleman; it is intended that I should espouse the lady that I love. I shall be prince of *Cashmir*, and thus possessing my mistress, I shall not possess my little marquisate in *Candabar*; I shall be *Rustan*, and I shall not be *Rustan*; because I shall be a great prince: A great part of the oracle is thus already explained in my favour, and the rest will be so in a little time: I am too happy; but why is not honest *Ebany* here? I mi's him ten thousand times more than I do *Topaz*."

He then proceeded in his journey with a cheerfulness and alacrity that almost persuaded him he could fly; but at the close of the day he came to a chain of mountains as steep, as a wall, and as high as the tower of *Babel* would have been if it had been finished; his journey was now again stopped, and he was again terrified and dejected.

"They cried out with one voice, "Providence certainly intends that we should perish here; the bridge was laid over the torrent only to bring us hither, it was broken down to prevent our going back, and these mountains make it impossible to go forward: O wretched *Rustan*! O unhappy *Mirza*! We shall never set our feet in the kingdom of *Cashmir*; we shall never more enter the confines of *Candabar*!"

The most poignant anguish, the most gloomy despair, succeeded the immoderate joy which *Rustan* had so lately felt, and the extravagant hope which had so lately intoxicated him. He was now very far from interpreting the oracle to his advantage. "Alas! (said he) how unfortunate is it for me that I have lost my dear friend *Topaz*."

As he pronounced these words, sighing from the bottom of his heart, and weeping in the midst of his disconsolate retinue, he saw the base of the mountain open, and perceived a long vaulted gallery leading through it, illuminated with a thousand tapers that shed a light which rivalled the day. Nothing was now heard but sounds of inarticulate joy; the whole company again threw themselves upon their knees, and cried out a miracle, a miracle! *Rustan*, said they, is certainly the favourite of Heaven, he will, without doubt, be the sovereign of the world. *Rustan* sincerely believed to himself; he was quite transported with joy, and scarce knew where he was, or who he had about him. "Ah! *Ebany*, says he, my dear *Ebany*, where art thou? Why are you not witness to all these wonders? How did I lose thee?—Most adorable Princess of *Cashmir*, when shall I gaze again upon thy beauties!"

He then went forward with his domestics, his elephant, and his camels, and passing through the vault, he came to a delightful meadow, enamelled with flowers, and watered by a gentle and transparent stream; beyond the meadow was a grove, through which were cut many vistas, and beyond the vistas another river, on the banks of which were houses of pleasure, with gardens laid out in the utmost luxuriance of beauty: He heard concerts of vocal and instrumental music on every side, and saw parties dancing wherever he turned his eyes: He made haste to pass one of the bridges which he saw over the river, and he asked the first man he met, what was the name of that delightful country.

The man answered, you are now in the province of *Cashmir*, and you see the inhabitants in the height of all their enjoyments; for we are celebrating the marriage of our fair princess, who is about to espouse *Barbabou*, a person to whom her father has promised her: May God perpetuate their felicity! At these words *Rustan* sunk down in a swoon, and the *Cashmirian* thought he was subject to epileptic fits; he therefore, with great humanity, had him carried into his house, where he continued a long time insensible: Two of the most skillful physicians of the place were sent for, who felt his pulse, and, in the mean time, coming to himself, he sighed, rolled his eyes, and every now and then cried out, O *Topaz*, *Topaz*, you were in the right.

One of the physicians then told his host that he perceived by his accent that he was a young man of *Candabar*, with whom the air of that country did not agree; we must therefore, says he, send him home again; I see by his eyes that he is in a delirium; leave the matter to me, I will take care to conduct him into his own country, and accomplish his cure. The other physician was of opinion that he was only ill of the vapours, and that they ought to carry him to the royal wedding, and make him dance. During this consultation the patient came perfectly to himself, the two physicians were dismissed, and *Rustan* remained *etc-etc* with his host.

"Sir, says he, I beg a thousand pardons for having fainted away in your presence; I am sensible it was very impolite, and I beg that you would do me the honour to accept of my elephant as an acknowledgment for the trouble I have given you." He then related all his adventures, concealing only the motive of his journey; but in the name of *Vitison* and *Brama*, says he, tell me who is this *Barbabou*, the happy man who is about to espouse the princess; why has her father chosen him

for a son-in-law; and why has the lady accepted him for a husband?—Sir, said the *Cashmirian*, the Princess has not accepted him; on the contrary, she is overwhelmed with grief while all the province is celebrating her marriage with the utmost demonstrations of joy: She is shut up in the tower of the palace, and will not be witness to any of the rejoicings that are made on her account.

Rustan now felt himself inspired with new vigour, and his countenance again glowed with the bloom of health: "Tell me, I beseech you, says he, why the Prince of *Cashmir* is so obstinately bent to marry his daughter to a man whom she cannot love?"

The case, said the *Cashmirian*, is this; "You are to know that our august sovereign lost a large diamond, and a miraculous javelin, which had taken intire possession of his heart;" "Alas, said *Rustan*, I know it very well;" "you are farther to know, then, said his host, that the prince, in despair at hearing no news of his rarities, after he had long sought them far and near, promised his daughter in marriage to whoever should bring him either one or the other; and this *Barbabou* having arrived here with the diamond, is to marry the prince to-morrow morning'.

At this account *Rustan* turned pale, stammered out a compliment, took leave of his host, and ran upon his dromedary to the capital, where the ceremony was to be performed.

When he came to the palace, he said he had something of the last importance to communicate to the prince, and demanded an audience; they told him, that the prince was wholly taken up with making preparations for the marriage: "It is for that reason, said *Rustan*, that I must speak with him"; and he prest his suit with so much importunity that he was introduced. "My Lord, says he, may God crown all your days with felicity and honour; your son in law is a cheat."

"How said the prince, my son-in-law a cheat! dost thou not tremble for the consequence of speaking in such opprobrious terms to the prince of *Cashmir*, of the person whom he has chosen for his son?" "He is a cheat, replied *Rustan*, and to prove what I say, here is the diamond that you lost."

The prince, in an extasy of astonishment, compared the two diamonds together, and as his knowledge in jewels was not critical, he could not tell which was the true, and which the counterfeit. Here are two diamonds, says he, and I have but one daughter; what a strange embarrassment am I involved in;" he sent for *Barbabou*, and asked him seriously if he had not cheated him; *Barbabou* swore that he

bought his diamond of an *Armenian*; *Rustan* gave no account how he came by the other, but he proposed an expedient, which was, that he might have leave to prove his rival an impostor by a single combat. It is not enough, said he, that your son in-law should be in possession of a diamond; he ought also to give proof of his courage: "Would it not be best, that he who kills his antagonist should be the husband of the Princess?" "Very well, said the Prince, with all my heart; the encounter will be a very fine sight, and afford my court great entertainment; go to it, by all means, as fast as you can, the conqueror shall be entitled to the arms of the vanquished, according to the custom of *Cashmir*, and he shall have my daughter into the bargain."

The combatants came immediately into court, and it happened that upon the great stair-case there was a magpye and a crow; the crow cried out, *fight, fight*; the magpye cried out, *don't fight*; at this the prince laughed heartily. The combatants took no notice of them, but began to engage; and the court made a circle round them. The princess, however, who kept herself shut up in the Tower, would not be present: She was very far from suspecting that her lover was at *Cashmir*, and she had such an aversion to *Barbabou*, that rather than see him, she chose to hide herself from all the world.

The encounter was as fine as one as ever was seen, and ended extremely well; *Barbabou* was killed upon the spot, at which the spectators were greatly delighted, for he was extremely ugly, and *Rustan* was as beautiful as an angel.

The conqueror immediately put on the coat of mail, the scarf and helmet of the vanquished; and went, followed by the whole court, and attended by the sound of the trumpets to present himself before his mistress's window. The assembly cried out, *O beautiful Princess, come forth and behold your amiable husband, who has killed the odious wretch that was his rival*: These words were heard within the Tower, and immediately repeated by her women.

The Princess unfortunately looking out of the window, and seeing the armour of a man whom she abhorred, she ran in a fit of indignation and despair to her china cabiner, and taking out the fatal javelin, she dismissed it at the object she saw from the window, and it pierced the breast of her dear *Rustan*, notwithstanding his coat of mail. He shrieked aloud at the stroke of death, and the princess knew her unhappy lover by his voice.

She ran down with her hair dishevelled, with distraction in her eye, and despair in her heart. *Rustan* was already sunk down in the arms of his father, bathed in his own

own blood : In this condition she fixed her eyes upon him, and stood for a moment without motion ; a dreadful interval, of which no pen can describe, nor any imagination conceive half the grief, the tenderness, or the horror : She then rushed to him, and catching the body in her arms, pressed it, in an agony of speechless sorrow, to her bosom : She then kissed the lips that were now pale, and scarce sensible to the bliss : *Receive, said she, the first and last kisses of thy murderer and of thy love.*—She then snatched the javelin out of his breast, and plunging it in her own, she fell dead upon the body of him for whom alone she wished to live.

Her father, struck at once with astonishment and despair, endeavoured in vain to give her succour, for the last breath had already passed her lips. He cursed the fatal instrument of her destruction, and broke it in a thousand pieces ; he also threw away the two diamonds, and while preparations were making for the funeral, instead of the marriage of his daughter, he caused *Rustan*, in whom he discovered some signs of life, to be removed into the palace.

They laid him upon a bed, and being a little revived, the first thing he saw on one side of it was *Topax*, and turning about, he saw *Ebony* on the other. His surprise gave him momentary strength. “ Why, said he, have you thus deserted me ? Perhaps the princess might still have lived if you had been near your unhappy master.” I have not left you a moment, says *Topax*, and I have been always at your elbow, says *Ebony*.

“ What is that you say, replied *Rustan*, in a voice scarce audible, have ye so little feeling as to insult me in my last moments ? ” “ What I tell you,” said *Topax*, is literally true ; you know I never approved of this fatal journey, of which I foresaw the dreadful consequences : I was the eagle that fought with the vulture which stripped me of my feathers : I was the elephant that would have gone off with your baggage in order to compel you to return : I was the zebra, who, in spite of your blows, would have carried you back to your father’s ; it was I that drove away your horses ; I formed the torrent which you could not pass ; and I raised the mountain in the irretrievable way ; I was the physician who advised the sending you back to your native air, and I was the magpie who called out to you not to fight.

“ And I, said *Ebony*, was the vulture that pulled off his feathers ; the rhinoceros who thumped him so heartily with my horn ; the peasant that beat the zebra ; the merchant who furnished you with the camels that carried you forward to your ruin ; I built the bridge over the torrent ;

I hollowed the vault under the mountain ; I am the physician that encouraged you to go to the court of *Caspurie* ; and the crow that admonished you to fight.”

“ Ah, said *Topax*, do you not remember the oracles ? *If thou goest Eastward thou shalt be Westward.*” “ Yes, says *Ebony*, they bury their dead here with their faces to the west : The oracle was clear enough ; how could you mistake its meaning ? *Thou hast possessed, and thou dost not possess ;* for you had the diamond, but it was false, though you did not know it ; *thou art a conqueror, and thou art dying ; thou art Rustan, and thou art causing to be so.* The oracle is accomplished.

While he was yet speaking, four wings whiter than snow, covered the body of *Topax*, and four black wings overshadowed that of *Ebony* : “ What do I see, says *Rustan* ? ” *Topax* and *Ebony* answered together, “ Thou seest thy two geniuses.” “ Ah ! Gentlemen, said *Rustan*, why did you concern yourselves about me ? Why should there be two of you allotted to one wretched man.” “ It is the law, said *Topax* ; every man must have two geniuses ; *Plato* was the first that delivered this principle, which has since been repeated by many others ; you see that nothing is more true ; I am thy good genius, and my charge was to watch over thee to the last moment of thy life, which I have faithfully fulfilled.”

But said *Rustan*, “ if it was thy charge to serve me, my nature is surely superior to thine ; and allowing that, I do not see that you have any right to call yourself my good genius, when you suffered me to be deceived in all that I undertook, and left both me and my mistress miserably to perish.” “ Alas ! said *Topax*, that was your fate.” “ If we are then, said *Rustan*, what we are fated to be, of what use is a good Genius ?—And you, Mr *Ebony*, with your four black wings I suppose are my evil genius.

“ Yes, says *Ebony*. But then you was also the evil genius of my Princess, said *Rustan* ; “ No, said *Ebony*, she had one of her own, with whose proceedings I perfectly coincided.” “ Accursed wretch, said *Rustan*, if thou art thus wicked surely thou canst not belong to the same master as *Topax* ; you were created by two different principles, one of which must be good, and the other evil by a necessity of nature.” This consequence does not follow, said *Ebony*, but however there is some difficulty in the case. “ It is not possible, said *Rustan*, for a good being to have created an evil genius ; possible or not possible, says *Ebony*, the fact is as I tell you.” “ Dear Sir, said *Topax*, why will you hold any discourse with that rascal, don’t you perceive that he has nothing in view but to perplex your mind, put your blood in ferment, and hasten your death

‘About your business, said *Rufan*, I have very little better opinion of you than of him; he confesses at least that he intends me mischief, and you, who pretend to protect me, do me no good.’ I am very sorry it has so happened, said the good genius, and I too said the dying man, there is something in it that I cannot comprehend; nor I neither, said the poor good genius. ‘I shall understand the whole of it in a few minutes, said *Rufan*;’ we shall see that, says *Topax*, and immediately the whole disappeared; *Rufan* found himself in his father’s house, which he had never left, and in his own bed where he had slept but an hour.

He awaked with a start, covered with a cold sweat, and not knowing where he was; he felt about him; he called, he cried out, and he rung his bell.

The bell waked poor *Topax*, his honest Valet-de-Chambre out of his first sleep, and he came in his night cap, gazing and scratching his head. ‘Am I dead, or am I alive, said *Rufan*?—Is the dear princess of *Cashmir* recovered?’—Is my Master in a dream, said *Topax* to himself?—‘*Topax*, says *Rufan*, what is become of that wretch *Booy* with his four black wings? It is owing intirely to him that I die to cruel a death.’ I have left him swooning above, said *Topax*, would your honour please to have me call him? ‘A villain, said *Rufan*, he has persecuted me these six months without ceasing; it was he that decoyed me to that cursed fair of *Kaboul*; it was he that tricked me of the diamond that was given me by the Princess of *Cashmir*; he was the sole cause of my journey; of the death of my princess, and of the wound with the javeline, which will cut me off in the flower of my life.’

Sir, says *Topax*, I do assure your honour, that you have not been at *Kaboul* at all; that there is no such person as a Princess of *Cashmir*; the Prince of *Cashmir* never had but two children, and they are both sons, now at College; you never had the diamond you talk of, the Princess cannot be dead, seeing she never was born, and as to yourself, I really think you are as likely to live as you ever was in your days.

‘How! said *Rufan*, will you make me believe that you did not stand by my bedside when I was dying in the palace of *Cashmir*, and that you did not tell me, that in order to protect me from misfortune, you had been an eagle, an elephant, a zebra, a physician, and a magpie.’ Sir, says *Topax*, give me leave to say that you have dreamt all these things; our ideas depend no more upon our will when we are asleep, than when we are awake. Providence thought fit that this series of ideas should pass over your mind probably with a view to give you some instruction which I hope you will improve to your ad-

‘You certainly intend to impose upon me, said *Rufan*, how long have I slept?’ You have not slept, said *Topax*, quite an hour: ‘Now I have catched you, said *Rufan*, how is it possible that in one hour I should have been at the fair of *Kaboul* six months ago, that at the end of that six months I should have made a journey to *Cashmir*, that I should have killed *Barbabou*, and that the prince should have killed me and herself?’

Sir, said *Topax*, nothing is more easy or more common, and you might have made the actual tour of the world, and have achieved many more adventures in much less time.

You could easily read in one hour the abridgement of the history of the *Perseu* written by *Zoroaster*, though that abridgement contains the events of eight hundred thousand years, all these events therefore pass over your mind in a regular succession in one hour, and you cannot deny that *Brama* could as easily comprise those events themselves within the space of an hour, as extend them through a space of eight hundred thousand years.

I cannot at all comprehend it, said *Rufan*, but get you gone to bed again, and I will compose myself, and try to sleep quietly the rest of the night.

Some Account of a Collection of Old Ballads, lately published in 3 Volumes in 12mo by Tho. Percy. (*Dodley*)

EACH of these volumes contains an independent series of poems, arranged for the most part in order of time; why the Editor did not rather chuse to range them in one series he has not told us; but he has with great judgment selected such specimens as either shew the gradation of our language, exhibit the progress of popular opinions, display the peculiar manners and customs of former ages, or throw light on our early classical poets.

The greater part of them were extracted from an antient folio manuscript, in the Editor’s possession, which was written about the middle of the last century, and contains compositions of various times from the ages prior to *Chaucer*, to the end of the reign of *Charles* the 1st. The Editor also, consulted other collections, particularly the *Pepphan* library at *Magdalen* college, *Cambridge*, where there are near 2000 antient *English* ballads, passed in five volumes in folio; A small collection of ballads made by *Anthony Wood*, in the year 1676, to be found in the *Ashmole* library at *Oxford*; some antient popular poems in the *Bed-*

Bodleian library; some large folio volumes containing many curious political poems in the archives of the Antiquarian Society in London; and a folio volume of printed ballads, with other collections, in the *British Museum*; besides, many private collections, as well printed as manuscript.

At the end of each volume are added a few modern attempts in the same kind of writing.

The collection will please, persons that have a taste for genuine poetry, chiefly as an object of curiosity; here and there however will be found some approaches to harmony, and here and there some poetical beauties of a superior kind. There is a class of readers and of writers too, that profess themselves to be admirers of *simplicity*, to delight in the stanza of *Spencer*, and to prefer both our language and our versification in their rudiments to the correct elegance of later times. To these gentlemen this work will afford great pleasure, setting curiosity wholly aside.

As many of the poems in this collection are heroic or historical, they are illustrated with an account of the hero whom they celebrate, or the event which they commemorate. These illustrations are extremely curious, entertaining and instructive.

There is also prefixed to the first volume, an essay on the *Old English Minstrels*, persons who were successors of our ancient bards, who united the arts of poetry and music, and sung verses of their own composing to the harp. By these minstrels our heroic and historical ballads are supposed to have been written.

In the first volume of this collection there are all the ballads that illustrate *Shakespeare*, and to this part the Editor has prefixed an essay on the origin of the *English Stage*, which contains many things not to be found in any other. And the third volume which consists principally of pieces on romantic subjects, he has illustrated with an essay on our ancient metrical romances, which is the more worthy of attention, as those who have written on the nature and origin of books of chivalry seem not to have known that the first compositions of this kind were in verse, and usually sung to the harp.

In this essay, the author observes, that the republication of some of our ancient epic songs of chivalry, in which we should frequently find the

rich ore of an *Ariosto*, or a *Tasso*, buried among the rubbish of barbarous times, would, besides other important uses, illustrate innumerable passages in our ancient classic poets, which without their help must be for ever obscure.

In *Chaucer* and *Spencer*, the allusions to them are innumerable, and he gives the two following instances from *Shakespeare*.

In king *Juba* he alludes to an exploit of *Rich.* the 1st, which the reader will seek in vain in any true history. *Falconbridge* says to his mother, Act 1, Scene 1.

B Needs must you lay your heart at his disposal
Against whole fury, and unmatched force,
The swelch lion could not wage the fight,
Nor keep his princely heart from *Richard's*
hand:

He that perforce robs lions of their hearts
May easily win a woman's.

The fact here referred to, was first related in the old romance of *Richard Cœur de Lion*; in which *Richard's* encounter with a lion makes a shining figure.

In *King Lear*, Act III. Scene 4. *Shakespeare* puts the following distich into the mouth of his madman:

Mice and rats and such small deer
Have been *Tam's* food for seven long years.

D The word *deere*, has excited the attention of the critics; some have substituted *gear*, and others *cheer*, but the ancient reading is established by the old romance of *Sir Bevis*, which *Shakespeare*, doubtless, had often heard sung to the harp; the following distich is part of a description there given of the hardships suffered by *Bevis*, when confined seven years in a dungeon:

Katter and myse and such smal deer
Was his meate that seven yere.

It cannot be expected that we should give a catalogue of all the songs contained in this collection, but, not wholly to disappoint the curiosity of our readers, we shall mention a few.

Besides the celebrated song of *Cherry Chase*, on which Mr *Addison* has written a criticism, and which he supposes to be an original composition of great antiquity, there is the old ballad, from which it was taken, supposed to have been written the beginning of the 15th century.

G An original ballad by *Chaucer*.

The *Nut brown Maid*, on which *Prior* founded his *Henry and Emma*, from a correct copy; that printed with *Prior's* poem being corrupt.

Verbes written by Queen Elizabeth, while prisoner at Poynsett; and a Sonnet.

The Beggar's description of Richard Greave; and, the King and Miller of Margfield; on which, the late Mr. Dodsley founded dramatic entertainments of the same name.

The Editor is a note prefixed to the song of the Beggar of Bethnal Green, says, that an ingenious gentleman assured him, he had formerly seen another old song on the same subject, composed in a different measure, of which he remembered only the following stanza, describing the old beggar.

Adown his neck his rev'rend locks
In comely curls did wave,
And on his spot temples grew
The blossoms of the grave.

The loss of this ballad is greatly to be regretted, for there is not one thought in all the old songs contained in these three volumes equally poetical with that expressed in the last two verses of the fragment.

Verbes by King James the 1st.

Verbes by King Charles the 1st.

Six mad songs, intitled, *Old Tom of Bedlam*; the *Disgraced Puritan*; the *Lunatic Lover*; the *Lady disgraced with Love*; the *Frantic Lady*.

George Barnwell; on which, *Lillo* founded his tragedy.

To these we shall add a more particular account of the ballads that illustrate *Shakespeare*, which may serve as a supplement to some critical remarks, inserted the two preceding months, see p. 110.

I. *Adam Bell*, *Clym of the Clough*, and, *William of Clonsdaley*. These were three noted outlaws, whose skill in archery rendered them as famous in the N. of England, as *Robin Hood* and his fellows were in the midland counties.

Shakespeare, in his *Much adoe about Nothing*, Act I. makes *Benedict* confirm his resolution of not yielding to love, by this protestation; 'If I do, hang me in a bottle like a cat, and shoot at me, and be that hits me, let him be clapt on the shoulder, and called Adam; meaning *Adam Bell*. *Abraham Cupid* in *Romeo and Juliet*, should be *Adam Cupid*, in allusion to the archer. Ben Johnson mentions *Clym o' the Clough* in his *Alchymist*. Mr Percy, also illustrates the passage 'they shall hang me up in a bottle like a cat, by the following note:

"Bottles formerly were of leather;
(Gent. Mag. APRIL 1766.)

tho' perhaps a wooden bottle might be here meant. It is still a diversion in Scotland to hang up a cat in a small tank, or firkin half filled with foot, and then a parcel of clowns on horseback try to beat out the ends of it, to shew their dexterity in escaping, before the contents fall upon them.

II. The aged lover renounceth love. The grave-digger's song in *Hamlet*, Act II. is taken from three stanzas of this poem, though somewhat altered and disguised; it is supposed to have been written by Lord *Park*.

III. A song to the lute in music. *Shakespeare* has made this song the occasion of some just ridicule on the forced and unnatural explanation, often given by painful Editors and expounders of ancient authors.

The first four lines of the song are these:

Where griefs pierce the heart would wound,
And doleful dumps the mind opprest;
There music with her silver sound,
With speed is went to find redress.

Shakespeare introduces *Peter* putting this question to three musicians.

Peter.] Why *silver sound*? why music with her *silver sound*? what say you *Simon* *Callin*?

Musician.] Marry, Sir, because music hath a *silver sound*.

Peter.] Pretty! what say you *Hugh* *Rebeck*?

Mus.] I say *silver sound*, because musicians *sound* for *silver*.

Peter.] Pretty too! what say you *James* *Scotchpost*?

Mus.] Faith I know not what to say.

Peter.] I will say for you: it is music with her *silver sound*, because musicians have no gold for *sound*.

IV. *King Cophelua*, and the *Beggar-Maid*. This is often alluded to by our old dramatic writers: *Shakespeare* in *Romeo and Juliet* Act II. Scene 1. makes *Mercutio* say

Her [Yam] purblind son and heir
Young *Adam Cupid*, No that shot so true,
When *King Cophelua* lov'd the *Beggar-Maid*.

The line in the ballad here alluded to, is

The blinded boy that shot so true.

It is, therefore, not improbable that *Shakespeare* wrote *shot so true*, and that the players or printers not knowing the allusion, might alter it to *shot so true*; *trim*, besides being the more humorous expression, seems most likely to have been put into the mouth of *Mercutio*.

In the second part of *Henry IV.* A& V. Scene 3. *Falstaff* says to *Pistol*, in his own cant;

O bafe *Affries* wight what is thy news?
Let King *Copbetua* know the truth thereof.

There was probable, as Bishop *Warburton* has conjectured, an old bombast play of King *Copbetua*, though no such is now to be found; and it is probable that *Ben. Jonson* alludes to it when he says, in *Every man in his Humour*, A& III. Scene 4. 'I have not the heart to 'devour thee an' I might be made as 'rich as the King *Copbetua*,' for there is no mention made of King *Copbetua*'s riches in the ballad.

V. *Take thy old cloak about thee.* One stanza of this ballad is quoted by *Shakespeare* in his *Othello*, A& II.

VI. *Willow, Willow, Withrow*; from this poem *Shakespeare* has taken the song of the willow in his *Othello*, tho' somewhat varied, and applied by him to a female character. It was originally, intitled, *A lover's complaint, being forsaken of his love*; but *Shakespeare* makes *Desdemona* introduce it in this pathetic manner,

'My mother had a maid call'd *Barberie*;
'She was in love; and he the lov'd forsook her,
'And she prov'd mad, she had a song of wil-
'low,
'An old thing 'twas, but it express'd her sor-
'tune;
'And she died singing it.'

VII. *Sir Lancelot du Lake.* This ballad is quoted in *Shakespeare*'s second part of *Henry* the IV. A& II. Scene 4. the subject is taken from the ancient romance of *K. Arthur*, commonly called *Morte Arthur*.

Falstaff.] When *Arthur* first in court—empty
the jordan—

And was a wealthy king—how now *Mrs. Dally*?

VIII. *Corydon's farewell to Phillis.* This song is quoted in *Shakespeare*'s *Twelfth Night*, A& II. Scene 3. it is an attempt to paint a lover's irresolution, but poorly executed.

In the same scene *Sir Toby* sings a scrap of an old ballad, preserved in the *Pepysian* collection, and called the ballad of *Constance Susannah*, the first stanza from which that scrap is taken, is inserted in this miscellany;

There dwelt a man in *Babylon*
Of reputation great by fame,
He took to wife a fair woman
Susannah she was called by name.

IX. *Germentus the Jew of Venice.* From this ballad, *Shakespeare* is supposed by some to have taken the dramatic story, at least the principal incident of his

Merchant of Venice. Others have supposed that it was taken from an incident related by *Leli*, in his life of *Pope Sixtus Vth*, said to have happened upon *Drake*'s having plundered *Saint Domingo* in *Hispaniola*; but *Drake*'s expedition was not made till 1585, and it is certain that a play of the *Jew* 'representing the greediness of worldly chusers, and bloody minds of usurers,' had been exhibited at the play-house, called the Bull, before the year 1579. The ballad which was probably prior to this play as well as to *Shakespeare*'s, appears by the first stanza to have been taken from an Italian writer, who may reasonably be supposed to have been a novelist, so that perhaps it is upon the whole most probable that *Shakespeare* copied the same original with the authors of the ballad, and the play of the *Jew*.

X. *The passionate Shepherd to his Love.* This song is quoted in the *Merry wives of Windsor*, A& III. Scene 1.

By shallow rivers to whose falls
"Melodious birds sing madrigals."

D It begins, *Live with me and be my love.*

It has generally been imputed to *Shakespeare* himself, as well as an answer to it which is also here printed, and there is reason to believe it was published as *Shakespeare*'s in his life-time. Yet we may safely conclude the song was written by *Christopher Marlow*, and the answer by *Sir Walter Raleigh*; for so says *Isaac Walton* in his compleat angler, a book of great credit, first printed in 1653, and the song also passed for *Marlow*'s in the opinion of his contemporaries; for the Editor of the *Muse*'s library has reprinted a poem from *England's Helicon* 1600, intitled, in imitation of *Marlow*; and beginning thus:

Come live with me and be my dear.

There is another imitation of it in *Donne*'s poems, beginning

G Come live with me and be my love.

Shakespeare had other pieces imputed to him in his life-time, and even printed with his name at length, of which he is known not to have been the author, particularly *Sir John Old Castle*, *Pericles*, and the *London Predigal*.

H XI. *Titus Andronicus's Complaint.* That this song was borrowed from the play, or that the play was borrowed from this song, there can be no doubt; but which was the original is not easy to determine; but at the bal-

had differs from the play in several particulars, which a simple ballad writer would be less likely to alter, than an inventive tragedian; it is probable that the ballad was prior to the tragedy.

XII. Take, oh take, those lips away. The first stanza of this song is found in *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*, and the whole is preserved in *Beaumont and Fletcher's Bloody Brothers*. The author is unknown, though *Sewel* and *Gildon* have printed it as *Shakespeare's*.

XIII. King Lear and his 3 Daughters. There is so exact an analogy between this ballad and *Shakespeare's* play, that his having copied it would not be doubted if it could be proved that it was first written. But it is probable that both *Shakespeare* and the author of this ballad were indebted to a more ancient dramatic writer, for a play of *King Lear* had been exhibited before *Shakespeare* wrote, and is still extant in print, though the Editor could not get a sight of it.

XIV. The fralichsome Duke, or the Tinker's good Fortune. The ballad is upon the same subject with the induction to *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*. The story is told of *Philip the good D. of Burgundy*, and related in *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, printed in the beginning of the 17th century. (p. 345)

Besides these, there is a ballad printed in this collection under the title of the *Friar of Order's Grey*, that was written to incorporate many little fragments of ancient ballads found in *Shakespeare*, entire copies of which could not be recovered, into a little tale. This the reader will find among the poetry.

This collection also contains an essay on the metre of *Pierce Plowman's Vision*, and is adorned with several prints designed by *Wals*, and engraved by *Grignani*. Upon the whole it is a considerable addition to our stock of literature, and well deserves the encouragement of the public.

Observations on the Number of Ocular Stars.

Dr. KEIL, in his *Introduction to the true Astronomy*, page 54, hath this assertion: 'Of the three thousand stars inserted in Mr *Flamsteed's* catalogue, there are many that cannot be seen without a telescope, so that it is seldom that even a very good eye can see more than 100 together in the heavens.' How so great and manifest an error could possibly escape the notice

of such an accurate astronomer as *Dr Keil*, is a matter far exceeding my conception.

This mistake gave rise to the following observations which were made last winter, in very clear weather, and not without some degree of care and diligence.—Whenever any doubt arose, the number counted was not increased; so that the real number of ocular stars in the then apparent hemisphere, might be, for ought I know, 30 or 40 more than in the following enumeration; not to mention that the observation might have been made when the heavens had a different situation and appearance, and perhaps the number thereby increased.

Stars seen in

Aries	10	Bootes	20
Taurus	31	Hercules	13
Gemini	21	Lyra	2
Cancer	16	Cygnus	11
Leo	23	Cetus	4
Pisces	9	Pegasus	7
Ursa major	41	Leo minor	7
Ursa minor	8	Camelopardalis	12
Draco	24	Lynx	20
Cepheus	20	Chara & Atherion	3
Cassiopea	17	Lacerta Stella	5
Andromeda	23	Orion	25
Triangulum	4	Hydra	9
Musca	4	Canis major	7
Perseus	28	Canis minor	2
Capella	17	Lepus	11
Coma Berenices	5	Via Lactea	20
Cor Caroli	1		

Unformed.

Betwixt Gem. Lynx, and Aur. &c.	13
— Cam. par. Lynx Aur. & Via Lactea	7
— Via Lactea & Bootes	18
— Via Lactea & Pisces	6
— Via Lactea & Pegasus	4

In all 522
M. H.

Exeter College, Apr. 8, 1765.

Mr URBAN,

As some things of late have been in your *Magazine* concerning Hospitals, give me leave to offer my mite. I have heard of some very poor women, who have lain in in the *Middlesex* Hospital, and who make the most favourable report of the humane usage, which they received while there, but on bringing home their children, they being too weak to go out to work immediately, are some times reduced at their first coming out to a very great necessity.—Now to remedy this evil, and complete the good work begun by the Hospital, suppose they should expend 50 or 60*l.* a year more in the following manner: Let the Steward give the poor women, at their discharge with their infants, a ticket, signed by him, to a baker for a quarters loaf of wheaten bread, to the butcher for 3 pounds of mutton, to the grocer for 4 pennyworth of sugar or spice, and to the green-hall for 6 pennyworth of greens, and herbs. Yours, A. B.

A Translation of Dr Ford's Imitation of Horace's "Beatus ille." &c. applied to Fishing. From the first Volume of the Muse Anglicana. By a young Gentleman at School.

HAPPY the man whose skilful hand
Commands the trembling rod and fly,
Who well deceys the fealy hand
The sweet deceitful bait to try.

Then draws them struggling to the land
Edder'ring to escape, in vain,
For their native stream no more,
No more their freedom to regain.

Untainted joys his heart dilate,
By no corroding grief obscur'd;
He scorns the courtier's envious hate,
From sickle fortune's frown secur'd.

He envies not the painful cares
Which follow heaps of hoarded gold,
Nor minds the court's litigious jars
Where injur'd right is bought and sold.

Not fears to lose upon the seas
His wares, when wintry tempests sound,
By murr'ring rills he lies at ease,
When raging wars are heard around.

He to the silent flocks repairs,
Delighted thus abroad to roam,
When spouse would tice his ringing ears,
And teddy vex him, if at home.

Before *Agræa* gilds the sky,
He leaves his bed with vig'rous leap,
And scorns insensible to lie
And lose the precious hours in sleep.

He quaffs just ent'ring on his way
With tankard-fit, a temperate bowl,
Serene indeed and clear the day,
Much merriment his joyous soul.

Then to the *Thames*, or *Trent*, on foot
He goes, to take the fealy train,
Whilst chirping birds his ears salute
In an harmonious pleasing strain.

He snuffs the breath of op'ning flow'rs,
And, walking, smells the wholesome steam,
Exhal'd at morning's earliest hours
From fallow ground by *Phœbus* beam.

Whilst with uneven step he treads
The furrows, like *Lambic* lay,
He sees the cattle in the meads
Employ their time in sportive play.

He sees the woods in verdant pride
Aloft in air their branches wave,
Whilst bubbling from the hillock's side
The silver streams the pebbles lave.

The heifer running to the pails
With lowings loud the welkin fills,
And whilst her young one the bewails
The nectar from her teats distills.

By instinct taught the tender lamb
Ranges the fruitful meadow round,
And butts the udder of his dam
With forehead yet too smooth to wound.

He reaches now the intended brook,
And to his rod the line is ty'd,
Now grateful baits conceal his hook,
And down the flowing river glide.

The grasshopper, loquacious, still,
Now hides the hook, and now the fly,
Now wounded by the bearded steel,
The yellow worm and maggot die.

Now shining paints the dough adra
With this the fishes he allures,
Now from his wallet, *loose*, or *horn*,
A different banquet he procures.

Thus fishing, he the morning spends,
Thus he employs himself till night;
Himself supplies the place of friends
In solitude he finds delight.

Always the floating cork he minds,
Whose motions nibbling fishes show;
Or if companions there he finds,
By turns the tap'ring rod they throw.

The fishers do not silent stand,
Like the dumb fish for whom they wait;
They praise the God by whose command
The world their view was form'd complete.

Instructive fables now they hear,
New innocent and mutual songs,
No word prophane approaches near,
Which or their God or sov'reign wrongs.

Nor think they fishes only know
What they before the heav'ns declare,
But if with sweat their bodies flow
When sultry Cancer heats the air:

Or if a heavy show'r descends
Thick, bubbling on the wat'ry edge,
No more the hole the cells defends,
They skim at large about the ledge.

Then leaving on the bank their rods,
Beneath a tree reclin'd at ease,
Often an unthought grateful load
With interest their pains repays.

When Sol declines towards the sea,
And twinkling stars bring on the night;
Fatigued and loaded with their prey,
They reach their houses with delight,
Their game the frugal board supplies,
Render'd more grateful by their toil,
And unbought sleep then seals their eyes
Which no distracting trouble spoils.

*Two ODES translated from the German of
Mrs Karchin,* or Durbach.
1. On the Departure of the Princess of Stralitz,
(now Queen of England.)*

APOLLO, in yon azure skies,
His radiant car delays,
And looms with pleasure and surprise,
On Britain's Queen to gaze.
Elbe's banks are crowded, while his flood
What ships is cover'd o'er;
She with a look benign and good,
Departing, views the shore.
Her smiles whence'er she passes by,
Amidst our grief imperi,
Delight to each admiring eye,
And rapture to each heart.

* For an account of this celebrated German Poetess, see Vol. xxiv. p. 558, and this Vol. p. 5. The above is the first specimen of her works that has yet appeared in English.

With gold the burnish'd galley glow'd,
All gorgeous to the view,
Which Egypt's Queen down Cydnus row'd,
The Roman to subdue.

Yet she, tho' fair, deserv'd far less
The homage of mankind:
Humanity and nature dress
Our Charlotte's fairer mind.

Her gallant navy thro' the main
Now cleaves its liquid way;
There to their Queen a chosen train
Of nymphs due reverence pay.

Europe, when convey'd by Jove
To Crete's distinguish'd shore,
Greater attention scarce could prove,
Or be respected more.

Abund are sportive dolphins seen,
And wondering Neptune cries
"She rival's Pallas in her mien,
"And Juno id' her eyes."

The billows murmur hymns of praise,
Their shells the Tritons sound
"How must the sceptre which she sways
"(They sing) with bliss be crown'd."

Th' Almighty ruler of the sphere
Restraints each boisterous wind;
The sky, the surges, all appear
Unruffled, like her mind.

Germania's wish, Germania's prayer,
Borne by propitious gales,
To England's coasts her way prepare,
And speed her flying sails.

1761.

M. On the Death of Prince HENRY of Brun-
swick, killed in Westphalia, July 20, 1764.
(See Vol. xxxi. p. 381.)

WHERE is he? where is Henry laid?
"My tears shall bathe his wound?"
With these maternal cries each shade,
Each hill, each vale, resound.

Ah! in the thick embattl'd plain,
Where fame, where valour calls,
Nor youth, nor danger, can restrain
His ardor—see! he falls!

Thus in the morn a blooming flow'r
Beholds bright Phœbus rise,
But closes at his setting hour,
Declines its head, and dies.

By an immortal brother taught,
With just ambition warm'd,
The hero like a veteran fought,
And deathless deeds perform'd.

The beauteous tresses of his hair,
Which o'er his shoulders flow'd
Were all dishevell'd by the air,
And all with dust besetw'd.

The foe now fled—glad with joy,
And glory in his view,
On conquest's wings th' exulting boy
Was eager to pursue.

Thus from the lion's dreaded force
A wounded tiger flies;
But ah! amidst his rapid course
He treads, he falls, he dies!

In sad remembrance, let the plain
Where stream'd the warrior's gore,
Its sanguine purple hue retain
Till time shall be no more!

Thus, by a skilful workman's aim,
Late tower'ing to the sky,
A cedar falls; design'd to frame
An idol-dety;

Which soon the worship of mankind,
And incense, shall receive:
My hero thus in every mind
Immortaliz'd shall live.

Dauntless, as when he charg'd his foe
Embattled in the field,
He view'd that tyrant, to whose blows
Youth, valour, virtue yield.

With a victorious laurel Crown,
Fresh blooming on his head,
Grac'd with a warrior's best renown,
He for his country bled.

Should any mortal now enjoy
Old Moschus' vocal string,
Let him its sweetest notes employ,
Young Henry's death to sing:

And on his tomb this solemn truth,
Confess'd by all, declare,
His God he fought in early youth,
"Though like Adonis fair."

1761.

THE RIVALS.

Learning and Wealth, as rivals, came,
To plead before a lovely dame.
Wealth calls his rent-rolls to his aid,
And thus harangues with proud parade:
"Tho' yet no pow'r could e'er controul
One hour my free Patrician soul,
Such charms as yours ensure command,
Such charms, 'tis folly to withstand.
What would I not? the prize when you?
Rule me, my dogs, my money too!
O let me call you, make you, mine;
My horses, tenants, I resign;
Should your compassion bid me spare,
I'd never seek another hare;
By your opinion, if debarr'd,
I'd never touch another card;
If disapproving, you said nay,
I'd never see another play:
My friend and bottle shall for you,
Like shadows vanish from the view;
For you, the poor shall bless my store,
Ecclesiastes swell my gains no more;
Constant at church,—if you are there
And harder still, I'd never swear.
I don't despair with your consent,
To grace a seat, in parliament;
And, you the star that rules my fate,
I may be—minister of state;
By you inspir'd with force and wit,
Trust me, I'd so belabour Pitt!
Already foil'd, my pow'r he feels,
And follows Wilkes, with active heels;
Pensions, and titles, then, who knows?
May cheer my friends, confound my foes;
My dignities with you I'll share,
Sole object of my love and care.

Ev'n now I levy unbought praise,
 What wretch but caps my thousanding chair?
 From me, tho' Learning's hopes are small,
 Yet Learning bows and yields the wall;
 The classic page let others scan
 This sheet, my rest-roll, make the man;
 I read it o'er, and o'er, and o'er—
 "The worth the Vatican and more."
 He bows, and smiles with self-applause,
 And feels the goodness of his cause;
 When Learning thus—"what most I prize,
 Is not your shape, your lips, your eyes,
 Is not the grace your motion shews,
 The music in your voice that flows,
 Is not the treasure Fortune lent,
 Nor gen'rous blood of long descent,
 No—'tis your mind; fair virtue's seat,
 Where all that's good delights to meet.
 Your heart that feels a foe's distress;
 Your hands, impatient, to redress.
 Envy, revenge, deceit, and pride,
 That spotless bosom ne'er could hide;
 And ev'ry hateful vice unknown,
 You judge of others by your own,
 And at the pomp which worldling's prize,
 Your pity, not your pomp, will rise.
 If touch'd with charms that time shall fade,
 Wealth offers all with vain parade,
 Say, will not Wealth his gifts refuse,
 When that fair face no more shall bloom;
 The worthiest heart that beauty gains
 When beauty's fled, no nymph retains.
 Unenvy'd then I leave the squire,
 And woo'd, the chance should mount him higher.
 But times of probity and wit,
 Will ne'er bribe Wealth to mil at *Piss*.
 Thy boasts, vain Rival, hurt me not,
 Above thy own, I prize my lot;
 Still hunt, and sweat, and drive, and drink,
 Your honours are not what you think;
 The cap, the wall, what'er they seem,
 Believe me, friend, are not esteem.
 Thy wealth, to accidents a prey,
 To other lords may pass away;
 Mine, treasur'd in the mind, is sure,
 And must as long as mind endure.
 To me, fair Virtue's pleas'd to lend
 Her aid; Religion is my friend,
 And Happiness, should you decree,
 May dwell for life with you and me."
 He ends—rejecting pride and state,
 The fair takes learning for her mate.

W. BICKERSTAFFE.

A CHARACTER.

URIM was civil, and not void of sense,
 Had some small merit, and more confidence;
 So spruce he moves, so gracefully he cocks,
 The hallow'd rose declares him orthodox.
 He paid's his early hours, instead of pray'r,
 In *Madrigals* and *Philis-ing* the fair;
 Always obliging, and without offence,
 And fancy'd for his gay impertinence.

But see how ill mistaken parts succeed! [read;
 He thought he sure could write, since he could
 So dipp'd in politics, and flatter'd well,
 In the court creep did wonderfully excel;
 He most effeminate, our youth reprov'd, [lov'd;
 And blam'd for that vice most, which most he
 He prov'd, by estimate, this land undone,
 And shew'd it could alone be sav'd by *One*;

But finding here his flattery without fruit,
 The praise design'd for *Piss*, he gives to *Buter*.
 Another now he finds more fit to guide,
 Who pays him better for the food of pride.
 Thus *Ariadne* in proud triumph rode,
 She lost a *Hero*, and the found—a *God*.

Now then he shews how by the *Fliss* betray'd
 We slaves by conquests were, bankrupts by
 vict'ry made:

No ruin from the *Second* need we fear,
 For victories and conquests disappear.

He prov'd that *Liberty* was *License* grown,
 That *Faction* was not *Fashion* near the throne;
 That *Freedom's* whispers loud *Sedition* meant,
 And that the *Fav'rite* was the *Government*.

He prov'd a libel only could be thrown
 Against a Minister—against his foes 'twas none.

In short—he prov'd whatever he was bidden,
 That B—'s not infamous, that we're not ridden:
 Thus writ, 'till none would read, becoming soon
 A wretched Scribbler of—a rare Buffoon.

A. E.

Verses to APRIL.

O! Best lov'd month, which gave to *Delia*
 birth, [face;

Withdraw the gloom that hides thy beauteous;
 Again re-animate the frozen earth;

'Tis time that winds and boist'rous storms wou'd
 cease.

Why dost thou cherish in thy vernal breast,
 Keen brumal frosts, and Boreas's winds;
 By these too much the earth hath been distress'd,
 And thy too leisurely return repines.

Have done with frosts, with winds and storms,
 have done,

Be thine the temperate and peaceful reign,
 From thee we hope the influence of the sun
 which long we've wish'd for, but have wish'd
 in vain.

If nature thus swerves from her wonted course,
 What wonder if her daughter likewise swerves?
 For who can melt by any magic force

The ice and frost that *Delia's* breast preserves?

Shine forth, in all thy radiant beauty shint,
 And let us hail the blue-sky'd *April* morn;
 So shall our grateful praise and thanks be thine,
 For ev'ry grace that shall the spring adorn.

So shall my fair, by this example taught,
 Learn that gay looks, soft sentiments inspire;
 That 'tis thro' harmony the finch is caught;
 That *Helen's* sparkling eyes set *Troy* on fire.

April 17, 1765.

A. B.

VERSES upon presenting a Bird-Cage to Lady at
 Bath. Address'd to the Lady's Bird.

IF pleas'd, with your new tenement, your breast,
 Dear warbler! glows with gratitude impress;
 Your gen'rous pity to your friend display,
 And with kind offices his boon repay—
 When *Cleo's* ear enraptur'd from thy throat,
 Imbibes the pow'rs of thy melodious note;
 With soft teletings all her soul inspire,
 To ease my pain, and crown my fond desire;
 I then, devoted, in thy lot wou'd join,
 Thy duty, and thy mistress shou'd be mine;
 With life co-eval our attachment prove,
 'Till, by these wires confin'd, and I by love.

March 26.

J. NIXON.

List of new Books published; with Extracts.

1. **C**onsiderations relative to a bill for taking off the duty on all raw silks, &c. 8vo. p. 38. 11. *Wiltie*.

This bill, the writer says, is now under consideration of parliament. With regard to the continuance of this duty, the principal arguments are these; 1. that the government cannot give it up, because the annual computed amount of it is actually pledged to the public creditors, and consequently an annihilation of it would be a breach of public faith, by weakening that security which the creditors of the nation expect should ever be held sacred; and, 2. that the taking off this duty, if it answered the end proposed, would be no advantage to the manufacturers of this kingdom, but, perhaps, the contrary; for if the two shillings a pound duty were taken off, much larger orders would, no doubt, be given by the *English* merchant to his correspondent abroad; this increased demand would naturally enhance the price, the alarm would spread, and the two shillings in the pound would soon, instead of being paid to the government in *England*, be paid to the grower in *Italy*; so that by grasping at the substance, we should only catch the shadow.

To these objections the writer answers; first, that the loss to the revenue may be made good by an equivalent, and that a duty on organdie, or thrown silk, might answer the same end; and to the second objection, though he admits the obvious effects of an increased demand, yet he justly observes, that as our demands are confined to no particular country, they can have no considerable local operation; we should still go to market upon equal terms with our neighbours, the *French* and *Dutch*, and having no other clog at home than what naturally arises from the different price of provisions, our manufacturers, who are now at a stand for want of employment, would be able to furnish the markets upon mere equal terms than they can at present. One great and recent instance of the deplorable situation of these industrious but unhappy people, occasioned by the dearth of raw silk, the author, to shew the necessity of abolishing this duty, has produced:—A gentleman, says he, who has the most valuable silk-mills at *Derby*, not being able to supply his edifices, and keep them working in the usual manner, on account of the dearth of raw silk, without losing very considerably by it, was induced by this consideration, and great tenderness for his distressed labourers, to pay them their usual prices of hire, without having their labour for it; which, though more eligible than to keep them working for working sake, upon the *risque*, may, upon a certainty of losing a considerable

great humanity and goodness, which does honour to the gentleman.

2. A full and free enquiry into the merits of the peace; with some strictures on the spirit of party. 8vo. p. 160. *Payne*. This pamphlet is written in a very masterly manner, in justification of the peace. The author, after admitting the advantageous situation of *Great Britain*, at the time when the negotiations for peace commenced, expatiates largely on the generous motives of sympathy and compassion in stopping the effusion of human blood, terminating the desolations of war, and giving repose to *Europe*; and, on the great and universal principle of the law of humanity, the law of nature, and the Christian law, that of doing to others what you would have them do unto you; on these considerations the peace will not only appear, he says, a wise and patriotic, but an act of the highest and most exalted benevolence; and such as well became the dignity of that king, who is the father of his people, and the friend of man.

3. Considerations on taxes as they are supposed to affect the price of labour &c. 8vo. p. 64. 11. 6d. *Johnston*.

— The author of this little treatise (if he has not absolutely proved his assertion, That taxes on the necessaries of life, and the high price of provisions, have not been disadvantageous to the trade of these kingdoms, but the contrary) has said every thing in support of his argument that could be said upon the subject. He has shewn from our own experience, and the example of foreign nations, that labouring less, and not cheaper, has always been the consequence of the low price of provisions, and that where provisions are dear from whatever cause, labour is always plenty, always well performed, and of course is always cheap. In *England* since we have had high taxes and excises, our exports have greatly increased; and when provisions are dear, labour is performed with care, with diligence, and with a desire of pleasing; men then work six days instead of four; and their work, after a habit of constant labour, is beyond comparison, better than when hurried off with a trembling hand after a debauch. In *Holland*, where taxes are three times as high as in *England*, and where bread as good as ours, is seldom less than three pence a pound, and meat nine pence, the price of a day's labour is not above fourteen pence of our money; and yet in the great city of *Amsterdam*, a beggar is hardly to be seen in the streets, and a robber rare. In the seven provinces; no murmurs on account of taxes, nor any riots on account of scarcity; on the contrary; honesty, industry, and sobriety, universally and constant employment take debauchery and dissipation,

example of the Dutch, the author laments that our legislators do not exert their abilities in framing a set of laws to extirpate idleness, restrain debauchery, prevent vagrancy, assist honest industry, employ the poor, and ease the industrious from the intolerable burden of maintaining the dissolute.

He takes upon him to assert, that there is no country in Europe, where working men, class for class, can at this day purchase more necessaries and superfluities with the price of 8 hours labour, than they can in England, notwithstanding the great outcry of high taxes and dear provisions; that out of the three thousand poor manufacturers, that have lately been relieved by a generous subscription, not above 1500 are actually unemployed; that many of them might be employed on moderate terms, but having been accustomed to get twenty or thirty shillings a week in the gauze manufactory, they will not return to other less profitable branches, though hands are actually wanted; and that it were to be wished, that the present mode of thinking could be a little changed, and that it could be thought better for the man as well as the community, to give him a shilling for a days labour, than to give him a shilling now and then to support him in idleness.

[Add to this what a very accurate and sensible writer in the London Chronicle, who has taken infinite pains to give a comparative view of the prices of labour and provisions for a long series of years, says, with regard to the distresses of the poor.—Those, says he, who form their judgments from the ragged appearance of the idle and dissolute, who will neither work for their own subsistence, nor habituate their children to labour, must, indeed, have their imaginations filled with melancholy scenes of distress; but those who will give themselves the trouble of examining into the condition of the honest and industrious, will find their trouble amply rewarded by a discovery of very different and more pleasing scenes; they will find that the industrious earn by their labour a comfortable subsistence, are clean in their persons, neat in their houses, and punctual in their payments; and their children, formed as well by the instructions as examples of their parents, become, in their turn, useful members of the commonwealth; an example of which is given by the author of the treatise before us, who mentions, of his own knowledge, an industrious journeyman, who saved 500l. by his own labour, in a manufactory in which most of his fraternity appear in rags.]

4. The Political Balance; in which the principles and conduct of the two parties are weighed. 8vo. p. 68. 18 *Widley*.—The writer's main design, by the comparison he has made, is, to reconcile the minds of the middle ranks of men amongst

us, to the measures of the present minister; and, to speak impartially, he has set his conduct in the fairest point of view.

The late secretary, says he, declared publicly that he saw no method of giving permanence to the peace, but that of forming a solid mass of continental power, capable of being opposed to the parties of the family compact; yet whoever will view the state of our alliances at the time he left the seals, and after he had exhausted our treasury to purchase them, will see that France, Spain, and Vienna, were in actual hostilities; Holland, south'd and irritated by turns, was held but by a single thread; that our friendship with Denmark has since been improv'd; that we paid 670,000*l.* to Prussia for the assistance of 4000 dragoons during one campaign; and that we had actually no ally in Europe but Count Le Lippe. England, then, is deeply indebted to the ministers who have seized this happy opportunity of withdrawing her from amidst the collision of German interests, to which her own impetuosity had so long made her the dupe; of leaving them to find, by their own weight, that equal point to which their immediate interests will always direct them; and of placing our country once more in that state to which her situation, the nature of her power, her reputation, her safety, so strongly invite her; that of observing with temper the several variations of the political scales, and the giving to the lighter side the proper increase of weight, not with the eagerness of principals, but with the dignity of arbitrators.

The next object of the minister's care was the most important that ever engaged the attention of any state, namely, the regulations given to the colonies. Upon the same principle of pursuing the interest of the colonies subordinate to, and united with the interest of the whole, stands that other proposition, the maintaining the dominion of Great Britain, and securing to her the dependance of her colonies. It is both reasonable and just, from the great principle of the general good, that such a proportion of imposition should be laid on them, as the distresses of this country, the duty and ability of that, and the common good of both shall direct: For these great purposes then, to secure the dominion, regulate the commerce, and improve the revenue of the British empire, was the bill framed, that has been so warmly agitated without doors; but being directed to the common interest as the end, pursues it by uniting these three objects as the means, and becomes at once a bill of police, commerce, and revenue. By the wise, just, and necessary clauses contained in this bill, the several members of the British dominions are bound together by the chains of commerce;

merge; united in rights, in duty, and in interest; and contribute, each in its proportion, by their riches, their labour, their arts, and their valour, to the commerce, the liberty, and the happiness of the whole: And on this deep and broad foundation, through a tract of ages, and through all the progressive steps of increasing greatness, the whole structure of the *British* empire, vast as it is, may stand with security. This system our country owes to the administration.

It might have been hoped that the same spirit of moderation which united all parties at the close of the last war, would have again revived at the end of this, and have given to administration all the assistance which good subjects owe to every plan directed to the public good. That of the minister of finance was a prudent and effectual one; he knew the resources of this country, that her credit and her riches would every day increase, the price of money diminish, and that her income was capable of great improvements. In this situation he determined to raise no more money than was absolutely necessary for the present support of government, and the discharge of such part of her debt as could not be deferred, and to trust for the rest to those ameliorations in her finances, for which a time of peace would soon afford opportunities. He discharged, therefore, a very heavy load of public debt, postponed the payment of another considerable part; provided resources for the improvement of the revenue, and maintained the most strict oeconomy in the administration of the whole; he recalled the commissariat, and instituted a commission of only three gentlemen to descend into the detail of *German* demands, by which near a million is already saved to the publick. By the care of the treasury, and the zeal of the war-office, the army arrears upon non-effective men, so long and so justly complain'd of, brought 140,000*l.* to the service of the current year; but the most extensive supply was the gift of the king, who bestowed at once 700,000*l.* to the relief of his subjects, a sum that exceeds the united generosity of all the kings who ever sat before him on the *English* throne; the minister, at the same time, seized the favourable opportunity of making the most advantageous terms for the public that ever were agreed to in the bank contract, by which he gained 110,000*l.* to the public, and transferred a million of Exchequer bills on them for two years, at 3 per cent. when money was at more than four; 100,000*l.* more he proposed to pay off, and to issue new bills for the like sum, which would be at no discount. These steps, by which he postponed the payment of near two millions, were evidently wise, because

advantageous to the state; but he did not content himself with postponing without providing for the payment of the public debts; for this purpose the post-office bill was directed; a negotiation was entered into for the prevention of smuggling from the *Isle of Man*; but chiefly the *American* regulations, which lay the foundation of increasing wealth, not only for the present, but for the support of government in succeeding ages.

Having recounted these and many other services of the like kind, which the nation owe to Mr *Granville's* plans; it is on this crisis, says the writer, that *Englishmen* are to chuse whether they will prefer dissipation to oeconomy; whether they will give their support to the patriot who would load with an increase of military force, fresh taxes, and a general excise, a nation already weak from the wounds of an exhausting war; or to that minister, who, with a more lenient hand, would lead us by the resources of a strict oeconomy, and a gradual improvement of our revenues, to safety, wealth, and power.

5. The mutual interest of *Great-Britain* and the *American* colonies considered, with respect to an act passed the last session of parliament for laying a duty on merchandize, &c. with some remarks on a pamphlet entitled, "Objections to the taxations of the *American* colonies, &c. considered." In a letter to a member of parliament. 8vo.

The duty, says this writer, imposed on foreign sugars imported in the colonies, and none upon *British* sugars, will totally prevent their consuming any foreign; their consumption, on the best computation, is 20,000 hogheads a year, which will be so much loss to the trade, and 700,000*l.* a year loss to the revenue of *Great-Britain*.

As to the duty of 3*d.* a gallon on foreign molasses, it will be still worse in its consequences; for that trade not only occasions ship-building in the colonies, and draws from this kingdom great quantities of cordage, sail-cloth, anchors, &c. but is an article absolutely necessary to carry on that invaluable fishery, which, by the way of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, &c. brings almost all the treasure by which remittances are made to this kingdom, and without which trade cannot subsist. Were our own islands able to supply *North America* with molasses, it were but just that our fellow-subjects should have the preference; but the contrary is well known and admitted, as well as their inability to consume the productions of *North America*.

As to the duties laid on *China* and *India* silks, silk stuff, herba callicoes, and cambric imported into *North America*, these will be found not to answer the end designed.

Merchants will go to the cheapest market,

ket, and necessity will teach men to become manufacturers; they have plenty both of wool and flax; they many years since made some cloth and linen, and since the passing this act they have entered into associations and companies of manufactures, and even advertise their own made cloth, inviting spinners, weavers, combers, &c. offering good wages, the consequences of which are already most severely felt in *Spital-fields*; for as they cannot immediately make all the goods they want, instead of having *English* black cloth for mourning, they have substituted a bit of black crape round their arm, and *Spital-fields* silks and fluffs are almost totally laid aside.

In the preamble of this act, it is said, to be just and necessary that a revenue be raised in his majesty's dominions in *America*, for defraying the expenses of protecting, defending, and securing the same. I cannot help remarking, that for one hundred years past, whilst *Canada* and *Louisiana* were in the hands of *France*, the colonies wanted no such defence or security from *England*; but, on the contrary, they defended themselves, and even in 1746 took *Cape Breton* without a single soldier from *Britain*. But strange politics at present prevail; for now that *Louisiana*, *Cape Breton*, and *Canada* are all reduced to the obedience of, and possessed by the crown of *England*; now that there is not a *French* subject left on the continent, it is thought necessary to keep sixteen battalions of regular troops in the colonies, and for the support of them those grievous duties are imposed.

With the recalling, therefore, of these troops from among them, the cause of those severe duties and taxes will be removed, and the greatest reason to hope for the repeal of them; the colonies would then resume their trade, which is now languishing, and their heads, which are at present full of manufacturing, would be employed on schemes of commerce and navigation; the fruits of all their labours would continue to center in *Great Britain*, and the language which they now hold, that they are treated not as *Englishmen*, but as aliens and slaves, in being taxed without having representatives, would immediately subside; their affections and labours would be united in promoting the trade and interest of this kingdom, and all things return to their late happy and prosperous state.

6. A detection of gross impositions on the parliament, with respect to two acts passed the last sessions; in a letter to R. B. Esq; by J. Gee, of *Gainsborough*, 1764. 8vo. p. 40. 6d *Baldwin*.—Mr Gee is a zealous advocate for the encouragement of the growth of hemp and flax in *England*, and of course, an enemy to the bill for allowing a bounty

on the importation of *American* hemp and flax. The bounties, says he, upon hemp and flax grown in and imported from our colonies, will utterly discourage, if not absolutely put an end to the growth of them at home, and will not be attended with any advantages to the colonies themselves. Good policy requires that our colonies should be well peopled, and to as great an extent as possible, but the cultivation of only a few acres of hemp and flax will require as many hands as might otherwise occupy and improve five times the number of acres in raising most other kinds of produce; it is manifest, therefore, that this bounty, so far as it operates, will tend to the depopulation of the colonies, and, by consequence, to their irreparable injury.—[The parliament of *England*, however, seems to be of another mind, and are of opinion; that the *Americans* are to be encouraged and protected in raising raw materials for the mother country; and that arts and manufactures are the proper objects of *Great Britain*.]

Mr Gee throws out another hint, that the application to parliament for encouraging the manufacturing of cambrics at a sea-port in *Suffex*, is only intended to cover a design of smuggling cambrics from *France*, and refers the committee to Mr *John Greenbow*, sen. in *Wood-street*, to be informed in what manner the *Irish* are furnished with the cambrics which they pretend to manufacture themselves.

7. A letter to the fellows of a college concerning their method of fining, with tables for renewals of years expired in leases of ten and twenty years; and a proposal to make the interest of money they allow their tenants upon renewals the standard for encouraging enclosures by their lessees, with a table for that purpose; useful to all parties interested in church and college leases. 8vo. p. 25. 6d *Fletcher*.—This is an attempt to establish one uniform regulation in the letting all church and college leases, and to direct the lessors to that material object of their attention the *decrease of the interest of money, with the corresponding advance of the value of lands*, by which an adequate measure or standard of fines may be truly and justly ascertained. His scheme is, to allow the lessee the same advantage he would make of his money could he put it out at 10 per cent. compound interest. For example: Suppose a person had 100l. to put out at 10 per cent. interest, that 100l. a year hence, would be worth 110l. Upon this principle, then, 100l. to be received a year hence is worth only 90.90909l. two years hence but 82.6446, and so on, in a proportion continually decreasing; so that for the renewal of any number of years expired, in a lease of ten or twenty years, the lessee is to pay the amount of

the same number of years, according to their most decreased value; for instance (to omit decimals) 100l. to be received

Years hence,	is worth
1	90
2	82
3	75
4	68
5	62
6	56
7	51
8	46
9	42
10	38

If, therefore, there be four years expired of a ten years lease, the lessee is to add the amount of the four last together, and to pay that sum for renewal, viz. 177l. or one year and three quarters rent.

In cases of new enclosures, the writer proposes another regulation, and to abolish the custom of granting two renewals, without raising the lessee's fine, and to proportion the quantum of the fine to be paid now to the value of the estate, as it will be at the end of the original lease.—These regulations will undoubtedly advance the revenues of the church and universities very considerably; and were the rents and fines for renewal made certain, might be no disadvantage to their respective tenants; but the hardship at present is, that many of the rents depend upon the contingent prices of fluctuating grain, and the fines upon the capricious humours of peevish lessors, who, from pique or prejudice, withhold renewals, or grant them upon arbitrary and unprecedented terms.

3. The midwife's pocket-companion; or a practical treatise on midwifery, on a new plan, adapted to the use of the female as well as the male practitioner in that art. By John Menis, M.D. of the Marischal-College of Aberdeen. 12mo. p. 234. Dilly.—Dr Menis, in this little treatise, has taken great pains to reduce the art of midwifery to the level of ordinary capacities: With this view he has changed the terms of art for others more familiar. In treating of the construction of the parts, he has laboured at perspicuity rather than strict anatomical exactness; and in treating of the diseases of the mother and child, he has only taken notice of the chief symptoms by which they may be known, with the simplest method of cure; but at the same time he has been as full in all the parts of the art whether medical, manual, or instrumental, as is consistent with that brevity which a pocket companion for female practitioners seemed to require. Though from the matter contained in this book we cannot give a regular extract from it, yet what the author has directed in the time of delivery, may at once serve as a specimen of his style, and, to the intelligent, as an indica-

tion of his skill.—“It sometimes happens, says Dr Menis, in natural births, that although every thing be in a right way, yet the labour being a little tedious, the woman becomes anxious, and impatient to wait the due time of her delivery, whereby

A she greatly hinders the same, and makes it the more lingering. This disposition of mind we must endeavour to remove, by reason, or suitable arguments; or, which may answer the same end, to please her, we order some mild cordial mixture from the shops of some ounces of spear-mint waters, an ounce of cinnamon-water, with a little confectio of alkermes dissolved therein, and a few drops of sal volatile, and as much syrup of sugar as makes it palatable, to be taken by spoonfuls now and then throughout the day, giving her a few drops of laudanum, or three quarters of an ounce of syrup of poppies at night; whereby we often at once allay her uneasiness, and gain time, wherein nature may operate, and bring about the desired end.

If, on the other hand, the woman should be really low, weak, or exhausted, we prescribe the same kind of mixture for the nerves a little stronger, to raise her spirits, and promote the circulation of the blood and birth at the same time; or we use the powder for promoting the birth of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, or with the good women, order her some drops of oil of amber in her drink, twice or thrice a day, together with strengthening and nourishing food of broths of young animals, milk, meats, rice, &c. and wine and water for drink, or good fresh ale or beer, but not strong.

Lastly, if a woman should appear full of blood, her face being of a florid or ruddy colour, and her pulse strong, and somewhat quick, we take some blood from her; and if she be costive, order her a softening cooling clyster, or the quantity of a large nutmeg, or more, of lenitive electuary, every night and morning fasting, till that complaint be removed, repeating it now and then as there is occasion, and to drink between whiles plentifully of some weak diluting drink, as toast and water, whey, or thin water-gruel, with a little milk and loaf-sugar mixed, together with a draught of some cooling decoction, two or three times a day, as a quarter of an ounce of salt-petre, boiled for about a quarter of an hour in a quart of water, and sweetened with loaf-sugar.—By the use of these medicines, and proper attention, &c. we generally find the birth come along easily, and the delivery quick, &c.

H 9. A portrait of oratory; by Dr Garner. 2s. Sandby.

10. An essay towards pointing out the eloquence and action necessary for the pulpit. 2s. Fletcher.

11. An ecclesiastical history, both ancient

ancient and modern, from the birth of Christ to the beginning of the present century; by A. Maclaine of the English church at the Hague. 2 guineas. *Millar*.

12. Thoughts on a question proposed to the public, Whether the immense territory acquired by the late peace will tend to the prosperity or ruin of Great Britain. 1 s. *Dixwell*.

13. The Contrast. 2s 6d. *Kearsey*.

14. Improvements in the doctrines of the sphere, astronomy, geography, navigation, &c. inscribed to the commissioners of the longitude; by S. Dunn. 2s 6d. *Hawes*.

15. A postscript to the letter on habeas warrants, &c. with large additions. 1 s. *Almon*.

16. A treatise on blood-letting; by D. Dickson of the London hospital. 1s 6d. *Wilsen*. Part I.

This part, as far as it relates to blood-letting, consists only of extracts from ancient writers, concerning the expediency of opening one vein rather than another, a notion which the discovery of the circulation by our great *Hercules*, exploded at once. The author proposes, in a second part, to consider the different theories concerning this subject, that have been adopted since that discovery; and, in the third, to ascertain the effects of blood-letting, and shew in what cases it is beneficial or hurtful.

17. Advice to the people in general with regard to their health; translated from the French of Dr Tiffot, by Dr Kirkpatrick. 6s. *Baker*.—This appears to be one of the most useful treatises that ever was written. It contains an account of the most usual causes of popular diseases; of the causes which usually increase these diseases, and frequently render them mortal; directions for regimen in all acute diseases; directions what should be done in the beginning of such diseases; the signs that indicate their approach; the symptoms of the crisis; and the subsequent symptoms either of recovery or death; with clear and explicit directions what remedies to use, which, in many cases, are very simple, though in others recourse is had to those more powerful ones procured by chemical process.

It is impossible for us to give an epitome of what this author has written under the heads of the various diseases; but as it may be of great and extensive use to give an account of his introductory chapters, containing general cautions against such practices as are usual among all sorts of people, but especially among the middling and lower classes before a physician is sent for, and which, in many cases, though supported by strong prejudices, and immemorial custom, are scarce less fatal than a pistol shot, we shall give such account in our next. p. 214—*W*

18. A North-Briton extraordinary, relating

to East-India affairs. 6s. *Morath*.—This is intended as a vindication of the conduct of Mr Ross and the other directors of the E. India company who co-operated with him at the time when the preliminaries of peace were in agitation. (*As this is an elucidation of an historical fact, we shall, in some future Magazine, lay it before our readers.*)

17. Some entertaining particulars relating to Jonas the conjuror. 6d. *Hosper*.

18. The courtesan; being a continuation of the Meretriciad. 2s 6d. *Harrison*.

19. A letter from M. de Voltaire to M. d'Am—, upon two tragical incidents in France. 6d. *Baker*.—This little narrative does honour to M. de Voltaire's humanity, who interested himself in the cause of the unfortunate family of Calas, when he had received such discouragements from the magistrates and ministers of state, to whom he had written, as would have deterred an ordinary by-stander from interfering in so odious an affair as that of Calas was then thought to be; but this did not discourage Voltaire from tracing out the truth. Being acquainted with the forlorn retreat of the miserable widow, he caused her to be asked if she would, in the name of the great God, the rewarder of virtue, and the avenger of crimes, sign an attestation of her husband's innocence. She did not hesitate a moment. On this attestation M. de Voltaire engaged M. Marriats to undertake her defence, drew the poor widow from her obscurity, and recommended her to the compassion of the charitable, among whom there afterwards appeared a contest of generosity who should assist her most; what followed has been already related. (*See p. 143*)

“One would think,” says M. de Voltaire, that in *Languedoc* some infernal fury had been formerly nourish'd, and that she is to this day, every now and then, shaking her torch. A protestant gentleman of *Castres*, of the name of *Servet*, had three daughters, one of whom was forced from the mother's arms, put into a convent, and whipped into a new catechism; the girl ran mad, escaped, and threw herself into a well at about three miles distance from her father's house, on which the zealots made no doubt but the family had drowned her. It is a current belief among the Catholics of this province, that it is a capital point of the Protestant religion, that fathers and mothers are bound to hang, drown, or cut the throats of any of their children whom they suspect of favouring the *Romish* church. This happened precisely at the time when the *Calas's* were in irons, and when the scaffold was preparing for their execution. *As*, said the bishops, *here is a fresh instance of a father and mother's murdering their child.* The outcry became general, the fury of the public was increased, Calas was broke upon

the wheel, *Serena*, his wife, and his remaining daughter were ordered to be apprehended, and had only time to escape, destitute of every necessary, over mountains of snow, in the middle of which one of the daughters, who was married, was delivered of a child, which, dying as it was, she carried in her arms (herself hardly alive) till she arrived on the confines of *Switzerland*. In the mean time, near *Capras*, the father and mother, and two daughters, were executed in effigy, their estate confiscated, and their ruin completed. *M. de Voltaire* concludes this melancholy narration with sentiments truly philosophical. "Are not these two tragical events, says he, one immediately upon the neck of another, proofs of that inevitable fatality to which miserable humanity is subjected! An awful truth! so much enforced by *Homer* and *Sepulchres*; and yet an useful one, in that it teaches us to resign ourselves to our fate, and to know how to suffer."

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

21. Oppression, by an American; a poem. 2s. *Moran*.

22. Poems by C. Churchill. Vol. II, *Flexney*.

23. *Abrodates and Panthea*, a tale, extracted from Xenophon, by W. W. Beach, of New College, Oxford. 1s. *Flacber*.

24. The comedies of Terence, translated into blank verse; by Geo. Colman. 1l. 1s. *Becket*.

25. On the death of a friend. 6d. *Waller*.

26. *Epponia*; a dramatic essay. 2s. 6d. *Bucroft*.

27. The shepherd's artifice; a dramatic pastoral, performed at Covent-Garden theatre. 1s. *Becket*.

28. The angel and curate; by Mr Weekes. 1s. *Coots*.

SERMONS.

29. On the spirit of the Gospel, preached at Hanau, on the peace, before the French officers, translated by F. Davey of Norwich. 1s. *Nicol*.

30. On the death of Mr Lavington; at Ottery, Dec. 24, by Jer. Wheeler. 6d. *Field*.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A Command of *Swedish Haffari* having entered the territories of his serene highness the Marquise of *Stralitz*, without leave, in pursuit of *M. Lindaman*, postmaster at *Stralsund*, who had escaped out of the prison, in which he was confined for embezzling the government's money, satisfaction has been demanded at the court of *Stockholm* for this violation of the law of nations.

A committee of 12 eminent practitioners being appointed by the faculty of Physic at *Paris*, to examine into the advantages or disadvantages of the practice of inoculating for the small-pox, have made their report; that the operation has been and may be attended with fatal effects, and that consequently it ought not to be tolerated.

The magistrates of *Calais* having invited the French comedians at *Paris*, to come to their ancient city to represent the celebrated new tragedy of the *Slaves of Calais*, during their recess in the Holy-week, the company accepted the invitation, and the magistrates generously proposed to defray their expences, which they as generously declined accepting, when his most Christian Majesty interposed, and ordered the whole expence of the journey and representation to be defrayed out of the royal coffers. A letter from *Paris*, however, takes notice of the rough treatment the players met with from the populace; some cut-throats got upon the stage and danced with one of the finest actresses, and a fish-woman, also, seized one of the actors and made him play all the gambols she pleased. In short, all was confusion and riot.

The *Spaniards* are so troublesome to our fishermen in the bay of *Compauchy*, that an

armed force, consisting of four men of war, and 500 land forces, have been sent from *Jamaica* for their protection.

Several pieces of counterfeit gold coin have lately been discovered at *Birmingham*, so nicely finished as hardly to be discovered; they are chiefly 36s. pieces of a pale colour, and the date 1750! The top of the 5 is larger than in the true ones.

The mouth of the river *Coyser*, in *Northumberland*, has of itself altered its course and opened a passage into the sea above a mile nearer than its former channel. — A most particular account of this uncommon phenomenon, is requested from some of our readers near the place.

A horrid conspiracy of the *Negroes* to murder the white inhabitants of *Jamaica*, has lately been discovered and defeated. It was to have been put in execution on Christmas-day last, but happily their plot was discovered before.

On purchasing some slaves at *Anombo*, on the coast of *Africa*, two white men were found among them, who spoke a language unknown to the natives, or to any *European*, and are supposed to be natives of that vast inland tract of country to the East, that has never yet been entered by any traveller. They are to be taught *English* with a view to discoveries.

On the 28th of February the tide flowed one hour sooner than usual at *Bordeaux*, in *France*. The like has happened several times lately in the *Thames*.

The parliament of *Toulouse* has petitioned the king to interpose his royal authority to discontinue the procession annually made there in contempt of the protestants. This pro-

procession is made on the 19th of May, on which day, in 1562, a general massacre of the protestants was begun, in which 3000 protestants were murdered; above 400 were afterwards condemned by a formal process; and one gentleman, M. *Torade*, whose behaviour had been irreproachable, being bro't to the bar and tried, one *Bonail*, a member of the court rose up and said: 'M. *Torade*, the court throughout your trial have not found you guilty in any respect, nevertheless, being otherwise very well satisfied of your inward confidence, and that you would have been very glad that those of your miserable and reprobate sect had gained the ascendant, condemn you to be beheaded, and that all your estates whatsoever be confiscated.' This sentence was put in execution: He was beheaded, and his estates confiscated.

A shipbuilder at *Perisburgh* is now constructing a sort of *Indian* prow, with which he undertakes in fine weather, to pass between *Dover* and *Caleis* in 75 minutes.

The government of *Quebec*, if the letters from thence may be credited, is in a very critical situation. An order has been issued to quarter the military force in private houses; and the necessaries demanded for them are of an unprecedented nature. Murders, pashinades, and representations have all proved alike ineffectual. The grievances remain; and the complaints are loud. Indeed at present all *America* seems to be in a violent agitation. A writer of credit says, they sing up and down the streets of *Boston*, the downfall of *Old England*, and the rise of the *New*. Instructions are said to have been sent to *Quebec*, to redress the grievances complained of.

A project is on foot in *Newa Scotia*, of establishing a company to work the coal-mines in the island of *Cape Breton*, where the coals lie not more than three feet deep, and in bulk like mountains, so that the quantity is inexhaustible.

A prisoner of 400 *Louis d'Ors*, have been lately given by the Society of Arts at *Paris*, to a physician who has contrived a liquid for joining broken *China* in so curious a manner, as to be scarcely discerned by the nicest eye, and so durably as hardly to be broken again in the same place.

The process preparing by the Chevalier *D'Eon*, against the *French* Ambassador, is said in a foreign paper to perplex the ministry. By the laws of *England*, a person accused upon oath of any criminal offence must take his trial for the same when a bill of indictment is found against him by a grand jury; but by the laws of national Ambassadors are exempted from the ordinary forms of law in the countries where they are resident. On this critical occasion the most eminent lawyers have been consulted, but the decision must be left to the wisdom of the two courts.

The *French* neutrals lately settled in the Western parts of the province of *South Carolina*, have already begun to apply themselves to the breeding of silk worms, in which they have made some progress, and for their greater encouragement, the governor has promised 500 dollars premium to the first who shall

produce a robe's weight of raw silk, the product of *Carolina*.

The council of war appointed to enquire into the conduct of the military officers employed on the part of *Spain* in defence of the *Havana*, have made their report to his Catholic Majesty, and adjudged the governor, admiral, the president of the council of war at the *Havana*, and the chief engineer, unfit for any farther military service in the armies of *Spain*; the five former to be banished 40 leagues from court for ten years, and their estates to be confiscated to the use of the public; the latter to be banished 40 leagues from court for two years; at the same time the secretary of the council of war was dismissed on merit of that employment.

The king of *Denmark* has declared war against the *Danes*; in consequence whereof, all the *Denish* merchants in his majesty's territories have received orders to quit his dominions, settle their accounts, and take away their effects in a limited time, upon pain of confiscation.

The number of forces on the peace establishment of *France*, is fixed for 93,970 effective men.

The punishment for adultery in *Russia* is changed from a severe penance to an ordinary fine, it being the policy of that cold country to encourage population by all possible ways.

Recipe for destroying Caterpillars.
"Take a chaffing dish with lighted charcoal, and throwing some pinches of brimstone in powder on the coals, hold it under the branches that are loaded with caterpillars. The vapours from the sulphur is mortal to these and other insects, and will preserve trees from infection many years. The same recipe will kill flies in rooms or cellars, if close shut, and prevent any annoyance in the summer from any kind of vermin.

The *Dutch East-India* company having lately declared a dividend of 17½ on their stock, has raised their actions 50 per cent.

Some fishermen at *Liverpool* disciplined the master of a *Walch* boat most severely for seducing a young woman of their community, and using her ill. He afterwards complained to the magistrates, and obtained a warrant against the singlesters, who were committed to prison, but afterwards admitted to bail.

A most affecting scene of cruelty is related from *Carlsbad* in *Transylvania*, where an inhuman witch exercised the most unheard of butcheries upon his own wife, on account of jealousy. He was, however, apprehended, and punished after the manner of the ancient *Scythians*, having his nose, ears, and breasts torn off with red hot pincers, his legs tied to the tail of his own horse, and dragg'd about the gallows, his hands cut off leisurely one after another; his head eleven furlongs, his breast opened, and his heart taken out; after which his remaining carcass was fastened to the gallows to be eaten with dogs, by whom it was soon devoured.

Fifty-four persons are said to have been cured of the tooth-ach at *Göttingen*, by the application of the lead-ore only to the pect affected.

Historical Chronicle, April 1765.

FRIDAY, March 18.

A Barbeth's murder was committed near Coventry, by Edward Drury and Robert Lefly, two dragoons belonging to Lord Pembroke's regiment, and John Baker of the Warwickshire militia, who having waylaid Thomas Edwards, John Spence, and John Green farmers, from Coventry market in their way home, murdered Edwards, and left the others for dead; who, having been in liquor, could give no other account of what had happened, but that they had been robbed, and that the persons who robbed them appeared to be soldiers and had murdered their companion. From this dark account, the vigilance of the mayor and magistrates of Coventry traced out the villains, who have been notorious rogues for many years, have committed many robberies both in England and Scotland, and who were incorporated into this regiment in Germany, to which, they were sent from another regiment by way of punishment, but have not been able to corrupt one man more of that reputable regiment, tho' so straggled has been left untrampled by them to effect it.

At Warwick eight of these notorious villains were all three convicted, and ordered to be hung in chains.

SUNDAY 24.

The death of Mr *Wals* of *Mount Neel*, in the county of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, was maliciously set on fire, and his wife and six children burnt in the flames.

THURSDAY 26.

A resolution of the commons was ordered to be made public, that one fourth part of the capital stock of 4 per cent. annuities, granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance expenditures, delivered in and cancelled, pursuant to an act of the 3d of his present majesty, will be paid off on the 15th of December next, with the interest due thereon.

SATURDAY 30

His majesty's free pardon was sent to *Newgate* for *George Rust*, convicted last sessions of grand larceny, of which crime the unhappy culprit has since appeared to be wholly innocent, and the man who committed the fact apprehended and committed to prison.

SUNDAY 31.

His grace the *Archbishop of Canterbury* preached before the *Queen* and royal family, in the *Chapel Royal* at *St James*, from *1 Cor. 3. 22.*

The *Prince of Denmark* was solemnly confirmed in the chapel royal at *Copenhagen* in the presence of their majesties, the foreign ministers, and the whole court. On this occasion his Royal Highness distinguished himself to admiration, having spoken more than two hours with the greatest fluency.

A terrible encounter happened near *Pool*, between a gang of smugglers and a part of the crew of one of his majesty's coasters, when one of the smugglers was killed upon the spot, several wounded, and about a ton of the spoil from the smugglers. Three of the coasters men were desperately wounded.

MONDAY, April 1.

Wheat sold at *New-ley* market for 48 s. per quarter, so that the bounty on the exportation of that commodity ceases of course from that day. The bounty, when wheat is under the above price is undoubtedly a benefit to this nation, without which the corn trade must pass into another channel, and as the French are now turning their thoughts to agriculture, their superiority in point of soil and situation will require every encouragement both of parliament and society, to enable the English farmer to contend with them. Should we lose our market for corn abroad, what other commodity have we to bring a balance in money in our favour? A scarcity in England can never be dreaded; were there a real want of corn here, our colonies could pour in a supply equal to our necessities, in a few weeks time.

TUESDAY 2.

At *Walker's* colliery near *Newcastle*, a most melancholy disaster happened by setting fire to the damp, which burst with a terrible explosion, and left 8 men and 17 horses dead upon the spot. The same pit had taken fire the day before and had scorched some of the miners, but no lives were lost.

THURSDAY 4.

Being *Masquey Thursday*, his majesty's bounty to 27 poor men and women was distributed at *Whitehall* as usual.

The ballot for the election of directors of the *East India Company* closed when the numbers stood thus:

The House List.

9 Fitz W. Barrington	823	Robert Jones	823
Ion.	874	John Manship	916
H. Crabb Boulton	901	John Pardee	812
Ch. Chambers	1170	Frederic Pigeon	1206
9 Jos. Creswick	848	John Purkin	1209
Charles Cutts	860	Thomas Rous	1225
George Coming	884	John Roberts	980
Edward Holden		Henry Savage	885
Crittenden	1255	Thos. Swander	861
George Dudley	887	Luke Scrafton	840
9 Josiah Du Pre	881	John Stephenson	845
Henry Hadley	878	William Webber	1217
John Harrison	1249	Edward Wheeler	827

Those marked thus* were not Directors last year.

The PROPRIETORS LIST.

John Boyd	428	Wm James	382
Roger Boehm	447	Giles Rooke	467
Chs. Bodden	518	Jos. Sparks	345
Rob. Burrow	439	Wm Snell	486
Sir J. Cockburn	547	Rich. Smith	439
Geo. Dempster	449	Laur. Sullivan	455
Geo. Edwards	467	Tim. Tullie	408
W. Geo. Freeman	446	Rich. Warner	419
Geo. Hayley	507		

FRIDAY 5.

A respite came to the *New Goal*, for suspending the execution of *John Gringer*, for the murder of his wife, to the 29th instant.

A cruel murder was committed on the servants maid of an old man near *Radcliffe*, in *Lancashire*, by a taylor, who attempted rob the house, but being discovered by the young woman, he cut her throat, and afterwards made his escape out of it. The villain has since been apprehended.

SATURDAY, 6.

At *Richmond in Yorkshire*, the weights and measures that were found under the legal standard, were by order of the magistrates of that corporation, publicly burnt.

Six workmen employed in the infirmary at *Oxford*, lost their lives by the floor giving way thro' a defect of not being properly secured.

The noted *Dick Swift* took his trial at *Cowsey*, for returning from transportation, when there appearing an error in the copy of the record, the judge ordered him to be acquitted. He was, however, detained in prison on account of a new indictment against him, preferred by the king's attorney for being an accessory to a robbery in *Middlesex*, in order to be removed to the *Old Bailey*.

SUNDAY 7.

The soldiers on board the *Speaker* *Indians* had formed a conspiracy to seize the arm-chest, kill all the crew that opposed them, cut the cables, run the ship on shore, and make their escape; but being overheard, the ring-leaders were seized, put in irons, and afterwards carried to the gang-way and lashed. Twenty of them had before seized the waterman's boat, and were making their escape in her, but were intercepted by boats from the man of war at *Spithead*, who carried them on board the *Speaker*, where they were all put in irons, and remained so when the latter conspiracy, was formed to release them.

MONDAY 8.

The Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with their ladies went to *St Bride's* church, and heard a sermon preached by the bishop of *Bristol*, from 1 Cor. xiii. 13. after which, the state of the hospitals, according to annual custom, was laid before them.

A murder was committed at *Wesl Pennard*, in *Somersetshire*, on *Stephen Kingstone*, by one *Lester*, on a law quarrel concerning the possession of a house. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict wilful murder, and *Lester* was immediately seized and carried to *Taunton* to take his trial.

John Picket, who had robbed the Hon. the *East India* company of 1400 dollars, (*See p. 745*) was apprehended at *Dover*, and 803 of the dollars recovered. He was discovered by means of a search warrant granted upon another account, and some of the dollars being found in the prosecution of that search.

TUESDAY 9.

An attempt was made by the felons in the castle of *Yrb*, to make their escape; but, after a most desperate attack, they were overpowered, and all properly secured; one of the turnkeys had his leg broke, and several were desperately wounded, but no lives lost.

Six ruffians entered the house of farmer *Norborne* of *Shipston* near *Plymouth*, and took from him 1000*l.* in money and some plate. He pursued them to *Plymouth*, where three of them were apprehended, and 500*l.* of the money recovered.

THURSDAY 11.

Three of the owners of *Greenland* boats were convicted before the Lord Mayor, and paid the penalty of 5*l.* each, for plying in passengers after the bell had rung at *Billing-*

gate.—In *Holland* a boat dares not stay a moment after the bell rings.

SATURDAY 13.

At the quarter sessions for *Wexminster*, a man was convicted for assaulting his own daughter, a child of 9 years of age with an intent of ravishing her, and was sentenced to 12 month's imprisonment, to stand twice in the pillory, and to find securities for his good behaviour.

SUNDAY 14.

The murder of *Mrs Ruscoppe* and her maid was found out; the maid let in a female acquaintance unknown to her mistress, and this acquaintance let in two fellows, unknown to the maid. They all three murdered the maid first, and then the mistress. This abandoned creature, having been in the marine service as a dumpanner, &c. has voluntarily confessed the whole; saying, that she could have no ease night nor day since she did it, but when she was drunk, and therefore made the discovery in order to ease her mind.

MONDAY 15.

At a stable in *Piccadilly* two coach geldings were sold by weight at 14 a pound, and amounted to 57*l.*

TUESDAY 16.

James Knight of *Woburn Green* in *Middlesex*, was robbed, and barbarously murdered, on the road between *Knights-bridge* and *Little Chelsea*; for the discovery of the persons concerned in this horrid crime, the parish of *Chelsea* offers a reward of 50*l.* and his majesty a free pardon to any one of the accomplices, except the actual murderer, who shall make a discovery.

Two carpenters, in pulling down an old house in *Black-liege-court*, *Houndstich*, found as much foreign gold coin as they sold for 34*l.*

WEDNESDAY 17.

Charles Sabry for stealing a bank note and money from the house of *Mr Crompton*; *Rich. Parry*, and *John Taylor*, for burglary; and *J. Cook* for forgery, were executed at *Tyburn*.

About 11 o'clock, the Rt Hon. the H. of Peers went to *Wexminster-Hall*, and proceeded on the trial of *Ld Byron*, which began the day before, & after all the witnesses on behalf of the prisoner had been examined, the Solicitor-General summed up the evidence; after which Lord *Byron*, who declined examining any witnesses on his own behalf, told their lordships that what he had to offer in his own vindication he had committed to writing, and begged that it might be read by the clerk, as he feared his own voice, considering his present situation, would not be heard. His speech was accordingly read by the clerk in a very audible and distinct manner, and contained an exact detail of all the particulars relating to the melancholy affair between him and *Mr Chaworth*. He said, he declined entering into the circumstances of *Mr Chaworth's* behaviour farther than his own defence, expressed his deep and unfeigned sorrow for the event, and resigned himself with the utmost confidence on their lordship's justice and humanity, and would with cheerfulness acquiesce in the sentence of the noblest and most equitable judicature in the world, whether it were for life or for death.

death. The peers then adjourned to their own house, and after some time returned, when they found his lordship guilty of manslaughter.—Peers by an old statute in all cases where clergy is allowed, are dismissed without burning in the hand, loss of inheritance, or corruption of blood; his Lordship was accordingly dismissed on paying his fees.

THURSDAY, 18.

A substantial farmer at *Swinshead* in *Lincolnshire* with a small cord being himself upon a beam in his own stable, as it is said, for love of a young girl, whom he had lain with, but refused to marry, yet on hearing she was out asked to another, he committed this rash action, with which the girl was so much affected, that she attempted the like upon herself, but was prevented by her intended husband, who threats his own life if she put an end to hers.

FRIDAY, 19.

The following were passed by commission. A bill to enlarge the times limited for executing certain acts of this session.

A bill to encourage the growth of madder. A bill for preferring fish in ponds, and rabbits, &c. in warrens.

A bill to rebuild the parish church of *Techery*. And also 51 other public and private bills.

SATURDAY 20.

The sessions ended at *Old Bailey*, when only one criminal received sentence of death, viz. *John Fisher* for stealing 1400 dollars, the property of the *East India* company, in their dwelling house, in *London-hall-street*. This fellow was formerly a sailor in the company's service, and by frequenting the *India-houses* became acquainted with the place where the money lay.—At this sessions, the noted *Dick Swift* appeared, and pleaded to his former sentence, and is to be transported for 14 years.

WEDNESDAY 21.

The committee of city lands lett to *Mr Hoole* a lease for 21 years of the toll of carts and wheilage over *London-bridge*, on a fine of 2000 guineas, and a yearly rent of 735*l*.

95 convicts under sentence of transportation in *Newgate*, among whom was the noted *Dick Swift*, were put on board a ship, in order to be sent to *America*.

His majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The tender concern, which I feel for my faithful subjects, makes me anxious to provide for every possible event, which may affect their future happiness or security.

My late indisposition, though not attended with danger, has led me to consider the situation, in which my kingdoms, and my family might be left, if it should please God to put a period to my life, whilst my successor is of tender years.

The high importance of this subject to the public safety, good order, and tranquility; the paternal affection, which I bear to my children, and to all my people; and my earnest desire, that every precaution should be taken, which may tend to preserve the constitution of *Great Britain* undisturbed, and the dignity and lustre of its crown unimpaired:

have determined me to lay this weighty business before my parliament: and as my health by the blessing of God, is now restored, I take the earliest opportunity of meeting you here, and of recommending to your serious deliberation the making such provision, as would be necessary, in case any of my children should succeed to the throne, before they shall respectively attain the age of eighteen years.

To this end, I propose to your consideration, whether, under the present circumstances, it will not be expedient to vest in me the power of appointing, from time to time, by instruments in writing, under my Sign Manual, either the Queen, or any other person of my Royal Family usually residing in *Great Britain*, to be the guardian of the person of such successor, and the regent of these kingdoms, until such successor shall attain the age of eighteen years; subject to the like restrictions and regulations, as are specified and contained in an act passed upon a similar occasion, in the twenty fourth year of the reign of the late King, my Royal Grandfather: The regent so appointed to be assisted by a council, composed of the several persons, who, by reason of their dignities and offices, are constituted members of the council established by that act, together with those whom you may think proper to leave to my nomination."

THURSDAY 25.

Both houses of parliament went in procession to *St James's*, and presented their joint address to his Majesty on his most gracious speech, and received the following answer:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your affectionate congratulations upon my recovery, and the sense which you express of your happiness under my government give me the greatest satisfaction.

"Be assured I have not a more sincere concern, or a more earnest desire, than to secure to my faithful people, both now and hereafter, the religious and civil blessings of our invaluable constitution."

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the Small-Pox hospital; the collection amounted to 864*l*. 10*s*.

MONDAY 30.

The chest of money, which was on board the *Haswell* packet, that was lost the 2d of December, 1763, of *Padstow*, has been found, and safely landed.

Affairs News.

At *Menmouth* one man was capitally convicted of cow-stealing, & two for sheep-stealing.

At the assizes at *Witch Pool*, a young man was capitally convicted for the murder of his sweetheart, and the next day executed. It is 28 years since an execution happened there before, and that was for murder.

At the assizes at *Bury*, for the county of *Suffolk*, two persons received sentence of death.

At the assizes at *East Grinstead* for *Sussex*, two men for highway robberies were capitally convicted, and one for burglary.

At the assizes at *York*, two men for highway robberies, one for house-breaking, one for shop-lifting, two for horse-stealing, one for stealing a cow, and one for grand larceny, were all capitally convicted.

At the assizes for *Exeter*, five men for highway robberies, received sentence of death. At this assize an exciseman, for an assault in search of smuggled goods, of which the jury brought the exciseman in guilty, and the damages were referred to the Court of K. Bench.

At *Salisbury* assizes, one man was capitally convicted for burglary.

At *Haddington* assizes, two men were capitally convicted for horse-stealing, and one for the highway.

At *Exeter* assizes, *John Stringer*, for the murder of his wife, received sentence of death; four were capitally convicted for robberies on the highway; two for horse-stealing; and one, a woman, for stealing money. At this assizes a cause was tried between a *Wallingford* burge-maister plaintiff, and the toll-collector at the *Towing-Path at Hays*, for so taken for the passage of eight horses than that *Seeping-park*, when the plaintiff obtained a verdict with costs. A man was likewise tried for an assault upon his wife's grandmother, with an intent to commit a rape, was found guilty, fined 30 4d, imprisonment for three months, and ordered to find security for one year.

At the assizes at *Cambridge*, a cause was tried by a special jury of gentlemen, in which *Mrs Mart* was plaintiff, and the late vice-chancellor and the proctors of the university defendants; the complaint was for the false imprisonment of *Mrs Mart*, when a single woman; being found about seven in the evening in a house of ill fame, the visiting-proctor, seized, and forcibly carried her before the late vice-chancellor, who committed her to *Brickwall*, where she was put with a common prostitute, and kept there half an hour. After a hearing of six hours, in which the charter, prerogatives, and jurisdiction of the university were learnedly discussed, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 20*l*. damages and costs of suit.—The town rejoiced at this verdict, as a kind of victory gained over the university.

At the assizes at *Tamworth*, four criminals were capitally convicted, two for burglary, one for the highway, and one for horse-stealing, but were all reprieved. *Mary Norwood* for poisoning her husband, received sentence of death, and is to be burnt at *Witchby* on the 8th of May.—One paper says that *Lester* was found guilty at this assize.

At the assizes at *Lancaster*, six persons received sentence of death, *James Howarth*, for murder, two for highway robberies, two for horse-stealing, and one (a boy about 17) for a burglary.

At the assizes of *Southampton* one man received sentence of death, for sheep-stealing.

At *Shrewsbury* assizes, seven criminals received sentence of death, four of whom were for cattle stealing, two for breaking gual after returning from transportation, and one for stealing money.

At the assizes at *Stafford*, four criminals received sentence of death, among whom was *George Blunt*, for wilfully shooting at *Mr Whelan*, two for robbing on the highway, and one for horse-stealing.

DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1763.

Dec. **W** M Beckford Ellis, Esq; at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Jan. 17. The Blackstones, Esq; at Jamaica, W. Macdonald, Esq; at Madras in the E. Indies Peter Marsha, Esq; merchant at Loughorn. Lieut. Col. Arbutnot of the provincial troops, in New-England.

March 19. Princess Jane Agnes, great want to the present Stadtholder.

Edw. Harns of Pirtan, Oxfordshire, Esq.

Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart. in Argyleshire.

Hon. Bowles, Dr of physic, senior fellow of New-college, Oxford.

28. Sir Jon. Cope of Brewern, Oxfordshire. Esq.

29. Wm Davis, Esq; in Norfolk-street.

Relict of Dr Brian of Harrow, aged 88.

Ann Wilson, near Aston, Cambridg. aged 120.

Lieut. Gen. Fowke, at Bath, upwards of 60 years an officer.

30. Wife of the Hon. Lt Gen. Armiger.

April 1. T. Greenfield, Esq; at Little Chertsey.

Vikonaiah Molyneux, in Hants-square.

2. John Ragnall, Esq; at Onildford.

Edw. Allen, Esq; at Pottlington.

Edward Dale, Esq; at Stockport.

3. Wife of R. Salisbury, Esq; a bank director.

Relict of Sir Tho. Walryche, Bart. at Dedmaston-hall, near Bridgnorth.

4. Paul Amick, Esq; in St Mary Ann.

Mr Drake at Windsor, late gen. of Bengal.

Sir Rob. Oocha, Bart. at Dumbleson, Gloucestershire, worth upwards of 4000*l*. per ann.

which descends to his nephew Jn. Oocha, Esq;

Rev. Mr Boare, aged 102, at Peakine-court in Glamorganshire; he was many years a chaplain in the navy, and was present at the siege of Port Mahon and Gibraltar.

Rich. Clery, Esq; a commissioner of the Excise.

5. The celebrated and ingenious Dr Young,

R. of Wellwyn in Hertfordshire; author of *Night Thoughts*, *The Brothers*, a tragedy, performed at one of the theatres in March 1753,

the benefit arising from the performance he gave to the society for propagating the Gospel,

(See Vol. xiii. p. 135, 146) and many other ingenious works; his first piece, called the

Last Day, was published in 1704. He married a lady nearly related to the Earl of Litchfield, by which he had only one son, to whom

his late R. H. the P. of Wales stood godfather.

—He was buried with the utmost privacy, under the shelter-plot of his parish church, by the side of Lady Betty, his late wife; and though he was both the founder and endower of a charity-school in this parish, neither the master nor the children attended his funeral.

His soul was supported by the rectors or vicars of the neighbouring parishes: The *mariners* were his son, his nephew, another new relation, his house-keeper, most of the bearers, and the whole train of *Wellwyn*. All his manuscripts he ordered to be burnt; an irreparable loss; say some, to posterity, as he was the intimate acquaintance of Addison, one of the writers of the *Spectator*, and, excepting Dr Pearce, the present Bishop of Rochester, the last surviving genius of that incomparable group of writers.

The door-piece in the church of Wellwyn is the most curious in this or any other kingdom, being adorned with an elegant piece of needle-work, wrought by the Lady Betty Young, wife to the late Dr Young. In the middle is inscribed, in capital letters, the following sentence; 'I AM THE BREAD OF LIFE.' On the North side of the chancel is the following inscription, supposed to be by the order of the late Dr Young; VIRGINIBUS, "Increase in stature and in wisdom;" and on the South side, "PUERISQUE, and in favour with God and Man."—Dr Young has, in his will, left all his possessions to his son, after his legacies are paid.

Nic. Woolley of Blochington, Cambl. Esq;

William Stone, Esq; at Bristol.

Rev. Mr Ridley, R. of Edworth, Gloucestersh.

James Beasley of Lincoln's-inn, Esq;

Mr Cotton, school-master at Hariton, Norf. by two wives he had 43 living children.

Hon. Mrs Southwell, mother of Edward Southwell, Esq; member for Bridgwater.

Paul Casselman at Horsey, Gloucestersh. Esq;

7. Mr Gaultier in Spital-fields, aged 100. *

Sam. Amphlett, Esq; steward to LeSpencer.

9. Lady Betty Bateman in Wimple-forest.

Dr Hilmer, the famous Prussian oculist.

Her serene highness the Princess Dowager of Orange, aged 87.

Joseph Tollen Lockyer, Esq; member for Ivelchester.

Rev. Mr Derby of Edecot, Northamptonsh.

Ja. Betts of Buckinghamshire, Esq;

Mr Boyd, merchant, in Cannon-street.

Vist. Dowager Kilmorey, at Windsor, aged 80.

Capt. Rawlins, at Shadwell, in the West-India trade.

11. Wm Lewis Chambers, Esq; in Line. Inn.

Capt. Barrell of Gatahead, suddenly.

Justice Worrell of Spital-fields.

14. Alderman Williamson of Northampton.

15. Ja. Gossling, Esq; cashier to the S. S. comp.

John Henderson of Derbyshire, Esq;

Rev. Mr Wrench, V. of Ayltham, & R. of Moulton, Norfolk.

Mr Salomon Fernandes Nunes, in St Mary Axe.

Mrs Ann Hatford, a midwife, aged 90; she had children, grand-children, &c. 187. *

16. Lt. Col. Gorges, of the E. of Drogheda's horse.

17. Judith Cobby, in the C. of Dublin, aged 116. *

18. Wm Martin, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Essex, at Hackney.

19. Alex. Shanks, Esq; a bank director.

20. Mr Gregory, of the university of St. Andrew.

21. Jasper Finch, Esq; at Kensington.

22. Wm Churchill, Esq; sheriff for Cornwall.

23. Mr Woodhouse, at Oainborough, worth 10,000l.

24. Ja. Better, Esq; aged 93; he was a captain of horse in Q. Anne's wars, and lost an arm at the battle of Blenheim.

25. Mr A. Daddley, brother to the late R. Daddley.

26. Rev. Dr Wough, Dean of Worcester, a prebendary of Evesham, & chancellor of that diocese.

27. The most Rev. Dr Cobbe, archbishop of Dublin, aged 79; he was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity-college, Oxford; he went with the D. of Bolton into Ireland in August 1717.

28. Thos. Martin, Esq; at Chesham, and 26.

Thomas Evans, Esq; at Temple Walsall, Worcestershire.

The 2d son of Lord Powercourt at Dublin.

21. David Mallet, Esq; well known in the republic of letters.

Mrs Bennet in Hatton-Garden, aged 90.

Rich. Zouch, Esq; at Wakefield.

Daniel Maskell, Esq; in Linc.-inn-fields.

23. Ant. Eastman, Esq; a justice for Kent.

Lady Cath. Duff, sister to the E. of Fife.

24. Ben. Cox, Esq; a justice for Middlesex.

Mrs Elliott, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late famous secretary Crags.

27. Dr Richardson, —physician to the London-hospital.

List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1785.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, THE King was pleased to appoint Sir Henry Erskine, Kt. secretary to the noble order of the thistle. (Drummond, dec.)

John Luxmore, Esq; —clerk-master within the counties of Devon and Cornwall. (Trelawney, dec.)

Sir Rich. Wrottesley, Bart. one of his majesty's chaplains. —dean of Worcester. (Dr Wough, dec.) Gen.

From other Papers.

WM Crowle, Esq; —clerk of the peace for the West-riding, Yorkshire; and Mr Wm Stanhope, —receiver-general. Ste. Lawfon, Esq; —an inspector on the river. Rich. Aston, Esq; serjeant at law, —knighted, and sworn in one of the judges of the King's Bench.

Mr Peter Russell, —cashier to the S. S. comp; Major Walsh, —Lieut. Col. to 14th Reg.

Capt. Byron, —Capt. 3d Reg. foot-guards.

Major Forbes of the 35th Reg. (in West-Florida) —Lt. Col. of the same; Lt. Col.

Fletcher, —Colonel.

Col. Taylor of the 9th R. —aid-de-camp to the king.

Major Dalrymple, —Lt. Col. 14th R. of foot.

Capt. Furling, —major to ditto.

Giles Eyre, Gustavus Belford, and Joseph Darby, Esquires, —Capts. in the royal regiment of horse-guards.

Nic. Sutherland, Esq; —a capt. in 21st Reg.

Lord Ophaley, eldest son to the Marquis of Kildare, —an ensign in the 3d R. of foot-gs.

T. Trieg, Esq; —capt. in the 18th R. foot.

Lieut. Paxton, —capt. R. 6th R. & invr. of

Capt. Lt. Coby, —Capt. (Capt. Foster raising.)

Capt. Dickenson, —commander of the Dispatch packet-boat.

ECCLDSIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Chs. Agar, —dean of Kilmore. Gen.

Mr Williams, —master of the grammar school at Northampton, —to the North Me-

diet of Great Sherry, R. Leicestershire.

James Andrew, —prebendary of Rochester.

Mr Derby, —Norton, R. Kent.

Henry Brown, —Buckington, R. Wilts.

Ja. Holmet, —Buckington, V. Wilts.

Dr Shipman, —Compton, R. near Winchester

Ja. Harker, —Ardeley, V. Leicestershire.

Joseph Barnes, —St. Maryn, V. Cornwall.

Mr Gifford, —Littleton, L. Surry.

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

John Griffith, } Handsworth, R. Yorkshire.
M.A. } Ekington, R. Derbyshire.
Wm Westons, } Maphall, R. Bedfordshire.
B.D. } Campden, V. Gloucestersh.

B — K T — S.

Tho. Tocker of Pangras, bricklayer.
Edm. Cooper of Unico-green, and Rich. Hodgins of Bulstrod-green, builders.
John Pollard of St Clement Danes, tailor.
John Watford of Spital-fields, dyer.
John Greenhow of Woodlodge, inn-holder.
T. Watts of St Giles in the fields, victualler.
Tho. Huckell of Widegate alley, weaver.
Sam. Emsley of Wakefield, mercer.
Fra. Sayer of East-ham, merchant.
Henry Comperaud Chevalier of Leicester-fields, victualler.

J. Mayo of St Geo. Han. squ. cyder merchant.
Joseph Montifore of Cook's court Camomile street, merchant.

John Blader of Darlington, grocer.
William Jones of Bristol, victualler.
H. Calamajor of Tockington, Gloucestersh.
W. Wanley, & W. Barnes of Bristol, merchants.
William Stevens of Hoxton, brewer.
William Forrester of Hounslow, linen-draper.
W. Cox of Fentanton, Huntingdonsh. inn-h.
Abraham Pebbles of Canterbury, inn-holder.
John Coward of Plow-court, Fetter-lane, insurance broker.

Walkington Kilbinton of Shadwell, sail-mak.
R. Ingram of Warwick-court, Holb. apothecary.
Archibald Rickford of Exeter, hardware-man.
Fra. Moore & J. Pyne. late of Antigua, merchant.
Nic. Brandt of Sweeting's-alley, coffee-man.
T. Crowford & Alex. Spear of Lond. merchants.
Geo. Robinson of Old Ford, Hinnce-printer.
Fra. Broom of Marlborough, upholder.
Abra. Farguson of West Wilton, Yorksh. chap.

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 29 1765, to Mar. 23.

Buried
Males 2186 }
Females 2248 } 4428

Under 2 Years old 1347
Between 2 and 5 372
5 and 20 — 136
20 and 30 — 157
30 and 40 — 377
40 and 50 — 453
50 and 60 — 470
60 and 70 — 401
70 and 80 — 372
80 and 90 — 229
90 and 100 — 100
100 and 120 — 13
120 and 140 — 1

Buried.
Within the walls 304
Without ditto 2063
Mid. and Surry 2123
City & Sub. W^{ch}. 950
— 4428

Weekly Feb. 26 655
Mar. 5 531
12 496
19 558
26 534
Apr. 2 423
9 378
16 440
23 409
— 4428

Christened.

Males 1465 }
Females 1447 } 2912

Affine and Price of BREAD, as settled by the
Lord Mayor, April 16, 1765.

	lb. oz. dr.	Price s. d. f.
Wheaten peck loaf	17 6 0	2 7 0
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	1 3 2
Quatern loaf	4 5 8	0 7 3

Price of STOCKS, on Course of EXCHANGE
April 29, 1765.

	April 29, 1765.
Bank Stock, shut.	Amst. 36 7 2 2 1/2 U
E. India ditto, 1548	Ditto at sight 36 5
S. Sea ditto; —	Rotterd. 36 7
Ditto Old An. —	Antwerp. No Price
Ditto New An. —	Hamb. 34 9 2 1/2 U
3 per Ct reduced, shut.	Paris 1 day's date 31
3 ditto consol. 87 1/2	Ditto at 2 U 30 1/2
3 ditto India, —	Bourdeaux 30 1/2
3 Bank 1758, 92 1/2	2 Usances 30 1/2
3 ditto 1758, —	Cadiz 38 1/2
4 per Cent 1763, 97 1/2	Madrid 38 1/2
India Bonds prem. 72 1/2	Bilboa 38 1/2
Exch. Bills 1763, —	Lisbon 49 1/2
Navy disc. —	Genoa 49 1/2
Long Annuities, 72	Venice 50 1/2
New 4 per Cent. 97 1/2	Lisbon 50 1/2
4 per Ct, 1763, 97 1/2	Opoko 50 1/2

A Proposal for an annual Subscription
for the support of the Botanic Garden
at Cambridge.

THE late Dr Walker having purchased a mansion-house, with near five acres of garden-ground about it, at the expence of 1600*l*. generously granted the same to the university of Cambridge for the sole use and purpose of a public botanic garden.

This foundation, so necessary to the study of natural history and physics, has been hitherto supported and maintained by voluntary subscriptions. With these, besides a small stove, a large and commodious green-house has been erected; great part of the ground laid out; and the curator, with two men under him, and all other expences have been paid.

It is with the greater confidence that fresh supplies are now solicited, because there is a view of a permanent establishment, sufficient, if not to put the garden into full flourishing state as might be wished, yet at least to support it; and therefore subscribers cannot now be mortified with the imagination that their benevolence is bestowed on a design, which at last may prove abortive.

The greatest part, however, of this yearly fund being yet distant, it seemed necessary in the mean time to apply to the friends of the university and this design, for an annual subscription, in order to support the garden, till the establishment takes place, or till it can otherwise be maintained.

They who honour this design with their approbation, may rest assured that the money which is collected will be expended with the utmost care and frugality under the direction of the trustees for the garden; and that a fair state of the account will be laid before them at the close of the year: They may likewise depend upon it, that they will not be solicited for a continuance of their subscriptions any longer than they are absolutely necessary for the support of the botanic garden.

Subscriptions may be paid at Cambridge, to the Vice-Chancellor of the university; and in London, to Robert Child, Esq; and Co. bankers at Temple-Bar; where also any single sums of money will be thankfully received.

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Spy
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News.
Country 2
Cotterell
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 3
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow

For M A Y 1765.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

- I. An account of the life of the celebrated *Melior*, and rise of the *French* theatre.
- II. Supplies voted for the year 1765.
- III. Ways and means for raising the supplies.
- IV. Letter from *McClairant* to *Dr Brown*, on his right to the reward for the discovery of the Longitude.
- V. Receipt for a family medicine.
- VI. Remarks on the letters to *Theron* and *Aspasie*.
- VII. Some account of the life and writings of the late *Dr Stukely*.
- VIII. Rise and progress of the physic-garden at *Cambridge*.
- IX. Rules to be observed by cathedral singers.
- X. Directions for the preservation of health, and for the recovery of it, by *Dr Tyssot*.
- XI. Memoirs of *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of Sweden, from the history of that prince, printed lately at *Amsterdam*.
- XII. General observations on Polemical writers; with some strictures on a late postscript, in answer to *Dr L—th*, &c.
- XIII. Narrative of a duel at *Marfeilles* between Lord *Kilmours*, and a *French* officer.
- XIV. Narrative of the duel between Lord *Byron*, and Mr *Cheworth*.
- XV. An illustration of a passage in *Shakspeare*, attempted.
- XVI. POETRY. The Fryar of *Orders Gray*.—Death's final conquest.—Character of Happy Life.—On the death of *Dr Young*.—The Castle-top, &c.
- XVII. L. & R. of books with remarks.—An essay on pulpit elocution.—Rules of the *Jesuits*.—The judgment of *Paris*.—Agriculture and Commerce, a dialogue.—An enquiry into the nature, cause, and cure of the Croup, a new and fatal disease in *England*.—The benefit to the public, from the Society of arts.—Case of *Wm Haxle*, from the account of the *Kingston* malefactors.—Trifling thoughts on serious subjects.—Observations on the number and misery of the poor.—The works of *Dr Jonathan Swift*, a new collection.—Characters of Lord *Bolingbroke*, and Lord *Oxford*, ministers in *Queen Anne's* reign.—Remark on *Macaulay's* history of *St Kilda*.
- XVIII. Historical Chronicle. Acts passed by his Majesty; speech at proroguing the parliament; new regulations in the Post-office, and in the currency of Bankers notes in *Scotland*, &c.

With an Accurate MAP of the Roads from LONDON to DOVER, RYE, HYTHE, MARGATE, RAMSGATE, and DEAL; measured from the Royal Exchange; being the third Plate of this Series of Maps.

By *STYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY, at St JOHN'S GATE.

C O N T E N T S.

L IFE of <i>Moliere</i> , from <i>Voltaire</i> ; never before translated	203
—Rise of the <i>French</i> theatre	204
—His first regular piece	205
—The Prince of <i>Conty</i> offers to make him his secretary	ib
—He plays before the king	ib
—Origin of farces after regular plays	ib
—Description of his person, and character	206
Supplies voted for the year 1765	ib
Ways and means for raising the same	207
Letter from <i>M. Clairaut</i> to <i>Dr Bevis</i> , on the longitude	208
Recipe for a family medicine	ib
Remarks on the letters on <i>Theron</i> and <i>Aspasio</i>	209
—Leading sentiments of Christianity not founded on argument	ib
—Their coincidence with those of the letters	210
—Strange opinions of one <i>Sauntiman</i>	ib
Account of the life of the late Doctor <i>Stukoley</i>	211
—Unaffected magnanimity of his death	ib
—Some account of his works	212
An error corrected concerning the plane-tree	ib
Account of a physick garden at <i>Cambridge</i>	ib
Rules of fingers at cathedrals	213
Causes of popular diseases	214
—Plain directions concerning the pulse	215
—Directions for making bad water wholesome	216
—Account of the causes that aggravate diseases	217
—The first symptoms of diseases described	218
—Plain directions what to do before advice can be had	219
—Directions for those that are recovering	220
Memoirs of the Great <i>GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS</i>	ib
—Often wounded, and in imminent danger	221-2
—Publishes a manifesto	222
Censure of acrimony in religious disputes	224
Authentic narrative of a duel between Lord <i>Kilmours</i> , the Earl of <i>Glencairn</i> 's eldest son, and a <i>French</i> officer at <i>Marfeilles</i>	225-6
Authentic narrative of the duel between Lord <i>Byron</i> and Mr <i>Chaworth</i>	227
—Mr <i>Chaworth</i> 's dying declaration	228
—The paper that gave rise to the no-	

tion of a written account by Mr <i>Chaworth</i>	229
New illustration of <i>Shakespeare</i>	229
POETRY. The Feyer of Orders <i>Gray</i> . Death's final conquest	230
—A happy Life. A Riddle. On a piece of bride cake, by the late Mr <i>Collins</i> . On the death of Dr <i>Keble</i>	231
—Epilogue spoken at the benefit of Mr <i>Hopkins</i> , the prompter of <i>Drury-Lane</i> Theatre. To a young Lady. The Castle-Top	232

List of new Books, with Remarks.

Essay on pulpit eloquence, the rule of the Jesuits	233
<i>America</i> , a dramatic poem; the Judgment of <i>Paris</i> ; Agriculture and commerce; the shepherd's artifice; account of the clout	234
The <i>Spanish</i> lady; benefits of the society of arts	235
Account of the behaviour of male factors; trifling thoughts on serious subjects	236
Observation on the poor	237
<i>Swift</i> 's posthumous works	238
Characters of Lord <i>Oxford</i> and Lord <i>Bolingbroke</i>	ib
Letter from a <i>Spittlefields</i> weaver to a Nobleman; a literary article	240

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Vigilance of his majesty's cutters	241
Remarkable letter circulated at <i>Lisbon</i>	ib
Attestation with regard to the genuineness of the works of <i>Osian</i> by Mr <i>Macpherson</i>	ib
Insurrection in <i>Pennsylvania</i>	242

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Resolution of the college of physicians at <i>Edinburgh</i> ; Acts passed; new regulation in the postage of letters	243
Shocking murder near <i>Bath</i> ; Great body of weavers attend the house of Lords; Riot in <i>Bloombury square</i>	244
Duke of <i>Cumberland</i> waits on his majesty; Regulation concerning <i>Scotch</i> notes	245
His majesty's speech at proroguing the parliament	246
List of births, deaths, &c.	247-8

“ We are requested by a Gentleman of *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, to give a description of the instrument said to have been invented by Dr *Hales*, for taking Butterflies, in order to prevent their laying their eggs on young plants: As we do not know the structure of this instrument, we should be much obliged if any of our ingenious correspondents would enable us to comply with this request.

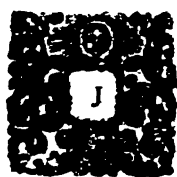


T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A Y 1765.

Some Account of the Life of the celebrated Jean Baptist Poquelin, afterwards called Moliere: now first translated from the French of Voltzire.



JOHN BAPTIST POQUELIN, was born at Paris, in the year 1610. His father Jean Baptis Poquelin was *Valet de Chambre* to the king Louis the XIIIth, and a dealer

in second hand cloaths; his mother's name was *Anne Boulet*, and they gave their son such an education as was necessary to qualify him for their business in which they intended he should succeed them. After having learnt to read and write, he was taken into the shop, and continued there till he was fourteen years old; his father in the mean time obtained for him the reversion of his little place at court; but his genius soon called him to other employments. It has been observed that almost all those who have distinguished themselves in the polite arts, have done it by an irresistible impulse of nature, opposing the determination of parents, and surmounting the greatest disadvantages of education. Of this, *Poquelin* was a remarkable instance.

He had a grandfather who was very fond of plays, and who used frequently to take him to the palace of the Duke of *Burgundy*, where they were exhibited. This soon produced an invincible aversion to his business, and his taste for study proportionably increasing, he earnestly solicited his grandfather to get him sent to college; his grandfather undertook it, and after much expostulation and intreaty, at length, as it were extorted, his father's consent, who boarded him at a convenient house, and placed him as a day-scholar at the *Jesuit's College*, with all the reluctance of an honest

cit who thinks his boy undone, if he once he turns his head to books.

Poquelin made such a progress at college, as might be expected from his impatience to get thither. He continued a student five years, and went through his classes with *Armand de Bourbon*, the first Prince of *Conoy*, who was afterwards the patron both of letters and *Moliere*.

There were also two lads in the college at the same time, who have since acquired considerable reputation; *Chapelle*, and *Berniere*; *Chapelle* is well known by his voyages to *India*, and *Berniere* is distinguished by some very natural and elegant verses, which do him the greater honour, as he did not write them with a view to gain reputation, as an author.

Chapelle, was the natural son of *L'Huillier*, a man of large fortune, who took great care of his education, and in order to stimulate him by a spirit of emulation, he brought up with him as a fellow student, young *Berniere*, whose parents were rather in strait circumstances; *L'Huillier* also instead of putting his son under the care of a tutor casually recommended, or picked up by chance, which too frequently happens to young gentlemen who have every advantage of legitimate birth, and are to bear the name and maintain the honour of their family, he engaged the celebrated *Gessendi* as his preceptor, who took charge of his education.

Gessendi having very soon discovered the genius of *Poquelin*, associated him with his two pupils *Chapelle*, and *Berniere*; and perhaps the world never saw a more illustrious preceptor, or disciples more worthy of their master.

He taught them his system of philosophy, which was that of *Epicurus* and though it was false, in common with all the other systems of the schools, it had more method and probability, and was incomparably less barbarous.

But *Poquelin* in the progress of his studies under *Gassendi*, was taught a system of Ethics much more useful than his philosophy; and from these excellent principles he very seldom deviated in his walk through life.

In the mean time, his father became old and infirm, and being unable to discharge the duties of his office at court, *Poquelin* came from college, and being permitted to act as his deputy, attended upon the King's person at *Paris*; in this situation his passion for dramatic performances, which had determined him to become a scholar, revived with double force.

About this time the drama began to flourish, a species of the *Belles Lettres*, which, however contemptible in its mediocrity, is in its perfection, the glory of a state.

There was no regular company of comedians established at *Paris* before the year 1615; but there were companies of strollers that wandered from town to town, as they do still in *Italy*, and exhibited the performances of *Hardy*, *de Moncrétien*, or *Balthazar Baro*; Authors who sold their works for ten crowns a piece.

But in the year 1630, the theatre was rescued from this state of barbarity and contempt by *Peter Cornille*. *Peter's* first comedies, which with respect to his time, were as good, as they are bad with respect to ours, procured the establishment of a regular company at *Paris*, and Cardinal *Richlieu's* passion for dramatic performances made them very soon after a fashionable amusement.

Poquelin, as soon as he came to *Paris* associated himself with some young people who had a talent for declamation, and they exhibited some dramatic pieces, both at *St Germain's*, and in a district called *St Paul's*.

This company very soon eclipsed all the others, and their house was distinguished by the name of the *Illustrious Theatre*; this appears by a tragedy called *Artaxerxes*, written by one *Magnon*, and printed in 1645, which in the title page is said to have been performed at the *Illustrious Theatre*.

Poquelin now feeling the force of his genius, resolved to give himself entirely up to it; to become at once a player and an author, and so gain both money and reputation.

It is well known to have been common at *Athens* for authors to perform a part in their own pieces, and that it was no disgrace there for a man to

speak with propriety and eloquence before his fellow citizens. This was a piece of history not likely to escape *Poquelin*, and he was more encouraged by the example of *Athens*, than deterred by the prejudices of his own age and country.

He did not, however, appear in his own name, but took that of *Moliere*, and in this he only adopted the practice of the *Italian* players, and those of *Burgundy* house. One of them, whose family name was *le Grand*, called himself *Bellerivill*, when he was to play in tragedy, and *Turlepin*, when he had a part in a farce; and from this incident, the *French* derive their word *Turlupinage*, (buffoonery.) *Hugues Guerret* was known in serious pieces by the name of *Flecbelles*; and in farce he always performed a certain part called *Gautier-Garguille*; *Harlequin* and *Scaramouche* were also originally theatrical names assumed by performers, as *Moliere* was by *Poquelin*, and had been before by a performer who wrote a tragedy called *Polixenes*.

The new *Moliere*, however, continued unknown during the civil war of *France*, which lasted till about the year 1658, this interval he employed in cultivating his mind, improving his dramatic talents, and preparing some pieces for the stage. He made a collection also of short pieces, such as was used to exhibit at the fairs under the name of drolls, from the *Italian* theatre; and these were performed in the country towns. They were indeed rude essays that partook much more of the imperfection and false taste of the *Italian* stage, whence they had been taken, than of the excellence of *Moliere's* genius, which they did not afford him sufficient opportunity to display. Among these provincial performances, were the *Amorous Doctor*, the *Three Rival Doctors*, and the *School-Master*, of which only the titles are remaining; but two other of the pieces, intitled, the *Flying Doctor*, and the *Jealousy of Barboville*, have been preserved by some curious collectors of worthless rareties, to whom, however, literary curiosity has been under some obligations. These pieces are in prose, and some phrases and incidents of the *Flying Doctor* are preserved in the medicine *Malgre lui*, the *Doctor in spirit of Himself*, of which we have a loose translation, under the title of the *Mock Doctor*; and the *Jealousy of Barboville*, contains a rude sketch of the third act of *George Dandin*.

His first regular piece of five acts, was the *Etuari*, a word which answers to our *Morphy*. This comedy was performed at Lyons in 1638 where *Moliere* found a strolling company, which being deserted upon his arrival were obliged to decamp: Some of the performers, however, offered themselves to *Moliere*, who gladly received them, and he proceeded from Lyons to *Languedoc* with a very good company, consisting principally of four men, the *Gras Reaux*, two brothers, *Du Parc*, and a pastry cook, whom they had picked up at Paris; and three women, *Du Parc*, *la Bejart*, and *De Brie*.

The Prince of *Conty*, who then governed the states of *Languedoc*, and resided at *Béziers*, remembered *Moliere* whom he had known at college, and distinguished him by particular marks of favour and protection.

Before this prince *Moliere* performed *l'Etuari*, the *Deputé Amoureux*, and the *Précieuses Ridicules* *.

As the *Précieuses* was written in *Provence*, the author had probably nothing in view but to ridicule the affectation of the Provincials, yet his piece has since been found capable of correcting the follies of the metropolis and the court.

Moliere was then thirty-four years old, the age at which *Cornille* produced the *Cid*, and it is scarce possible to succeed sooner in that species of the drama, which requires at once a knowledge of the world and of the heart.

It is said that the prince of *Conty*, about this time, would have made *Moliere* his secretary, and that, fortunately for the honour of the *French* theatre, *Moliere* had the fortitude to prefer a situation, in which he could display the superiority of his genius, to a station, in which, whatever dignity it might give him, he could only have appeared equal to other men of the same rank. If the fact is true, it does equal honour to the prince and the player.

After having made the whole circuit of the provinces, and played at *Grenoble*, at *Lyons* and at *Rouen*, he came at last to *Paris*, in the year 1638. Soon after his arrival the Prince of *Conty* introduced him to the King's brother, who presented him to the King, *Louis* the XIVth, and to the Queen mother.

The same year he exhibited the tragedy of *Nicomede*, before their majes-

ties, upon a stage erected by the King's order in the guard-room of the *Old Louvre*.

A company of comedians had been some time established at the palace of the Duke of *Burgundy*, and this company assisted that of *Moliere* in his first exhibition at *Paris*. When the play was done, *Moliere* advanced to the front of the stage, and took the liberty to address the King, in a short speech, in which he expressed his gratitude to his majesty for his indulgence, and very artfully commended the company that had assisted him; of whose jealousy he had some reason to be afraid: he concluded by asking leave to represent a piece of one act, which he had been used to play in *Provence*.

The custom of representing short pieces, called entertainments, after the exhibition of a regular play, had not been kept up at *Burgundy house*; the King, however, granted *Moliere's* request, and he immediately brought on the *Amorous Doctor*, for which every necessary preparation had been made, and from this time, the custom of exhibiting pieces of one act, and sometimes of three, after regular pieces of five has continued unbroken.

Moliere soon after obtained permission to establish his company at *Paris*, and he shared the theatre of little *Bourbon* with an *Italian* company that had been in possession of it some years.

Moliere's company played on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, and the *Italians* on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*.

The *Burgundy* company at the same time played but three times a week, except when they brought on a new piece.

From this time *Moliere's* company took the title of *Monsieur's* company, *Monsieur* being the appellation of the King's brother, who was their patron and protector; and two years afterwards, in 1660, he gave them the hall of the royal palace, which had been built by *Cardinal de Richelieu*, for the representation of a tragedy called *Mirame*, five hundred verses of which were of his own composition. But the hall was as ill designed and constructed as the tragedy, for which it was built, nor is there to this hour one building tolerably adapted to theatrical exhibition in all *France*.

Moliere's company continued in the possession of this hall, such as it was, till his death; and it was then granted to a company that had a licence to

* These may be translated the *Amorous*

perform operas, though it was adapted to music still less than to declamation.

Between the year 1652, and 1673, a space of 19 years, *Moliere* produced all his pieces, which are 30 in number. He sometimes appeared in tragedy, but in tragedy he did not succeed; he had a kind of catch in his voice, and a quickness too which were not suitable to solemn declamation, but which rendered his elocution in comedy still more comic. The wife of one of the best comedians that *France* ever saw has left us the portrait of his person.

He was neither too fat, nor too lean; his stature was rather tall than short, he had a noble port, and a handsome leg; his walk was slow, and his air serious; he had a large nose, a wide mouth, thick lips, a brown complexion, and long black eye-brows; and he had contracted certain motions of his features which rendered his countenance extremely comic; as to his character, he was good natured, complaisant, and generous; he was

very fond of haranguing, and when he was to read his pieces to the company, he used to desire they would bring their children with them, that he might remark the effects of what he read upon untutored nature.

In *Paris*, he had a strong party of friends, and almost as many enemies; by acquainting the public with good comedy, he rendered them severe judges of himself. The same spectators who applauded middling performances of others, would not suffer the least defect in those of *Moliere*.

Mankind form a judgment in proportion to their expectations, and the least blemish in the performance of a celebrated author, co-operating with the malignity of mankind, is sufficient to ruin it for ever: It was for this reason that the *Britannicus*, and the *Plautus*, of *Racine*, were so ill received; and that the *Miser*, the *Misanthrope*, the *Learned Ladies*, and the *School of Wives*, had no success when they were first brought upon the stage.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

S U P P L Y voted in Session 1765.

When voted.	N A V Y.	Sums voted.
Jan. 22. For maintaining 16,000 men for sea service, including 4,237 marines		£. 832,000
Jan. 28. For the ordinary of the navy and half-pay		407,734
For out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital		5,000
For buildings and repairs of ships for 1765		200,000
Mar. 12. For discharging navy, victualling and transport bills		1,500,000
April 2. To 30 chaplains of the navy, at 22. 6d. and 3s. at 2s. per day, for 1765		1,234
O R D N A N C E.		
Jan. 24. For ordnance for land service		274,673
For ditto, not provided for		55,519
L A N D S E R V I C E.		
Jan. 24. For 17,421 men for land service		628,130
For forces in the plantations, &c.		137,502
For defraying the charge of difference of pay between the British and Irish establish. of 4 regiments foot serving at Gibraltar, &c.		6,346
For general and staff-officers		11,291
For subsidies to the Duke of Brunswick		10,343
For Chelsea pensioners, for 1765		109,107
For pensions to reduced officers widows		1,664
For reduced officers of land forces and marines, for 1765		135,606
For allowances to reduced horse-guards, &c.		2,361
Feb. 5. For extra services between Dec. 24, 1763, and Dec. 25, 1764		404,498
March 19. For defraying the charge of pay and cloathing the militia for one year, beginning March 25, 1765		80,000
25. To the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty		50,000
April 2. Towards discharging unsatisfied claims and demands for expences in Germany during the late war		248,239
Out of the monies remaining to be applied of the exceedings of several sums provided for sundry services		251,740
April 20. For defraying the charge of three independent companies of foot to be raised for the coast of Africa		6,492

207

6.

800,000
7,400
4,912
7,000
3,906
10,400
1,601
5,000
870,882
38,000
13,000
7,000
3,500
2,400
30,000

1994

42,179
49,742
139,342
242,660
761,090

• • •

750,000
000,000
500,000
135,213
100,000
451,740

80,000
800,000
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Copy of a Letter from M. CLAIRAUT to Dr BEVIS, dated Paris, 11 April, 1765; from the English Original, in his own Hand.

Dear Sir,

I Wrote to you some days ago, by the opportunity of a friend's journey to England, who promised me to deliver into your hands, besides my letter, one copy of my new Tables of the Moon. I did not think, at that time, that I should so soon write to you again on the account of the said tables. I was quite ignorant of the results of your committee for the longitudes. I thought it would only concern Mr Harrison's time-keeper, and that the Lunair-tables had nothing to do with it. Had I had the least notion of it, I would have gone to England, or at least sent my new tables to be presented to the commissioners, in order to make my calculations stand in competition with Mr Mayer's. For I hope to have attained to a considerable degree of accuracy in my equations of the Moon; and as I have done it by the meer theory, it is to hope that their agreement with the observations will hold more constantly than that which is grounded upon an empiric method, which may be good for a time not very distant from the observations made use of in the confecton of the tables, and disagree afterwards. However, in case the new tables of Mr Mayer had a greater exactness than mine, I had at least a right to a reward, as well as Mr Euler, whose theory is not anterior to mine; and could not have been more useful than mine to Mr Mayer.

Now, my dear Sir, and worthy friend, the things being as they are, be so good to tell me what could be done, not to have lost all my labour, with regard to English rewards. If the time, which will be remnant after your answer to this, is too short to make my address to your parliament, would you not take yourself, in my name, all the measures necessary for that purpose? I have some friends in England, who, I hope, will assist you in your design of serving me. Mr Stanley, and Sir James Macdonald, for example, I depend entirely on them: I hope also that Lord Merton will equally shew his goodness on that occasion. Will you then, with our friend Mr Short, speak to his Lordship about these things.

It is to be said in my favour, 1st, That my Theory of the Moon, pub-

lished in 1747. (In our Acad.'s Vol. 3) ought to have been of a great usefulness for the improvement of all the tables. 2^{dly}, That I have been the first (Mr Euler has owned it himself)

A. who has found the true motion of the Moon's apogee from the laws of attraction: This I say only as a proof of my having opened, long ago, the true road for the theory of the Moon. 3^{dly}, That the present exactness of my tables (and their readiness for the calculations) still grounded on the same theory, and without the help of observations, shew, at full, the certainty of that theory. If, after your examination of those tables, you should find them as exact as I have room to imagine, from my own comparison with 100 places of the Moon, I have a great advantage upon Mr Mayer, who has only followed an empiric method, and borrowed another's theory.

I hope, my dear Doctor, that you will not be long without favouring me with an answer on these articles, and join to it a little account of the method that has been employed to examine Mr Mayer's tables; who are the astronomers that have made use of them; how many places of the Moon have been calculated to appreciate their exactness; what is the greatest error that has been found, either in latitude or longitude.

Pardon me all these questions, all the trouble I have given you, and depend upon my real gratitude, and being, for my life, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
CLAIRAUT.

MR URBAN,

THE following medicine has been long administered with great success, and I therefore wish it should be more generally known, by means of the *Gen. Mag.* It is efficacious in the following disorders of children and adults, and, if it should do no good, can do no harm.

Disorders in Children.] Habitual constiveness; worms; whooping-cough; convulsions; breeding teeth; gripings, with green stools; eruptions; all kind of swellings.

Disorders in Adults.] Jaundies; scorbutic humours; cholick; obstructions in the sex.

The Medicine.

Senna and jalap, of each one pound six ounces; cream of tartar and ginger, of each one pound; salt of steel (i. e.) green copperas dried before a fire till it is white, one pound four ounces; powder these ingredients very fine, and incorporate leisurely half an ounce of the chemical oil of sweetgum; the vehicle is Syrup of orange-peel, or treacle.

The dose is a tea-spoonfull night and morning for a month, guarding against cold.

EDW. WATKINSON, M.D.

DEAR SIR,

I AM recollecting that some years ago you urged me to read the *Letters on Theron and Aspasia*. I own your importunity had no influence upon me. The short extract I had seen in the *Monthly Review*, convinced me, that I could not reasonably expect either edification or entertainment from a book which censures some of the best preachers and writers as guides to Hell. But a friend of mine, who has connections in *London*, having there imbibed the sentiments that are commonly called *Sandinianian*, it became peculiarly desirable for me to have a more distinct knowledge of them. Thus it happened that the *Letters on Theron and Aspasia* had long appeared in a third edition before I ever saw them; and, I must say, the perusal of them has helped me, perhaps, to this new discovery, that the scheme of divinity they contain very much coincides with that of the author of *Christianity not founded on argument*, a book which made so much noise in the world above 20 years ago, and the dangerous tendency of which was so justly pointed out by several able writers, and particularly by Dr *Doddridge*. If you was ever acquainted with that book, you may, perhaps, have lost your idea of it, and therefore give me leave, Sir, to present you with the leading sentiments of *that*, and then with those of the *Letters on Theron and Aspasia*, by which you may the better judge of their remarkable coincidence.

The author of *Christianity not founded on argument*, in order to prove that reason could not possibly be the principle intended by God to lead us into a true faith, observes,—we are all required to think alike,—upon the penalty of damnation;—must be baptised into our faith in infancy;—must pray for the increase of it; must be taught it in childhood;—must believe without doubting,—and without intermission;—must account all obedience worthless that does not proceed from it:—Whereas reason might come too late to regulate our practice;—nor might we live long enough to go through rational enquiry;—nor could the unlearned attain such a faith;—and the learned themselves might remain prejudiced against it:—Besides, a rational faith would be insufficient to produce zeal, confidence, consolation, victory over sinful inclinations, and much less martyrdom. This view of Faith, he says, is con-

(*Genl. Mag.* MAY 1765.)

firmed by Scripture, for *Christ* did not propose his doctrine to examination—nor did the Apostles—nor had they time or qualifications for it—and it is absurd in itself that they should take any other method;—even miracles were not meant as arguments, because impostors used them;—and in themselves considered they are natural effects of Gospel benevolence,—and were carefully concealed,—and, when desired, were refused;—and their weight is impaired by antiquity,—and rendered only of equal authority with common history:—But there must be some general principle of saving Faith while damnation is denounced upon not believing. He then shews that the true principle which leads to saving Faith is to be traced from Scripture, that is, the immediate inspiration of the Holy Ghost, which, as he pleads, answers all the ends of a religious faith, by being universal, instantaneous, infallible, such as books could not furnish, and such as makes Infidelity justly criminal. This Faith, he adds, is rendered necessary to the very constitution of religion, and produces effects quite contrary to reason,—as human wisdom is foolishness with God, and divine and carnal wisdom are direct opposites;—as common standard-creeds are not the effect of private reasoning;—and as a rational Faith would be the evidence of things seen, rather than of things unseen, for there was no reasoning in *Abraham's* faith, nor in *Zaccheus's*,—true Faith being, in fact, always hurt by reason, and being instituted to prevent controversy, according to the declared faith of parents, magistrates, and universities.

The author of the *Letters on Theron and Aspasia* describes Faith as only consisting in a simple belief of the truth, or a bare belief of the bare report, and as coming immediately, without seeking, without persuasion, or the use of any endeavours of the person himself, or of others with him. He says every man is equally indisposed and averse to Faith; that the only reason why one believes and the other continues in unbelief, is God's having mercy on whom he will, and that the believer's hope is not founded on argument, but solely on the power of God, which forces upon the mind a new set of principles. He rejects all exhortations to faith and holiness, as a forsaking the free grace of God in the Gospel, which leaves nothing for

us to do. He confuses all those preachers and writers, who are earnest in exhorting to faith in order to justification, as leading men to hell in a devout path, because they substitute something done by us for justification, instead of what Christ has compleatly done. He insists upon it, that the justification of sinners is a work perfectly accomplished by Christ, so that no mortal must seek to please God by any qualification he has, or hopes to attain, but must be persuaded that every thing needful to recommend him to divine favour, was compleated by Jesus on the cross. *That it is the commandment of God, we should believe on the name of his Son*, he explains, as not requiring any thing of us, for we must do nothing to obtain life, and the belief or knowledge of a comfortable truth is not work or labour, but rest and peace. He represents the Apostles, as making it highly criminal in any christian to re-examine the faith, or call in question the truth, though they often called men to examine themselves. He makes the assurance of faith to arise from the evidence carried in the divine testimony to the consciences of the ungodly, and the assurance of hope to arise from experience in the hearts of them that love God, and *that* experience from the self-denied labour of charity, and *that* labour from the simple belief of the truth, so that if either more or less than the simple belief of the truth be admitted in the heart of any man, as the ground of acceptance with God, the whole superstructure of Christian faith and practice is overthrown. The doctrine which he condemns, as contrary to the Gospel, is that which rests our acceptance with God, not simply on what Christ has done, but more or less on the use we make of Christ, or the advance we make towards him, or some secret desire or wish to do so, or on something we feel or do concerning him, by the assistance of some grace or spirit, or on something we employ Christ to do, or suppose he is yet to do for us. He treats all that differ from him in those representations, as having no claim to real Christianity, as preachers of a modern Gospel, in opposition to the ancient Gospel of the Apostles, and he mentions some whom he thinks the most distinguishing of those false teachers, such as Gutery, Besson, and Dr. Sims, among the Scotch; and of the English, Henry, Wells, Doddridge,

Tillotson, Lucas, and Wesley. He also censures all expectation of a more flourishing state of the church of Christ, and all praying for the conversion of sinners, as contrary to the spirit of the antient Gospel.

I have never seen the Letters that pass between Mr Pike and the authors of the Letters on Theron and Aspasius, nor any of the answers to the last mentioned author. But I have just been reading Mr Pike's *Free Grace* indeed, where he informs us that the author of the Letters on Theron and Aspasius is Mr Sandiman, and that he is an elder or pastor of an independent church in Scotland. The design of Mr Pike's *Free Grace* indeed is to illustrate and confirm Mr Sandiman's idea of faith. With this view, Mr Pike observes, that such scripture phrases as, *coming to Christ, receiving him, fleeing to him*, &c. &c. are acts, exercises, and workings of the believer's heart, which are consequent to faith, and that if they are taken into faith as it justifies, it is then evident that we are justified by works, and thus the Gospel is perverted and overturned, which, he adds, is the very snare that Mr Sandiman aims to discover and expose.

You perceive, Sir, that each of the three writers, whose sentiments I have pointed out to you, seem zealous to advance the free Grace of God. But is it not apparently their unhappiness to set reason at variance with revelation, and to represent divine influences on the minds of men as totally inconsistent with human endeavours? Perhaps the best answer to Mr Sandiman's and Mr Pike's erroneous idea of faith, has been already given to the author of *Christianity not founded on Argument*, and particularly by Dr Doddridge. The writers, so remarkably condemned by Mr Sandiman, have undoubtedly their lesser differences in sentiments and expressions; but, I presume, in this grand circumstance they are all agreed, to abhor the design of representing any righteousness of our own, as standing in composition with the only justifying righteousness of the redeemer; and that whenever they exhort to those duties, which the Gospel requires in order to our securing an interest in the favour of God through Christ, they are by no means intending to invade the Saviour's province, or to teach men to be their own saviours, nor to supersede the promised influences of the

the Holy Spirit; but are constantly considering the Holy Spirit, as given to them that ask of God, and as working in such, both to will, and to do.

I am well aware what abundant reason there is to suspect, that the author of *Christianity not founded on Argument* had a design very different from that of aggrandizing the free Grace of God. But silly as that Author went to work, it is hardly to be credited that any man of common understanding would have abetted the deceit, after he had seen that book, or had read any of the answers to it. On the whole, Sir, the scheme of these writers seems to me as contrary to the Gospel, as darkness to light, and a delusion of the devil to lead men to rest in that faith which cannot live. In proportion as such sentiments obtain in the world, it is to be feared that some honest weak Christians will be led to a presumptuous confidence; and the multitude of careless and merely nominal Christians be the more confirmed in their thoughtless presumption; at the same time that others, who are too prone to make light of faith, and of dependence on the righteousness of *Christ*, and the aids of his spirit, will be let at a yet farther distance from the truth as it is in *Jesus*. See 265

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Some Account of the late Dr STUKELY, communicated by Mr P. COLLINSON.

THE Rev. WILLIAM STUKELY, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A.S. was descended from an ancient family in *Lincolnshire*; born in the year 1687; admitted of *Banet-College, Cambridge*, in 1703; he took the degree M.B. in 1709; and practised physic at *Boston in Lincolnshire*, he became a fellow of the Antiquarian Society in 1717; a fellow of the Royal Society in 1718; M.D. in 1719; and was admitted fellow of the college of physicians in 1723. Conceiving there was some remains of the *Blasian* mysteries in Free Masonry, he gratified his curiosity, and was constituted master of a lodge, to which he presented an account of a *Roman amphitheatre* at or near *Dorchester*.

In July 1729 he went into orders, by the encouragement of Abp Wake, and in October following, was presented by Lord Chancellor King to the living of *All-Saints in Stamford*.

In the year 1741 he became one of the founders of the *Egyptian Society*, which brought him acquainted with

the benevolent Duke of *Montague*; one of the members, who prevailed on him to leave *Stamford*, and then gave him the living of *St George the Martyr in Queen-square*, in 1747. From thence he frequently went to a pretty retirement he had at *Kentish-Town*. Returning from thence on *Wednesday*, the 27th of *February*, 1765, to his house in *Queen-square*, according to his usual custom, he lay down on his couch, where his house keeper came and read to him; but some occasion calling her away, on her return, he, with a cheerful look, said, *Sally, an accident has happened since you have been absent*; 'Pray what is that, Sir?' *No less than a stroke of the palsy*: She replied, "I hope not so, Sir;" and began to weep.—*Nay, do not trouble yourself*, said he, *but get some help to carry me up stairs, for I never shall come down again but on men's shoulders*. Soon after his faculties failed him, but he continued quiet and composed, as in a sleep, until *Sunday* following, the 3d of *March*, 1765, and then departed, in his 78th year, which he attained by his remarkable temperance and regularity.

By his particular directions he was conveyed in a private manner to *East-Ham in Essex*, and was buried in the church-yard, ordering the turf to be laid smoothly over him, without any monument. This spot he particularly fixed on, in a visit he paid some time before to the clergyman of that parish; when walking with him one day in the church-yard.

Thus ended a valuable life, daily spent in throwing light on the dark remains of antiquity.

His great learning and profound skill in these researches, enabled him to publish many very elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the press.

In his physical capacity his *Dissertation on the Spleen* was well received.

His *Itinerarium Curiosum*, the first fruits of his juvenile excursions, prefigured what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience.

The curious in these studies were not disappointed, for with a sagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and industry, and some years spent in actual surveys, he investigated and published an account of those stupendous works of the remotest antiquity, *Stonehenge* and *Abury*, in 1743, and hath given the most probable and rational account of their ori-

gias and use, ascertaining also their dimensions with the greatest accuracy.

So great was his proficiency in Druidical History, that his familiar friends used to call him, *The arch druid of this age*. His works abound with particulars that shew his knowledge of this celebrated *British* priesthood.

In his *Carausius* he has shewed much learning and ingenuity in settling the principal events of that emperor's government in *Britain*.

To his interest and application we are indebted for recovering from obscurity *Richard of Cirencester's* history of *Roman Britain*, entitled, *Britannicarum Gentium, &c. Historia* 1757. The same year, for the benefit of the *English* reader, with his usual skill and erudition, he published an illustration of these choice remains of antiquity, with a map, and the manner how they came to be discover'd.

His discourses, or sermons, under the title of *Palaeographia Sacra*, 1763, on the vegetable creation, &c. bespeak him a botanist, philosopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning, and excellent observations.

He closed the last scenes of his life with completing a long and laborious work on ancient *British* coins, in particular of *Cunabulin*, on which he felicitated himself to have from them discovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes, relating to the reign of that *British* king. This, with many other extraordinary performances, I am informed are left ready for publishing, with which, it is hoped, his executors will enrich the commonwealth of learning.

These imperfect sketches of this great man's life are inserted as a tribute due to a long friendship, in hopes they may excite others who have more leisure, and who are better acquainted with his works, to do justice to his memory. P. C.

In the account of the Eastern Plane-Tree inserted last month, and communicated by the same kind and ingenious Correspondent, the word *specimens* was added as another name for the Plane, by the mistake of a friend, who confounded it with the maple; Mr Collinson is so well known for his botanical knowledge, that such an inaccuracy cannot be supposed to have escaped his pen.

Some Account of a Physic Garden at CAMBRIDGE.

ALL foreigners that are acquainted with physick or botany, who formerly visited Cambridge to see what

was remarkable in that university, after commending so many rich endowments for the good of the soul, were greatly surprised to see so little care taken of the body.

A No physic garden, no botanic professor to teach the students that most useful science of botany, and enable them to know salutariferous herbs from those that are poisonous.

The knowledge of simples, and their virtues, being the first step to the study of medicine, this great neglect seemed the more astonishing to strangers, especially as it is well known that every little university abroad has its physic garden, and its botanic professor, to instruct the pupils in the knowledge of plants.

This remarkable defect was long observed with concern, by that worthy man Dr Walker, sub master of Trinity College. Many difficulties and discouragements attended the settling a physic garden, which happily at last were surmounted, and an eligible spot, found for that purpose, which that publick spirited friend of man purchased for 1600*l*. and made a donation of it to the university, and by his will left 50*l*. per ann. towards the support of so noble and useful an institution, dedicated to the benefit of mankind.

The good man was so favoured by Providence, that he lived to see the physic garden attain some degree of perfection under the assiduous care of Mr Charles Miller, having had great collections of all sorts of plants and seeds from Mr Philip Miller, and from Mr Gray, Mr Williamson, and Mr Gordon, gardeners and nursery men, who generously, with others, contributed to furnish the garden. It was some consolation to the munificent patron to see his institution increasing whilst he found himself declining. After a long life of health and ease, without pain or sickness, he resigned his breath on the 15th of December 1764, in the 85th year of his age, and was, with great solemnity, buried in Trinity College chapel.

By the Doctor's gift, the reproach of the want of a physic garden is removed, but a much greater reproach would be incurred if the university did not contribute their assistance to support it. But much to the honour of that learned body, such measures now are, and will be taken, as must establish so beneficial and ornamental an institution for ever.

J. A. &c. P. C.

RULES necessary to be observed by all Cathedral Singers in this Kingdom.

IN the first place every finger should take particular care to observe a proper plainness in singing; for, as too much finery adds no ornament to a beautiful personage, but has a quite contrary effect, so too much gracing of a musical composition, often ends in a total *disgracing*. There seems to be the *cantandi simplicitas* in the latter, as well as the *simplicitas munditie* in the former.

With regard to a long grace at the end of any part of an anthem, I think it should be very cautiously avoided, because it breaks in too much upon the seriousness and dignity of church-musick. But if a singer should be determined to favour a congregation with a *gratioso* †, I would advise the organist to play a little short voluntary as soon as the grace is quite finished, in order to qualify the finger to go on with a *quantum sufficit* of breath for the remaining part of the anthem, because there are so many twittings and twinings, so many instantaneous ups and downs in a thing of this sort, that the *arteria aspera* is often put into a sort of convulsive motion, and more particularly so when this said grace requires a considerable degree of vocal velocity, *sed hoc obiter notandum est*.

* There are several parts of cathedral musick which can never be sung and accompanied with too much simplicity and plainness. To instance in one particular, i. e. the *Vouchsafe O Lord*, in Purcell's *To Dism*. If finger and accompanist would do justice to this strain, I would advise them to use nothing but the *appoggiatura*, and even that with great caution and reserve. But instead of this I have often had the misfortune of hearing the greatest part of it smother'd (for what else can I call it?) with such a *sarrago* of superfluities, that between finger and player they have almost made a very tolerable country dance of it.

It very often happens that there is more difficulty in the application than in the formation of a grace. The inventive faculty of a finger may be awake when his judgement is quite fast asleep. This is often the case with many instrumental performers, who, instead of doing justice to a *Handel*, a *Corelli*, and a *Genisiani*, are often playing a great number of surprising tricks, to the no small injustice of the authors.

† i. e. Any part of an anthem, where the finger is not relieved by an additional symphony of the composer: In this case the organist may omit the voluntary, because the symphony will make up the deficiency, and answer the very same purpose. As for the conclusion, the finger is relieved of course by the chorus.

The power of the organist in a full chorus seems to be of a despotick nature. He is the *primum mobile*. Every finger must constantly harken to the organ. In the nature of things it cannot be otherwise †. You'll say, perhaps, that the organist may be deficient sometimes with regard to time:—it is granted;—and so may the greatest performer: a *Handel* may vary with respect to time, and be a *Handel* still! But suppose the organist is not always regular, yet it is the business of the whole choir to attend to him §. In other parts of cathedral musick, (such as a solo and duett) the organist may humour the finger, and the finger the organist, in case both of them are well conversant in compliance and good nature. But when I talk of compliance between player and finger it is certainly more practicable in a solo than any other part of church-musick.

With regard to the leading of a point in a chorus ||, every member should exert his voice as much as the nature of his constitution will admit of.—The too frequent use of the swell is attended with bad consequences,

‡ Although the power of the organist, in a full chorus, favours very strongly of despotism, yet in other parts of church-musick it partakes of the nature of a mixed limited monarchy; i. e. in harmony he seems monarchical, but not in melody.

§ It ought to be considered that the organist has always the most difficult task to engage in. The finger has only his respective part to attend to, whereas the organist is obliged to observe the whole of the harmony, for which reason any little deviation in point of time may happen, even to the most skillful performer. But there is another very good reason to be assigned why the organist is particularly to be attended to in a full chorus, because in case of any mistake, it is easy for a single part to come into the whole, but the whole cannot come into a part: Those who understand musick will easily perceive what I mean.

|| *Mr Beard* is the best finger of a chorus I ever heard. He attends to the organ, and is an excellent directory at any time to the whole of a musical performance. He is greatly to be admired (in like manner) in a recitative both of the common, and that of the accompanied one. He takes off that tedium or weariness which such kind of composition is apt to cause upon the generality of an audience. But whether in some few instances he does not pay greater attention to the common speech (I am now speaking as to oratorios) than to tuneful pronunciation, is a thing which I shall not take upon me to determine. By the common recitative I mean mere speech, by the accompanied one, tuneful pronunciation.

unless the voice is extremely good; and where the voice is good (unless the finger is well conversant in the *plus ultra* of his windpipe) it very often degenerates into a sudden instantaneous bawl or squall.

The practice of singing the octave above instead of the octave below, (and so *vice versa*) has a very unnatural effect. Singers often take too much liberty in this respect, little considering that although it may be the same with regard to the laws of composition, yet there seems to be an obvious difference in nature.

Let me now give a short friendly hint or two to the organist.

If the organist would think proper to play one of Mr *Handel's* fugues, sometimes (not but I propose this with all due submission) instead of a constant voluntary of his own, it is more than probable that such an innovation may bring no singular disgrace upon the character and reputation of an organist. Besides which it may border very near upon compassion and good nature to give an *innuendo* of this sort, in order to afford some friendly relief to the inventive faculty of the organist; because it may be very prejudicial and hurtful to the constitution to have the invention always upon the full stretch. But if the organist should persevere in extempore playing, (for the organ is an instrument finely calculated for it) it would be kind of the organist to keep to his fugue; and not only this, but to chuse one of a moderate length; because in this case the audience may probably remember the fugue, and consequently more easily digest the voluntary*. But there is one thing relative to the organist which I should have mentioned before, which is this, If the organist should transpose an anthem out of the original key of a composer (I mean at sight) in order to ease the voice of a singer, it would be prudent of the singer to thank him, the first opportunity, for such a compliance; because the organist, strictly speaking, is obliged to transpose out of the original key.

In the winter season the organist

* It must be allowed that set compositions, how well soever executed upon an organ, will always have the appearance of stiffness (at least to a discerning and judicious ear) when compared with those which come voluntary from the mind. Extempore playing is certainly the thing, in case an organist will take some pains to excel.

should never presume to play upon a 21 organ in gloves, unless there is a great necessity for it.

But let me not be thought too presumptuous if I should give a little advice to the chanter.

A If the chanter of every cathedral would read a short lecture upon the nature of harmonicks, or, make a brief descant on several passages in church music, such a method as this might be of great use to church-musick, and at the same time add considerable weight and significance to the office of chanter.

The chanter should have a correct score of all the music that is performed in the church; and if a mistake should happen in a single part, such mistake should be constantly corrected from his score.

C If the chanter desires a rehearsal of any music, all the members should comply, and more particularly so if the chanter should desire it in a polite, genteel, and friendly manner.

D But, after all, I believe it will be readily granted that the best manner of singing, either with graces or without them, will be of little or no consequence unless all the members are in peace and harmony one with another: With union of sound, therefore, it will be always necessary to join union of brotherly love and affection.

I am, Sir, &c. Wm H—s,
a Member of the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

An Account of the most usual Causes of popular diseases, of the danger of the common methods that are taken before a Physician is called in, and plain directions what is proper to be done, from Dr Tytler's advice to the people lately published. (See p. 192.)

F THAT those who are about the sick when they are first seized may be able to form some probable conjectures of the disorder: The Doctor gives the following instructions concerning the pulse.

G In a person of good health from the age of sixteen or twenty to about sixty six, the pulse commonly beats between sixty and seventy times in a minute; in young children, the number of pulsations is more, and in old persons less; in children under four years old, the difference is at least a third.

An intelligent person who shall often attend to his own pulse, and compare it with that of other people, will

will be able to judge with sufficient exactness of the degree of a fever in a sick person. If the strokes are but one third above the number in a healthy state, the fever is not very violent, but if the strokes amount to half as many more, it is very violent, and if the number is double, there is the greatest reason to apprehend that the disease is mortal.

The pulse however must not be judged merely by the number of strokes: Its strength or weakness, hardness or softness, and regularity or irregularity, must also be considered.

The words strong and weak need no explanation. The strength of the pulse is generally a good prognostic; if it is too strong, it may easily be lowered. The weakness of the pulse is often a very threatening symptom.

If the pulse excites the notion of a dry stroke, as if the artery was of wood, or any other rigid and unelastic substance it is said to be *hard*, if the contrary, it is called *soft*, and this is a better symptom.

If it be strong and soft, though it be quick, it is a favourable indication; if it is strong and hard, there is reason to suspect an inflammation, and bleeding with a cooling regimen is necessary: But if it is at once weak, quick, and hard, the danger is imminent indeed.

When the pulse gives a continued succession of strokes in equal time, and of equal force, it is said to be regular; and if a stroke is sometimes wanting, it is said to *intermit*.

While the pulse is promising, the breathing free, and the brain not greatly affected, the danger is not great; and if the patient takes his medicines, and they produce the effects that were expected, if his strength does not greatly fail him, and he is sensible of his condition, there is just reason to hope for his recovery. The danger is in proportion as these circumstances are wanting.

The most usual causes of popular disorders are these:

1. *Excessive Labour, or violent exercise.* This generally produces some inflammatory disease; a quinsy, pleurisy, or inflammation of the breast. But the disease may sometimes be prevented by drinking plentifully of some temperate refreshing drink, just tepid, while the party is hot, and cold afterwards, if more agreeable; sweet

whey and butter-milk are very good on these occasions, and even water slightly acidulated with lemon or vinegar.

2. *Sitting or lying down in a cold place when very hot.* This at once stops perspiration, the matter of which being thrown upon some internal part proves the cause of many violent diseases, particularly quinsys, inflammations of the breast, pleurisy, and inflammatory cholics.

As soon as the first complaint arises, which is sometimes not till after several days, the patient should lose a little blood; his legs should be put into warm water, and he should drink plentifully of the following infusion just warm:

‘Take as many elder flowers as you can hold between your thumb and fingers; put them into an earthen vessel with two ounces of honey, and an ounce and half of good vinegar; pour upon them three pints and a quarter of boiling water; stir the mixture till the honey is dissolved, then cover up the mug, and when the liquor is cold, strain it through a linen cloth.’

Such assistances will frequently quell the disorder at the beginning, which if hot medicines are given to sweat the patient will certainly become dangerous if not mortal.

3. *Drinking cold water when a person is hot.* This acts in the same manner as the preceding cause, but its consequences are commonly more sudden and violent. It produces quinsys, inflammations of the breast, cholics, inflammations of the liver, and all parts of the belly with prodigious swellings, vomitings, suppression of urine, and inexpressible anguish.

The most prevailing remedies are bleeding, administered immediately, a copious drinking of warm water, with the addition of one fifth part of whey; or of the following ptisan, which is very pleasant,

‘Take two ounces of whole barley, wash it well in hot water, then boil it in five pints of clean water till the barley bursts; towards the end of the boiling throw in one drachm, and an half of salt petre, strain it through a linnen cloth and add to it an ounce and an half of honey, and one ounce of vinegar.’ This also must be taken warm. At the same time fomentations of warm water should be applied to the throat, the

the breast and belly, and a glyster of warm water with a little milk should be injected. A half bath of warm water has often afforded immediate relief.

It is hopeless to admonish people against this fatal custom, for none indulge it ignorantly: The most illiterate peasant carefully restrains his horse from drinking when he is hot, yet persons, from whom better things might be expected, sacrifice life for the immediate enjoyment of a momentary pleasure, in which they might indulge with safety in a quarter of an hour.

4. *The Inconstancy of the Weather.* We shift all at once, and sometimes in one day from cold to hot, and from hot to cold; this makes desfluxions and colds more common among us than the natives of most other countries.

To avoid diseases from this cause, we should go more warmly clothed than the season seems to require; those who strip while they use any labour, or exercise, should be sure to put on their cloaths the moment their labour or exercise is over.

As these changes of weather are frequently attended with sudden, violent, and unexpected rain, it frequently happens that people are wetted to the skin, even while they are in a state of perspiration with heat; if they continue the exercise they were using when the accident happened, without remission, till they can change their cloaths, they will generally avoid ill consequences, otherwise they are in danger of fatal pleurisies.

When the body and limbs have been wet, the best expedient of all is, to bath them in warm water. If the legs and feet only have been wet, it will be sufficient to bath them only. The bath is still more effectual if a little soap be dissolved in it.

5. *Closet and putrid air.* The fumes of dunghills, stagnant water, and, in general, all stinks, are in the highest degree unwholesome. The windows of small houses ought to be opened daily in all weathers, for a certain time; farmers should never keep their dunghills near their houses, and in town, when the shores are offensive, every possible expedient should be used to let the putrid air out, and fresh air in.

6. *Drunkenness.* The poor wretches who abandon themselves to drunkenness, if they do not die of inflammation of the breast, pleurisy, or some

other critical disorder, in the flower of life, do infallibly sink into a premature old age, with all its weakness and all its pains. The weakness incurred by drunkenness is almost always incurable, and so are most of the diseases, particularly the asthma and dropsy.

8. *Bad bread.* This is a much more general cause of disease than the public is aware of. Bread is bad, either when it is made of bad corn, or when it is ill made. It is ill made when it is adulterated with alum, when it does not rise sufficiently, and when it is baked too little. Children and valetudinarians suffer greatly, by diseases arising from this cause.

Bad pastry meat, and fruit pies, and puddings are also extremely pernicious, the dough is often unleavened, ill baked, and greasy, and it is stuffed with either fat or sour ingredients, which render the ill qualities of the dough more active: Women and children, who, in country places, and among the lower class of people, consume most of this food, are the very subjects to whom it is most pernicious. It produces obstructions in the bowels, a slimy viscosity in the general mass of humours, general weakness, slow fevers, a hectic, the rickets, and the king's evil.

This article is concluded with a general remark of great importance, Eating slowly, and chewing very well, says Dr Tissot, greatly lessen the danger of a bad regimen, and increase the benefits of a good one.

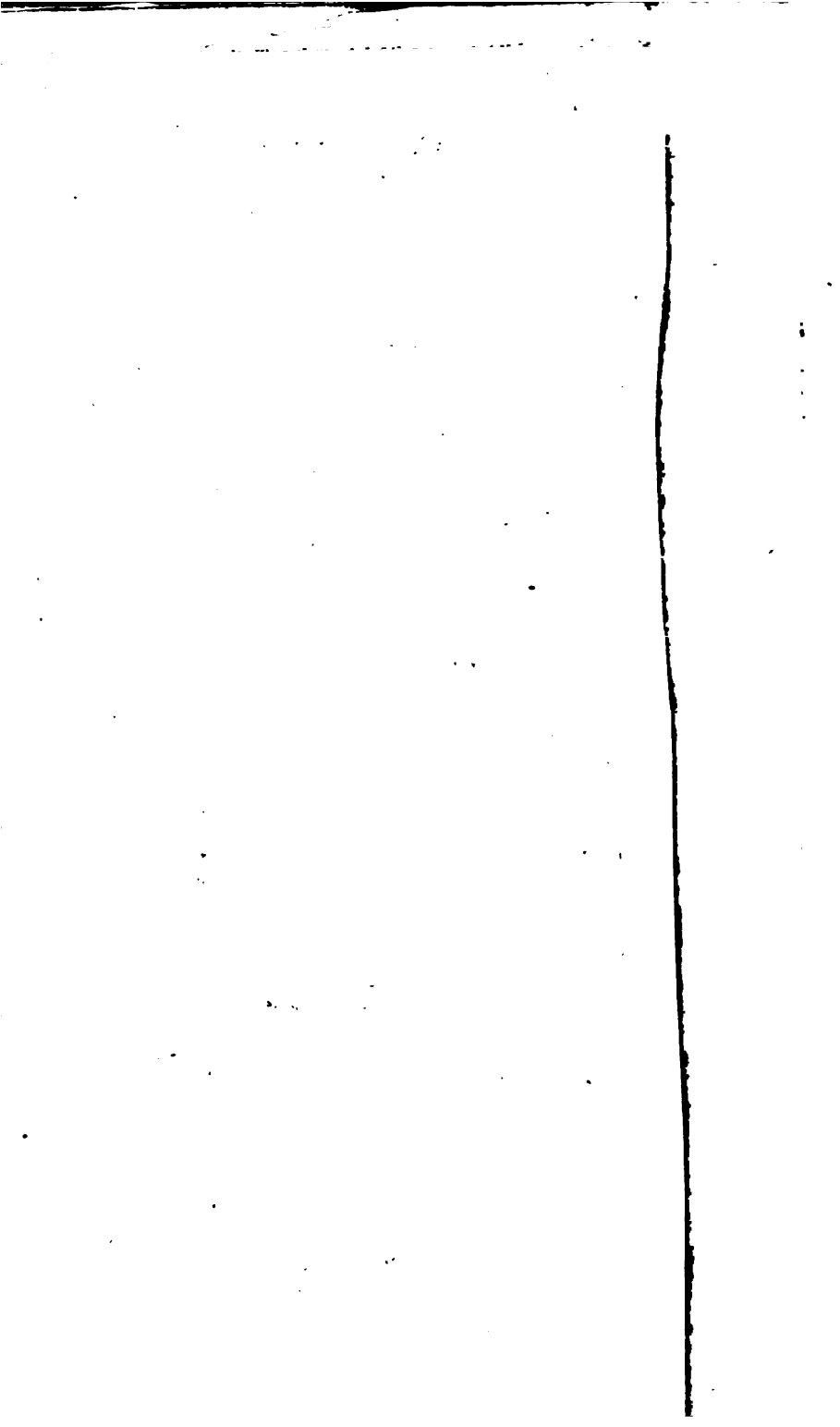
8. *Bad water.* This is a common cause of diseases in some country places, but the bad effects of water may be easily prevented by the following methods:

If water is thick and turbid, or not clear, it should be left to settle before it is used, and it will generally become pure, merely by settling. If not, and it appears to be slimy or muddy, it should be poured into a large vessel, half filled with clean sand, and stirred about, so as perfectly to mix the sand with it. When the agitation is over, the sand will sink, and generally carry down with it all the foulnesses of the water. The following is still a better expedient:

Procure two vessels, and place one on a shelf over the other: Let the upper one have a hole very near the bottom, and be half filled with sand; into this vessel pour the water, and it will be filtered by the sand, and pass clear out of the hole at the bottom, whence

A Map of the ROADS from LONDON.





whence it will run into the vessel placed under it.

When water is hard, and will not wash well with soap, nor boil garden-stuff tender, it should be exposed to the sun, or well boiled with some bread in it. If by any means persons are reduced to a necessity of drinking water in its putrid state, they should dissolve a little sea-salt in it, or mix it with a little vinegar; but putrid water may always be kept till it becomes sweet.

The causes which aggravate diseases are these: 1. the fatal, but almost universal prejudice that all distempers at the beginning may be cured by sweat, and that sweat should be procured by hot medicines, hot rooms, and a load of covering. Whoever thus attempts to force a sweat at the beginning of a disease, takes pains to kill himself; and I have seen some cases, says *Tyssen*, in which the continual care to provoke this sweating has as manifestly killed the patient as a ball would have done if it had been shot through his head. In all acute diseases, a very few excepted, the blood is already too thick, and sweating, by forcing out the thinner part of the blood, renders it still thicker.

But supposing that sweating was beneficial at the beginning of diseases, the method generally taken to excite it, would, nevertheless, be fatal. The first endeavour is to stifle the patient with the heat of a close apartment, and a load of covering, at the same time taking all possible care to prevent a breath of fresh air from squeezing into the room; in consequence of which the air he breathes is very soon unfit for respiration, and with the weight of his bed-cloaths is sufficient to produce a fever if there had been no tendency to one before. The next step is to administer the most heating things, *Venice treacle*, wine, strong wine whey, with spirits of hartshorn, and other mixtures, with saffron and other ingredients of the same kind, medicines which both heat and bind, when the disease requires that the patient should be kept cool, and the belly moderately open.

It is, indeed, true that sweating does cure some diseases in the beginning, but this happens only when the disease arises simply and solely from a stopped or abated perspiration, and when the sweat is produced without heating medicaments, and before the blood is become thick and the hu-

mours inflamed, before any internal infraction is formed, and before any load is deposited on a particular part.

Sweating is also serviceable when the cause of the disease is removed by plentiful dilution. Such sweats must not, by any means, be checked; for the impeding this discharge may be as fatal under these circumstances, as an endeavour to force it in those that have been already described. Upon the whole, let it be remembered, that warm water is the best sudorific in the world.

2dly. Diseases are also aggravated by another prejudice equally general and equally dangerous. That the sick being weak must be forced to eat that they may gain strength to struggle with their disease.

In consequence of this absurd and fatal notion, fevers that would not otherwise be dangerous, are frequently rendered mortal.

Let this certain truth, therefore, be henceforth believed and remembered, *never yet did any person is a fever dig merely through weakness*; they may be supported, even for some weeks, by water only, and will be stronger, at the end of that time, than if they had taken solid food, since solid food can only encrease their disease, and consequently their weakness, of which their disease is the cause. From the first invasion of a fever, digestion ceases; whatever solid food is taken, corrupts, and adds strength only to the distemper.

The same prejudice that forces the sick to eat, under a notion of giving them strength, forces them to eat the most pernicious kind of food; strong gravy, soup, eggs, and flesh, as long as it can by any effort be chewed and swallowed. If a man in perfect health should be compelled to eat stinking meat, rotten eggs, and fower broth, he would very soon be seized with vomiting, purging, and delirium; livid spots would at length appear, and he would be in the utmost danger from what is called the *purple fever*. Now meat given to a man in a fever very soon becomes putrid, eggs rotten, and broth sour; so that he is in the same state exactly as the healthy person just described, who should take these aliments in their putrid state, and the disorder which they would produce, super added to that before subsisting, it is easy to conceive what must be the fate of the patient. *The only things that can strengthen the sick, are those that weak-*

Out of 20 sick persons who die in the country, two thirds would have recovered if they were *only lodged in a place where the air was sweet, and supplied with abundance of good water.*

As long as there is a bitter or nauseous taste in the mouth, a loathing of food, a bad breath, heat and feverishness, with fætid stools, and little and a high coloured urine, so long all flesh, flesh-soup, eggs, and all food, of which they make part, and all *Venice-treacle*, wine, and cordials, are absolutely poison.

The prejudices which are contrary to these principles have cost *Europe* MILLIONS OF LIVES.

3dly. A third practice very common and very dangerous is the purging and vomiting a patient in the beginning of a disease; for though it is sometimes proper, yet it should be considered as a general rule that they are hurtful.

The intention of purging and vomiting at the beginning of inflammatory diseases, is, to remove the load and oppression at the stomach which causes a disposition to vomit, a dry mouth, a foul tongue, great thirst, and general uneasiness; but we may judge of the inefficacy of that measure by considering the tongue as a kind of sample of the stomach; it may be washed, gargled, and even scraped to very little purpose at first, but when the patient has dilated several days, and the heat, fever, and sickness of the humours are abated, this foulness will separate and come away of itself: Thus the stomach may be purged again and again at the beginning, and be still foul, like the tongue, after washing, gargling, and scraping, but after refreshing and diluting remedies have been administered a proper time, it will become clean by a natural effort, and the effects of its foulness will disappear without purging.

Purging in these cases, when it does no good, does harm; it increases the pain and inflammation, it draws the humours upon those parts which were before over-loaded, and they discharge the thinner part of the blood, and consequently increase the thickness of what remains. They take the useful, and leave the hurtful humours behind.

The vomit does worse if administered before the humours have been diminished by bleeding, and diluted by small liquors; it produces inflammations of the stomach, of the lungs, of the liver, suffocations, and phrenzy.

[Of the means proper to be used at the beginning of diseases, and the symptoms which indicate that a disease is contracted.]

The greater part of acute diseases often give notice of their approach a few weeks, and commonly a few days before their actual invasion, by the following symptoms:

1. Light lassitude, or weariness; stiffness, or numbness.
2. Less activity and appetite than usual; a small load or heaviness at the stomach.
3. Some complaint in the head.
4. A profounder degree of sleep, yet with less refreshment.
5. Less gaiety and liveliness.
6. A light oppression at the breast, and a less regular pulse.
7. A chilliness, or propensity to be cold.

8. An aptness to sweat, and sometimes a suppression of an habitual disposition to sweat.

During these symptoms of an approaching disease, and before it is come on it may generally be prevented, or at least mitigated, by carefully observing the following directions:

1. Omit all violent exercise, but still use a moderate degree.
2. Eat very little solid food, and wholly abstain from flesh, flesh broth, eggs, and wine; taking garden-stuff and fruits, with light spoon meat in their stead.
3. Drink plentifully, that is, 3 or 4 pints daily, by small glasses at a time, from half hour to half hour, of the ptisans already directed; or of warm water, to each quart of which add a little more than three spoonfulls of vinegar, with two or three spoonfulls of honey. A light infusion of elder, or linden flowers, or the blossoms of the linco may be used with advantage; so may clear sweet whey, well settled.
4. Glysters of warm water should also be administered, but great care should be taken that the water should be neither more nor less than blood-warm.

When the distemper is farther advanced, and the patient is seized with that coldness or shuddering which in a certain degree utters in all diseases, and which is commonly attended with an universal oppression, and pains all over the body, he should be put to bed with a little more covering than usual; and he should drink every quarter of an hour a small glass of ei-

her of the ptisans before directed, or if they cannot be had of the water with vinegar and honey, or even the water without either honey or vinegar, adding a few grains of common salt, and taking it warm.

During the cold fit the patients covet a load of cloaths, and they may be indulged, provided the load is lessened as soon as it abates. During the heats of the fever the covering should be less than usual, and the patient should lie on a matras rather than a bed.

When the rigour is gone, and the heat advanced, the following observations are absolutely necessary :

1. The air in the room must not be hot, the mildest degree of warmth being sufficient.

2. The sick should not be spoken to, and should hear as little noise as possible.

3. Whenever the patient has been at stool, or made water, the vessel should be immediately carried out of the room.

4. The windows should be certainly opened night and morning, and the door at the same time, at least for a quarter of an hour, if the season be not very cold, so that the whole air of the room should, if possible, be changed ; but the patient should be carefully secured from the stream, by drawing the curtains close round his bed : If the season be very cold, a few minutes may suffice.

In summer, if the weather is close and sultry, one window should be open day and night, with a curtain before it.

Pouring a little vinegar upon a red hot shovel greatly conduces to restore the spring, and correct the putrescence of the air.

5. The patient must now abstain from all food except the following :

“ Take half a pound of bread, a bit of butter the size of a hazel-nut, and put them into three pints and a quarter of water. Boil them till the bread is reduced to a thin consistence, then strain it, and give the patient an eighth part of it every three or four hours, or not quite so often if the fever is very violent.”

In lieu of this spoon meat, the sick may be indulged in summer with raw fruit, good of its kind, and perfectly ripe, and in winter with boiled or baked apples, and dried plumbs and cherries.

That fruit is hurtful in fevers, is an old, an obstinate, but a most absurd

prejudice. The sick ardently desire it, and I have, says Dr *Tyft*, known several patients who would certainly have died but for their having secretly eaten large quantities of those fruits which they so passionately desired, and which were so zealously withheld from them.

Dr *Tyft* particularly recommends cherries, strawberries, raspberries, and mulberries ; apples, pears, and plumbs, he says, are rather less succulent, and therefore less proper ; he recommends also *China* oranges and lemons, but without any of the peel, either in substance or infusion ; but, he says, all these fruits should, in a continual fever, be taken often in small quantities.

6. The drink of the patient should be such as allays thirst, dilutes, relaxes, and promotes evacuation by stool, urine, and perspiration, and the drink already directed, or water with about four spoonfulls of the juice of any ripe fruit to a pint, should be taken to the quantity of six, or even nine pints in a day, at about three or four ounces, or the sixth part of a pint, every quarter of an hour, the cold being just taken off.

If the patient has not two motions in 24 hours, if the urine is high-coloured, and small in quantity ; if there is a delirium, and the pain in the head and loins is considerable, with pains also in the belly, and a propensity to vomit, the following glyster should be given once a day, but not when the patient is sweating.

“ Take two pinches between the thumb and fingers of marsh-mallows leaves, and flowers cut small, and pour upon them a pint of boiling water ; after it has stood some time, strain it, and add an ounce of honey ; if mallows cannot be had, pellitory of the wall, lettuce, and even spinnage may be used in its stead.”

7. As long as the patient is able, he should sit up out of bed, at least one hour of the day, longer if he can bear it, and less if he cannot bear it so long, but he should not be raised while he is sweating.

8. His bed should be constantly made every day, and his sheets and linen should be changed every two days, taking, however, the greatest care that they are dry, even as tinder.

Nothing conduces more to continue a fever, than keeping the sick constantly in bed, and refusing him a constant supply of fresh linen, though an

an unhappy prejudice has established a contrary notion, to the loss of many thousand lives that might otherwise have been preserved.

The observance of these simple rules has radically cured many acute diseases without other medical assistance, and it will certainly mitigate them all, and render other assistance, when it can be had, more effectual.

Diseases are not to be expelled at once by rough and precipitate usage; they must have their certain career and course, and violent medicines shorten this course only by killing the patient.

When the sick is recovering, he must not be impatient to recover strength by eating solid food of high flavour, and supposed nourishing qualities. They should encrease the quantity by degrees, and when the fever is compleatly terminated, eat sparingly of white meats, light broth, and fish plainly dressed.

In proportion to the abatement of the fever, the patient should also lessen the quantity of his drink; he should eat little and often; he should chew his solid food very well; he should go abroad as soon as he is able; if he rides, it should be before his principal meal; and all exercise should rather be taken before that meal, than after it; they should eat very little food at night; they should not remain in bed above 8 hours; the swelling of the legs and ancles, which usually happens about this time, will go off of itself; it is not necessary the patient should go to stool every day; but they should not be without one above two or three; on the third day they should have a glyster, and sooner if they feel hot or puffed up, if they are restless, or have pains in the head.

If they continue weak with some irregular fever from time to time, with a disorder of the stomach, they should take three doses daily of the following prescription:

One ounce of the best *Jesui's bark* in fine powder, divided into 16 equal parts.

They must not return to their labour too soon.

{For the method of treating particular diseases, we refer to the book, which we earnestly recommend to the public of every class and denomination, but especially country practitioners in physick.}

Memoirs of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, King of Sweden. Extracted from a History of that Prince lately published at Amsteldam, by Professor D—M—.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS was born at *Stockholm*, December 9, 1594. His nativity was cast by a famous astrologer, who predicted him a violent death, the ruin of his enemies, and the extinction of his illustrious house. *Tycho Brahe* had prognosticated more than ten years before *Gustavus* was born, that a new star discovered in *Cassiopea* was nothing but a prince who was to be born in the North, and who would be of signal service to the Protestants; so great, even at that time, were the ignorance and superstitious credulity of the *European* nations, that every prince, as soon as born, had his nativity cast, astrologers were retained in all courts, and the predictions which they hazarded were believed. 'Tis well known that *Lewis XIII.* was named the *just*, merely because he was born under the sign *Libra*. The reformation and sound philosophy have happily destroyed the credit of judicial astrology, and have left one weapon less in the hands of knaves.

The education which *Gustavus* received was thoroughly calculated to improve his strength, his courage, and his understanding. He was nursed with the utmost simplicity and frugality; he was soon accustomed to an active and laborious life, to fatigues, and the inclemency of seasons. He was never accustomed to that excessive delicacy by which a blind and imprudent tenderness enervates children in courts and wealthy families. All the amusements of his infancy and of his youth were useful exercises, such as tended to strengthen his constitution, to render him supple, dexterous, vigorous, and to inspire him with courage. He also discovered in his tenderest years an astonishing firmness of mind and intrepidity. He was not above five or six years old, when, as he was one day running among the bushes, being told, in order to deter him, that there were great snakes there, he replied, without the least emotion, *Give me a stick, then; that I may kill them*. But this courage was without ferocity; it did not prevent him from being amiable by the goodness of his heart, and by a noble generosity. A peasant brought him a little horse; *I am going, said the young prince, to pay you, for probably you have not given it me for nothing*

blog. and you want money; upon which he pulled out a little purse full of ducats, and poured them all into the peasant's hands. When he was once taken from the women, the King appointed the Marshal of the court, *Otho de Marnier*, a gentleman of distinguished worth, to be his governor, and *M. Skytte*, one of the best scholars of the age, to be his preceptor. Under him *Gustavus* learned the ancient languages, eloquence, history, civil law, and politics. A happy genius, a prodigious memory, a docility equally rare and necessary, and a great desire of learning, enabled him to make so quick a progress, that at 12 years old, he talked and wrote in *Latin, German, Flemish, French, and Italian*, as well as in *Swedish*; and he had also a general knowledge of *Polish and Russian*. From the age of 17 he had given such striking proofs of the extent of his understanding, of the superiority of his genius and his talents, of a consummate knowledge in the science of war and of government, of his prudence and of his love for his country, that after the death of his father, *Charles IX.* the states of the kingdom thought proper to annul in his favour the law, which enacted that the successor to the crown should not act as king and as his own master till he was turned of 24. The Queen his mother, *Duke John of East Gothland*, and six of the chief senators, to whom the late king had left by his will the regency of the kingdom, voluntarily renounced it, through a principle of confidence in his capacity and virtues. *Gustavus*, therefore, ascended the throne *Dec. 13, 1611*, and he signalized his accession by making so judicious a choice of the best subjects to fill the vacant places, as well at court as in the army and the finances, that his enemies themselves were astonished at his discernment and penetration. He then chose for chancellor the celebrated *Axel Oxenstiern*, whose genius and talents were a sort of prodigy, and who became afterwards one of the greatest men in Europe.

Though *Gustavus* was detached from pleasures by a variety of important and difficult affairs, which seemed sufficient to engross his whole attention, his susceptible heart did not escape the allurements of love. The young Countess of *Brabe* inspired him with the most tender and lively passion, inasmuch that he would have married her if the Queen his mother, without condemning his choice, or seeming to oppose his

design, had not artfully prevailed with him to defer it, which gave time for his love to abate and vanish. These young lovers carried on a correspondence by letters, which are still preserved. 'They are valuable, says *M. de M.* on account of that simplicity and virtue which characterise them. Amidst the expressions of the most lively tenderness, we discover an ingenuousness, a purity of sentiment, an innocence of heart that are equally interesting and delightful. There even shines in full splendor that piety, that fear of God, that fund of Religion, which always essentially distinguished this great king.' This passion was dissipated by the tumult of arms, and *Gustavus* espoused, in 1620, the Princess *Mary Eleonora of Brandenbourg*.

This prince was remarkable for a rectitude of mind, for a love of justice that no interested views ever could vary. At the beginning of his reign an occasion offered of displaying it. He was engaged in a law-suit with a gentleman named *Seiblat*, on account of some lands. The cause being to be tried by the supreme court, the king repaired thither, and would also sit in judgement; but he desired the magistrates to regard nothing but their consciences in the decree which they were about to make. The judges gave sentence in the gentleman's favour, and the king having examined the evidence, condemned himself, and applauded the integrity of the judges.

So great was the confidence which all the Protestants had in his zeal and his understanding, that the university of *Heydelberg* flattered herself that he would be readily disposed to terminate the divisions that prevailed between the *Calvinists* and *Lutherans*, and with this view she sent him the celebrated *David Pareus*, in order to represent to him that nothing could do him greater honour than the composing these differences, and establishing an unity of doctrine between the two Protestant communions. *Gustavus* loaded *Pareus* with commendations and presents; he approved of the object of his deputation, as being a design whose execution was desirable; but thinking it impracticable, he declared, that very important reasons did not permit him to intermeddle in an affair of that nature; that he wished the Protestants would be united in heart if they could not in spirit; and that he prayed God to re-unite men in charity, it being morally

possible that they should all have precisely the same faith.

Till the year 1625 there was no regular troops in Sweden, except some companies of foreign soldiers. *Gustavus* then formed and began to execute the project of having 80,000 men constantly on foot, well armed, well disciplined, and commodiously clothed, which should be maintained in time of peace by the corporations of the kingdom, and in time of war by the public treasure, and which should be replaced by the like number whenever they should march out of the kingdom, that there might be always in the nation an army strong enough to defend it. This design took place without the least difficulty, so great were the respect, the confidence, and the love which the states and the people had for their king. On this plan the kings of France and Sardinia have formed their militia.

About three or four years before this, the king had published a new military code; he had made considerable alterations in the manner of arming the cavalry and infantry, in the formation of regiments, of squadrons, and battalions, in their respective dispositions, and in their method of exercising, forming, marching, and engaging; he had invented a new order of battle, which was afterwards adopted by all Europe; he had abolished carabineers, or horse-musqueteers; in short, he had created a new art of war. But above all, nothing could exceed the discipline which he established among his troops; he introduced a rigorous subordination of one rank to another in every particular corps, and among the officers of his army; he severely punished thieves, incendiaries, blasphemers, gamesters, and debauchees; he caused divine service to be strictly observed, and made the officers assist at it, and lead their soldiers thither. Thus his corps were more like well regulated cities, where reign a love of order, and the fear of God, than an assemblage of libertines, who have no other vocation than a taste for licentiousness. He knew all his officers by name, and promoted them according to their merits. He established a council of war in order to determine all disputes that might happen between the officers, and he forbade duelling under pain of death: *If my officers, said he, will fight, let them fight my enemies. I would have them be soldiers, and not gladiators,*

Gustavus loved and cultivated the sciences. He enriched the university of Upsal, and he founded a royal academy at Abo, and an university at Dorp in Livonia. He amused himself by reading the best authors of those times. The treatise, *De jure Belli et Pacis* agreeably engaged him in the midst of war, and he humorously said, *That he would show Grotius the difference there was between theory and practice; how easy it is to give rules, and how difficult to follow them.*

On August 11, 1627, this hero, who exposed himself to the greatest dangers with too little precaution, being on an eminence in order to examine the position and motions of the enemy, was suddenly attacked by two Poles, who would infallibly have killed or taken him prisoner, if some officers had not succoured him in time. This did not hinder him from continuing to survey the out-works of *Danzick*, in order to examine its strength and weakness. And that very day, as he crossed the *Vistula*, he was saluted by a volley of musket-shot, of which a ball struck his belly, and pierced it quite through. He then desired, that without making any noise he might be laid on the ground, and that his chaplain and surgeon might be sent for. The wound was thought mortal, notwithstanding which it was cured. This accident kept the Swedish army in a state of inaction, and preserved, for that time, the city of *Danzick*, then besieged. Soon after he was again wounded by a musket-ball, which pierced his right shoulder within two inches of his neck. They took him off his horse, and having on the field applied the first dressing, they conveyed him to *Dirschau*. There the wound was opened, and his physician, alarmed at its appearance, which seemed to him highly dangerous, could not help saying that he had foreseen this misfortune, and that his majesty exposed himself too much. The king replied only in these words, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*; 'Mind your own business.' The surgeon having determined that it was impossible to extract the ball, *Then let it remain there, said the king without emotion, and let it be as the monument of a life which has not been spent in idleness and pleasure.* He was three months ill of this wound.

Without following the Swedish hero in all his military expeditions, we cannot omit the parallel which our author draws between the great Scipio and

Gustavus Adolphus: "Since the departure of *Scipio* from *Lilybaeum*, in order to attack the *Carthaginians* in their own country, and in the fight of their gods, no fleet had ever failed on an expedition more important than that of the king of *Sweden*, who undertook to curb the pride and power of the house of *Austria* by carrying the war into her dominions.

But *Scipio* led all the forces of the *Roman* Empire against a republic often subdued, and weakened by her losses, and even by her success. *Gustavus* went with a handful of soldiers to encounter an emperor more powerful than *Carthage* ever was; an emperor, who had never suffered the least check, and whose forces were increased in proportion to his success. He went to engage with generals as brave, as crafty, as experienced as *Hannibal*, and with troops infinitely more valiant and better disciplined than the slaves and the mercenaries of *Carthage*; and more animated by the motive of religion, a motive so capable of inspiring fidelity, attachment, and a contempt of death. The design of the *Swedish* hero was therefore much more daring than that of passing into *Africa*, which had never before entered into the thoughts of any of the *Roman* Generals, and which all ages have so admired. But it must not be imagined that this of the king of *Sweden*, in order to be more great and more daring, was rash, and one of those which can only be justified by success. No; every thing was conducted with the utmost foresight; all the successes of *Gustavus* were wholly owing to his uncommon prudence, his valour, and his superior talents in the art of war. He was also favoured by some happy circumstances, to which providence gave rise."

Before he entered on the territories of the empire, *Gustavus* published a manifesto in which he set forth the strong inducements that obliged him to turn his arms against the emperor; he then passed into *Pomerania*, and made himself master of many places. *Torquato Conti*, who commanded the *Imperialists*, retired under the cannon of *Garz*, and shut himself up in impregnable intrenchments while he waited for a re-inforcement. Winter approached; the *Imperialists* badly clothed, without money or provisions, hated by the nobles, the burghers and the peasants, on account of their robberies and extortions, earnestly desired to go

into winter quarters. Their general proposed it to the *Swedes*, by his commissaries, who said that they thought it not glorious to brave the inclemency of seasons, and to contend with snow and ice; that if they must perish, they wished to perish sword in hand; that therefore it was proper to think of settling winter quarters, and that possibly during that cessation the emperor and the king of *Sweden* might be able to conclude a lasting peace. The answer given by the *Swedish* commissaries is a striking picture of the spirit that reigned in the armies of *Gustavus*:

"Gentlemen, said the eldest of them, as we were ignorant of the subject on which you desired to confer with us, we are neither provided with an answer nor a determination; nor do we ourselves know what are the king's intentions. Nevertheless I believe I may assure, without fear of being deceived, that that prince will never agree to the proposal of a truce for winter quarters. As he himself is indefatigable, as he submits to the greatest hardships, hunger, thirst, the severest cold, that he lies down when necessary, as well in the snow as on a bed, he has reason to believe that his officers and soldiers are not more tender than himself. In short, the rest of us *Swedes* are soldiers of winter as well as of summer.—We glory in braving all sort of dangers. True soldiers are not swallows, who wait till spring before they shew themselves; all seasons are alike to them, and in the midst of ice their hands are never benumbed. Besides, what signifies to us, whether our enemies perish by the sword or by cold, provided they perish or leave the field to us? Can there be a more honourable method of triumphing over them than the denying ourselves the comforts and conveniences of life in order to seek them every where, to attack them without intermission, and at times when the lions themselves lurk in their dens." This speech much disconcerted the *Imperialists*; they retired without making any reply, with an inward foreboding that persons of such a turn of mind would put a period to their matter's successes.

We shall conclude this extract with transcribing what *Tilly* said in the diet of *Ratisbon* in 1630, when he received the patent of Generalissimo of the armies which were to act against *Gustavus*; remarkable words, which furnish us with an eulogium of that prince.

less suspicious as it comes from the mouth of an enemy. The K. of Sweden is a prince valiant, in the prime of life, and of a constitution naturally robust, and strengthened still more by the most violent exercises. He has as much courage as ambition; as much penetration of spirit as elevation of soul; he has made prodigious warlike preparations for his German expedition. The states of his kingdom have granted him all the supplies he wanted; there is the most perfect harmony between them; they have the same mind, and the same opinion. His army composed of Swedes, Livonians, Finlanders, Laplanders, Germans, English, Scotch, and other nations, is the best disciplined, and most experienced that can be seen; and these people so different in manners and languages, are all moved by the same spring, viz. confidence in the king's capacity, the love of respect with which he has inspired them by his virtues. Behold a gamester by no means despicable, and to whom, if nothing can be gained from him, we must at least endeavour to lose nothing." Tilly proved experimentally the truth of what he said; he would always have been invincible, if he had not encountered a *Gustavus*.

MR URBAN,

THERE is nothing which gives greater scandal to the enemies of Religion, or concern to its friends, than to see Christian writers engaging in controversy with bitterness and acrimony; defending religious tenets by such arts and practices as are inconsistent with the plain precepts of Religion, departing from the point in question, and loading their adversaries with calumny and personal abuse. I am led into these reflections by an appendix to an extraordinary performance lately published, in which I meet with these most strange passages:

'The examiner says, Where was idolatry punished by the magistrate but under the Jewish economy?' To which the professor replies, 'it was punished by all the patriarchal monarchs, by King *Joh. King Abraham*, and King *Melchisedec*;—of noble race was *Shenkin*;—But here not one, save the last, had so much as a nominal title to civil magistracy; and this last drops as it were from the clouds, without lineage or parentage, so that though of divine, yet certainly not a monarch of the true stamp by hereditary right, The

'critic, therefore, fails in his first point, which is, finding out civil magistrates to do his hierarchical drudgery.'

And again,

'This learned professor, who has been hardly brought up in the keen atmosphere of wholesome severities, and early taught to distinguish between *de facto* and *de jure*, thought it needless to enquire into facts when he was secure of the right, and therefore only slightly and superciliously asks, What was not *Abraham*, by his very princely office, to punish idolatry? Were not *Melchisedec*, and *Joh*, and all the heads of tribes to do the same? Why, no; and 'tis well for Religion that they were not. It is for its honour that such a set of persecuting patriarchs is no where to be found but in a poetical prelection.'

I cannot see, without the greatest grief and concern, a writer of such eminence and abilities, forgetting his character and station, descending to such low scurrilities, and treating of serious and sacred subjects with such indecent levity: And what has given him this provocation? This learned professor has presumed to differ from him, not in any article of faith, not in any of the essentials of religion, but with regard to the antiquity of the book of *Job*. Nor has the professor been guilty of any thing in his life, or conversation, or writings, which might merit such treatment. He is neither *Infidel*, nor *Idolater*, nor *Jacobite*; but just the reverse of all these; only guilty of a crime which this writer never yet pardoned, the not thinking in every point just as he does. An admirable advocate this for toleration! and very consistently does he declaim against persecution, who will tolerate none who differ from him in the smallest matters, but persecutes them with the utmost virulence of language, the only penalty which he has it in his power to inflict; and perhaps it is well for Religion that he has no other.

But what has given occasion to *hec certamina tanta*, these warm debates? This author has declared his opinion that the book of *Job* was written about the *Babylonish* captivity, and attempts to prove that it could not be written before the *Jewish* law, because 'tis said chap. xxxi. v. 28. that idolatry was an iniquity to be punished by the judge, which it no where was but under the *Mosaic* dispensation. But the professor

blood, had not a surgeon pressed thro' the crowd, cut his stock and neck of his shirt, and applied some drops to his nostrils. He remained several hours speechless, with almost every mortal symptom. These, however, passed off, and in three days he was out of danger. The officer took post immediately into the Pope's dominions at *Avignon*, and a short detail of the affair was sent to the *British* ambassador at *Paris*, referring it entirely to his excellence to manage the matter as he thought proper.

An authentic Narrative of the Duel between Lord BYRON and WM CHAWORTH, Esq; in which Mr Chaworth was run through the Body, and died the next Day.

LORD BYRON and Mr. Chaworth were neighbours in the country, and it was their custom to meet, with other gentlemen of *Nottinghamshire*, at the *Star-and-Garter* tavern in *Pall Mall* once a month, at what was called the *Nottinghamshire* club.

The meeting, at which the unlucky dispute arose that produced the duel, was on the 26th of *January* last, at which were present *John Hewett, Esq;* who sat as chairman, the *Hon. Thomas Willoughby, Frederic Montagu, John Sherwin, Francis Molineux, Esqrs.* and Lord Byron; *Wm Chaworth, George Donlon, Charles Meliss, junr Esqrs.* and *Sir Robert Burdett*, who were all the company present.

Their usual hour of dining was soon after four, and the rule of the club was, to have a bill and a bottle brought in at seven.

Till this hour all was jollity and good humour; but Mr *Hewett*, who was toast-master, happening to start some conversation about the best method of preserving the game, setting the laws in being for that purpose out of the question, the subject was taken up by Mr *Chaworth* and Lord Byron, who happened to be of different opinions, Mr *Chaworth* insisting on severity against poachers and unqualified persons; and Lord Byron declaring that the way to have most game was to take no care of it at all. Mr *Hewett's* opinion was, that the most effectual way would be to make the game the property of the owner of the soil: The debate became general, but was carried on with acrimony only between Lord Byron and Mr *Chaworth*; the latter, in confirma-

tion of what he had said, insisting that Sir *Charles Sedley* and himself had more game on five acres, than Lord Byron had on all his manors. Lord Byron, in answer to this, proposed a bet of 100 guineas, and Mr *Chaworth* called for pen, ink, and paper, to reduce the wager to writing, in order to take it up; but Mr *Sherwin* treating it in a jesting manner, as a bet that never could be decided, no bet was laid, and the conversation went on. Mr *Chaworth* said, that were it not for Sir *Charles Sedley's* care, and his own, Lord Byron would not have a hare on his estate; and Lord Byron asking, with a smile, what Sir *Charles Sedley's* manors were! was answered by Mr *Chaworth*, *Nuttall* and *Bulwell*. Lord Byron did not dispute *Nuttall*, but added, that *Bulwell* was his; on which Mr *Chaworth* with some heat replied, 'If you want information with respect to Sir *Charles Sedley's* manors, he lives at Mr *Cooper's* in *Dean-street*, and, I doubt not, will be ready to give you satisfaction; and as to myself, your lordship knows where to find me, in *Berkeley-row*;' or words to that effect. These words, uttered in a particular manner, could admit of no reply, and at once put an end to that subject of discourse; every gentleman in company fell into chat with him who sat next him, and nothing more was said generally till Mr *Chaworth* called to settle the reckoning, as was his general practice, in doing of which Mr *Fynmore*, the master of the tavern, observed him a little flurried; for in marking, he made a small mistake. The book had lines ruled in checks, and against each member present an o was placed, but if absent, ss. was set down. He placed ss. against Lord Byron's name, but Mr *Fynmore* observing to him that my Lord was present, he corrected his mistake. In a few minutes after this, Mr *Chaworth* having paid his reckoning, went out, and was followed by Mr *Donlon*, who entered into discourse with him at the head of the stairs, and Mr *Chaworth* asked him particularly, if he had attended to the conversation between himself and Lord Byron; and if he thought he had been short in what he said on the subject! To which Mr *Donlon* said, 'No; he had rather gone too far upon so trifling an occasion, but did not believe that Lord Byron or the company would think any more about it;' and after a little ordinary discou-

Douglas returned to the company, and *Mr Chaworth* turned to go down stairs; but just as *Mr Douglas* entered the door, he met *Lord Byron* coming out, and they passed, as there was a large screen that covered the door, without knowing each other. *Lord Byron* found *Mr Chaworth* still on the stairs, and it now remains a doubt whether *Lord Byron* call'd upon *Mr Chaworth*, or *Mr Chaworth* upon *Lord Byron*; but both went down to the first landing-place, having dined upon the second floor, and both called the waiter to shew an empty room, which a waiter did, and having first opened the door himself, and placed a small tallow candle, which he had in his hand, on the table, he retired when the gentlemen enter'd, and pulled the door after them.

In a few minutes the affair was decided; the bell was rung, but by whom is uncertain; the waiter went up, and perceiving what had happened, ran down stairs frightened, told his master the catastrophe, who ran instantly up stairs, and found the two combatants standing close together; *Mr Chaworth* had his sword in his left hand, and *Lord Byron* his in his right; *Lord Byron*'s left hand was round *Mr Chaworth* as *Mr Chaworth*'s right hand was round *Lord Byron*'s neck, and over his shoulder. He desired *Mr Fynmore* to take his sword, and *Lord Byron* delivered up his at the same time; one, or both, called to him to get some help immediately, and in a few minutes *Mr Hawkins*, the surgeon was sent for, who came accordingly.

In the mean time *Mr Montagu*, *Mr Hewitt*, *Mr Douglas*, *Mr Willoughby*, *Mr Molyneux*, and *Mr Sherwin* had entered the room; the account *Mr Chaworth* then gave, was, "That he could not live many hours; that he forgave *Lord Byron*, and hoped the world would; that the affair had passed in the dark, only a small tallow candle burning in the room; that *Lord Byron* asked him, if he meant the conversation on the game to *Sir Charles Sedley* or to him? To which he replied, If you have any thing to say, we had better shut the door; that while he was doing this, *Lord Byron* bid him draw, and, in turning, he saw his lordship's sword half drawn, on which he whipped out his own, and made the first pass; the sword being through my Lord's waistcoat he thought he had killed him, and asking whether he was not mortally wound-

ed, *Lord Byron* while he was speaking, shortened his sword, and stabbed him in the belly."

When *Mr Hawkins*, the surgeon, came in, he found *Mr Chaworth* sitting by the fire, with the lower part of his waistcoat open, his shirt bloody, and his hand upon his belly; he was very earnest to know if he thought him in immediate danger; and being answered in the affirmative, he desired his uncle *Levin* might be sent for, that he might settle his private affairs; and, in the mean time, gave *Mr Hawkins* a particular detail of what had passed. He said, "that *Lord Byron* and he entered the room together, *Lord Byron* leading the way; that his lordship, in walking forwards, said something relative to the former dispute, on which he proposed fastening the door; that on turning himself round from this act, he perceived his lordship with his sword either drawn, or nearly so; on which he instantly drew his own, and made a thrust at him, which he thought had wounded or killed him; that then perceiving his lordship shorten his sword to return the thrust, he thought to have parry'd it with his left hand, at which he looked twice, imagining he had cut it in the attempt; that he felt the sword enter his body, and go deep through his back; that he struggled, and being the stronger man, disarmed his lordship, and expressed a concern as under an apprehension of having mortally wounded him; that *Lord Byron* replied by saying something to the like effect; adding, at the same time, that he hoped now he would allow him to be as brave a man as any in the kingdom." *Mr Hawkins* adds, that pained and distressed as *Mr Chaworth* then was, and under the immediate danger of death, he repeated what he had heard he had declared to his friends before, "that he had rather be in his present situation, than live under the misfortune of having killed another person."

After a little while he seemed to grow stronger, and he was then removed to his own house, where *Mr Adair*, another surgeon, *Mr May*, an apothecary, and *Dr Addington* his physician, came to the assistance of *Mr Hawkins*, but no relief could be given him; he continued sensible, however, till the time of his death, and *Mr Levin* being now come, *Mr Partington*, an attorney, was sent for to make his will, for which he gave very sensible

and distinct instructions: And while Mr Partington was employed in this business, he gave Mr Lewis, at his request, the same account which he had before given to Mr Hawkins, lamenting, at the same time, his own folly in fighting in the dark, an expression that certainly conveyed no imputation on Lord Byron, and implied no more than this, that by fighting with a dim light he had given up the advantage of his own superiority in swordsmanship, and had been led into the mistake, that he was in the breast of his lordship when he was only entangled in his waistcoat, for under that mistake he certainly was when Lord Byron shortened his sword, and ran him through the body; he added, to Mr Lewis, that he died as a man of honour, and expressed a satisfaction that he was in his present situation, rather than in that of having the life of any man to answer for.

Mr Partington, when he had finished the business he was sent for, and the will was properly executed, recollected the probability that he should one day be called upon to give testimony to the dying words of his unhappy client, and accordingly, with the caution that always accompanies a thorough knowledge of the law, he thought proper to commit to writing the last words he was heard to say on this occasion. This writing was put into the hands of Mr Lewis, and gave rise to a report that a paper was written by the deceased, and sealed up, not to be opened till the time that Lord Byron should be tried; but no paper whatever was written by Mr Chaworth, and that written by Mr Partington was as follows:

"Sunday morning, the twenty-seventh of January, about three of the clock, Mr Chaworth said, That my Lord's sword was half drawn, and that he, knowing the man, immediately, or as quick as he could, whipt out his sword and had the first thrust; that then my Lord wounded him, and he disarmed my Lord, who then said, By God, I have as much courage as any man in England."

These are the particulars of this unfortunate affair; by which it should seem, that neither Mr Chaworth himself, nor any of his friends, could blame Lord Byron for the part he had in his death. Mr Chaworth, it is manifest, was under the apprehensions of seeing mortally wounded Lord Byron;

and Lord Byron being still engaged, had a right to avail himself of that mistake for the preservation of his own life. His lordship himself, no doubt, may wish that he had, in that situation, disabled him only; but in the heat of duelling who can always be collected?

Mr URBAN,

WHILE almost every body is making emendations, annotations, or illustrations, of some part or other of Shakespear, with the principal of which your Magazine is enriched, give me leave to take this opportunity of throwing one mite into the treasury, which I accidentally cast my eye upon the other day. Looking into an old Almanack, printed in the year 1667, among other memorable things there mentioned, I find as follows—*Julius Caesar slain with bodkins.*—It immediately occurred to my thoughts that, by the word *bodkin*, in the famous speech of Hamlet, *To be, or not to be—Who would bear the whips and scorns of time, &c. &c.*

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare Bodkin ———

Shakespear did not mean, as I perceive it is generally understood, a little arsenal of ladies for their hair—but a dagger, which, it seems, was then called a *bodkin*; though I have not yet been able to find it in any Dictionary or Glossary, and shall be obliged to any of your correspondents for a more diligent search. It is used in the same sense by Sir Philip Sydney, in his ARCADIA, in the burlesque challenge from one coward to another—*Daring him in a mortal affray from the BODKIN to the pike upward: i. e.* through all the weapons; but *reversed* (I suppose, to heighten the burlesque) the combat usually beginning with the lance (or pike) and ending with the dagger; which (if I mistake not) the Knights wore upon their armour, fastened thereunto with a chain; and when they were disabled from the use of any other weapons, spent the poor remains of their fury with this little instrument, grasping together. See Sydney's *Arcadia*, 5th Edit. DUBL. 1681. Fol. P. 276. Yours, &c.

* * The Account of the Imprisonment of JOHN BUNYAN, published in our last Magazine, was taken from a Narrative lately published by Mr BUCKLAND in Peter Noster Row.

THE

THE FRIAR OF ORDERS GRAY,

*From the Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,
lately published, and promised in our last, p. 183.*

IT was a friar of orders gray,
Walkt forth to tell his beads;
And he met with a lady faire,
Clad in a pilgrime's weeds.

Now *Christ* thee save, thou reverend friar,
I pray thee tell to me,
If ever at yon holy shrine
My true love thou didst see.

And how should I know your true love,
From many another one?
O by his cockle hat and staff,
And by his sandal shoe.

But chiefly by his face and mien,
That were so fair to view;
His flaxen locks that sweetly curl'd,
And eyne of lovely blue.

O lady, he is dead and gone!
Lady, he's dead and gone!
And at his head a green grass turfe,
And at his heels a stone.

Within these holy cloysters long
He languisht and he doted,
Lamenting of a lady's love,
And play'ning of her pride.

Here bore him barefac'd on his bier
Six proper youths and tall,
And many a tear bedew'd his grave
Within yon kirk-yard wall.

And art thou dead, thou gentle youth!
And art thou dead and gone!
And didst thou dye for love of me!
Break, cruel heart of stone!

O weep not, lady, weep not for;
Some ghostly comfort seek;
Let not vain sorrow rive thy heart,
No teares bedew thy cheek.

O do not, do not, holy friar,
My sorrow now reprove;
For I have lost the sweetest youth
That e'er was lady's love.

And now, alas! for thy sad loss,
I'll evermore weep and sigh;
For thee I only wish to live,
For thee I wish to dye.

Weep no more, lady, weep no more,
Thy sorrow is in vaine;
For, violets pluckt, the sweetest showers
Will ne'er make grow againe.

Our joys as winged dreams do flye?
Why then should sorrow last?
Since grief but aggravates thy losse,
Grieve not for what is past.

O say not so; thou holy friar;
I pray thee, say not so:
For since my true-love dyed for mee,
'Tis meet my tears should flow.

And will he ne'er come again?

Will he ne'er come again?

Ab! no, he is dead and laid in his grave,
For ever to remain.

His cheek was redder than the rose,
The comeliest youth was he:—
But he is dead and laid in his grave,
Alas, and woe is me!

Sigh no more, lady, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever:
One foot on sea and one on land,
To one thing constant never.

Hadst thou been fond, he had been false,
And left thee sad and heavy;
For young men ever were fickle found,
Since summer trees were leavy.

Now say not so, thou holy friar,
I pray thee say not so:
My love he had the truest heart
O he was ever true!

And art thou dead, thou much-lov'd youth,
And didst thou dye for mee?
Then farewell home; for, evermore
A pilgrim I will bee.

But first upon my true-love's grave
My weary limbs I'll lay;
And thence I'll rise the green-grass turf
That wraps his breathless clay.

Yet stay, fair lady; rest a while
Beneath this cloyster wall:
See through the hawthorn blows the cold
wind,

And drizzly rain doth fall.

O stay me not, thou holy friar;
O stay me not I pray:
No drizzly rain that falls on me
Can wash my fault away.

Yet stay, fair lady, turn again,
And dry those pearly tears;
For see, beneath this gown of gray,
Thy own true love appears.

Here forc'd by grief, and hopeless love,
These holy words I taught;
And here amid these lonely walls
To end my days I thought.

But haply, for my year of grace,
Is not yet past away,
Might I still hope to win thy love,
No longer would I stay.

Now farewell grief, and welcome joy
Once more unto my heart:
For since I have found thee, lovely youth,
We never more will part.

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

From the same Collection.

THE glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate:
Death lays his icy hands on kings:
Scepter and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

* The year of probation, or noviciate.

* These are the distinguishing marks of a pilgrim. The chief places of devotion being beyond sea, the pilgrims were wont to put cockle-shells in their hats to denote the intention or performance of their pilgrimage. Warb. Shakspeare, Vol. 8, p. 224.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield
They tame but one another still.

Early or late

They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they pale captives creep to death.

The garlands, wither on your brow,
Then boast no more your mighty deeds,
Upon death's purple altar now

See where the victor victim bleeds :

All heads must come

To the cold tomb,

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

THE CHARACTER OF A HAPPY LIFE.

From the same Collection.

HOW happy is he borne or taught,
That serveth not anothers will;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his highest skill :

Whose passions not his masters are ;
Whose soul is still prepar'd for death ;
Not ty'd unto the world with care
Of princes ear, or vulgar breath :

Who hath his life from rumours freed ;
Whose conscience is his strong retreat ;
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruin make accusers great :

Who envies none, whom chance doth raise,
Or vice : Who never underfoot
How deepest wounds are given with praise,
Nor rules of state, but rules of good :

Who God doth late and early pray
His graces more then gifts to lend ;
And entertains the harmless day
With a well-chosen booke or friend.

This man is freed from servile bands
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall ;
Lord of himselfe, though not of lands ;
And having nothing yet hath all.

A RIDDLE. By Miss ———

A UORA, clad in rosy vest;
(Her hair with dewy woodbines dress'd)
Blushing to make *Apollo* wait,
Had now unbar'd the eastern gate,
And *Pegasus* driv'n his fiery steeds
O'er azure plains and starry meads,
When I on mossy bank reclin'd,
Yet not to mossy bank confin'd,
For I in courts and cities rove,
Tho' woods and lawns I chiefly love,
The powder'd beau I often deck,
And sometimes cling round *Chloe's* neck,
Or tye the waving auburn hair,
Or grace the slipper of the fair,
Around her bed I often hover,
And oft the useful toilet cover,
The splendid barge sometimes adorn,
And on the peacock's tail am borne ;
In village church am often found,
The hallow'd walls I mantle round ;
Am ever at the poet's call,
And add a charm to gay *Pausanias*.
On ancient venerable tomb,
And midst brown shade of cloister'd gloom,

Where moss and ivy twine around,
With dreary aspect I am found ;
But when the cottage maid, so gay,
To hail the pleasing month of *May* ;
With rustic dance, and rustic song,
In neat array trips light along,
With gayest looks I then appear,
With her adorn the rising year ;
And, when death snatches her away,
Will not forsake the lifeless clay ;
To show how much I am her slave,
I live upon her turfy grave ;
And, when each flower is wither'd seen,
Will still be fadeless, still be green.

Written on a paper, which contained a piece of
Bride Cake given to the author by a Lady.
By the late Mr COLLINS.

YE curious hands, that hid from vulgar eyes,
By search profane shall find this hallow'd
cake,

With virtue's awe forbear the sacred prize,
Nor dare a theft for love and pity's sake !

This precious relic, form'd by magic pow'r,
Beneath her shepherd's haunted pillow laid,
Was meant by love to charm the silent hour,
The secret present of a matchless maid.

The *Cyprian* queen, at hymen's fond request,
Each nice ingredient chose with happiest art ;
Fears, sighs, and wishes of th' enamour'd breast,
And pains that please, are mixt in every part.

With rosy hand the spicy fruit he brought
From *Paphian* hills, and fair *Cythere's* isle ;
And tempered sweet with these the melting
thought,

The kiss ambrosial and the yielding smile.
Ambiguous looks, that scorn and yet relent,
Denials mild, and firm unalter'd truth,
Reluctant pride, and amorous faist consent,
And meeting ardors and exulting youth.

Sleep, wayward God ! hath sworn while these
remain,
With flattering dreams to dry his nightly tear,
And cheerful *Hope*, so oft invoc'd in vain,
With fairy songs shall soothe his pensive ear.

If bound by vows to friendship's gentle side,
And fond of soul, thou hop'st an equal grace,
If youth or maid thy joys and griefs divide,
O much intreated leave this fatal place.

Sweet *Peace*, who long hath shunn'd my plain-
tive day,
Consents at length to bring me short delight,
Thy careless steps may scare her doves away,
And grief with raven note usurp the night.

On the Death of Dr YOUNG.

IMmortal bard, thy task at length is o'er
And lo ! I hail thee on th' immortal shore ;
Hail thy release, from sickness, age, and care,
Those fatal evils to which flesh is heir !
Full ripe for heav'n, thy soul ascending flies,
By angels welcom'd, to the eternal skies,
Where oft thy mind on contemplation's wing
Approach'd the throne of heaven's almighty king
The path to which, while yet on earth, you knew
The path of life, and track'd it to our view ;
Whose muse amidst the solemn
From dust arose, a—

Where, as the joy'd the bright angelic choir
 Seraphic bards, celestial truths inspire.
 Which then rehearsing to our wond'ring ears
 Sublim'd our virtues, and dissell'd our fears;
 Death, the grim tyrant, of his sting disarm'd
 Who now no more the shuddering soul alarm'd.
 Tho' doom'd to worms, our kindred and our lot
 "To lie in cold obdjection and to rot;"
 Manure the earth, on which before we trod
 Proudly erect the image stamp'd of God's
 Yet from corruption, we like flowers shall rise
 To fade no more, transplanted to the skies:
 Such are the hopes thy consolations give,
 From thy last day † we endless days shall live.

Hail! who for ever shall enjoy above,
 The father's presence, and the son's pure love,
 Why should we mourn thy absence here below,
 Remov'd to endless bliss, from scenes of woe,
 What thou a Mitre was on earth deny'd
 In heav'n, a crown immortal is supply'd
 A wreath unfading too adorns thy head,
 And thou till time's no more shalt live in verse.
 Our children's children to the end of days
 Shall Young revere, and his exalted lays,
 Regret they liv'd not when his strains he sung,
 To catch truth lying, from his tuneful tongue.
 To see the best, the greatest of his kind
 A mortal form, that angel pow'rs enshrin'd.

Epilogue, spoken at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, April 30, 1765, by Miss Hopkins, a Child of six years old, at the benefit of Mr Hopkins, Prompter, and Mrs Hopkins.

(Enter, speaking to Mr Hopkins at the stage door)
NAY—but I must—I must, indeed, papa!
 Pray, let me go!—what signifies mama?
Coming forwards, curtisies.

Your servant, gentlemen!—Your servant ladies!
 Papa's the Prompter—but to *act* my trade is:
 And though my size is small, my years but few,
 I'll warrant, he shall find I know my Cue.

Females of ev'ry age have leave to tattle:
 Why may not I then, like my elders, prattle?
 Mamma indeed cries, "Hush, you little elf!"
 "Prithce, be silent!"—I'll talk all myself."
 —But let her know, my tongue as her's is nimble,
 And I had rather use it than my thimble;
 Had rather gossip, speak a part, or wheedle,
 Than darna, or wound my fingers with a needle.
 A sempstress? No. A Princess let me be,
 In all the pomp and state of tragedy!
 A Princess, with a page, and sweeping train,
 A bowl, a dagger, and a lover slain!
 O, how i'll rant! how loud i'll be! and gibber
 Than *Yates*, or *Pritchard*, *Bellamy*, or *Cibber*?
 If for the *Bulkin* you object my *Size*,
 Why *Garrick's* *little*—but has piercing eyes.
 And so have I.—But I'm too young, you'll say.
 Ah, Sirs! I shall grow older ev'ry day:
 And they that now my taint endeavours spare,
 Miss in her teens shall thank them for their care.

To a YOUNG LADY.

MARK me whilst I sing your beauty
 Justly what belongs to you
 Swains proclaim it, 'tis your duty
 Since the praise I give is true.
 Sweetest being that's in nature
 All mankind acknowledge thee,
 Rich in every grace and feature
 And in actions chaste, yet free.

Heaven such wonderful perfection
 Did to mortals never send,
 In your eyes and fresh complexion,
 All that's lovely doth depend.

Nature in thy rare formation
 All her wond'rous skill hath try'd.
 Looking on with pale vexation
 Envy soon grew sick and dy'd
 Sure thou art the Cypris deity
 Such her feature, such her gait,
 Looks that ne'er can give satiety,
 You are all that's good and great.

The CASTLE-TOP. Written by a Lady at Winchester School.

OUR great forefathers did the top produce,
 Not for the shape consulting, but the use;
 Simple and homely, unadorn'd and mean,
 Plain was its guise, and all its honours plain.
 Long had our youth pursu'd, in every court,
 This painful birth and infantry of sport;
 With whips high brandish'd lab'ring all the day,
 They scourg'd, & flogg'd, and sweated o'er their play:

Long had they thus indulg'd the sportive fight,
 And found the toil o'er-balance the delight.
Diverfus fight'd to see her arts decay'd;
 Till thus *Invocatio* lent her sister aid:
 Improv'd, the top a nobler figure crown'd,
 And all its shape a grace superior own'd;
 No more its antique straightness it retains,
 No more the formal wooden peck remains.
 Broad at one end, and regularly less,
 Beauty and honour every part possest.
 Furrows, entwining round the waste, afford
 An open delf to take th' embracing cord,
 Below these circles next a steepy prop
 Shoots forth a point and thus encompasses the top.

This the triumphant youth with joy surveys,
 And winds around the dissoluble gyres:
 With hand uplifted, eager for the ring,
 Collected, darts it off, and jerks it from the string.
 Unravel'd, loose, and unconfin'd it flies,
 Hurry'd in dizzy gyres deceives the eyes,
 Bounds, leaps, and cuts the way, and all controul denies.

Mild by degrees, it hanks, and scoops the ground,
 Steadily spins, and whirls itself around;
 Rapidly still, its lulling motions keep
 A whizzing, singing, humming, drowsing sleep;
 Giddy at length, and by a slow decay
 It reels a-while, and hobbling rolls away:
 Dead till the cord renews its force, and then
 Resumes its vigour and its life again.

Hail, grateful play-thing, whence our pleasures flow,

Pleasures unmixed, and joys unflow'rd with woe,
 From thee the youth, kind fortune so decreed,
 Catch a sincere, tho' transitory bliss;
 Which, tho' 'tis short, repeated cannot cloy,
 For oft returning, often we enjoy.

Thus man, by Nature's cords set up on earth,
 Active appears, and vigorous from his birth;
 In time sedate exhausts his native fires,
 Blooms for a while, then, sick of life, retires.
 Then, if we may the *Semian* sage believe,
 Wound up again, again begins to live;
 Once more exerts his boasted pomp, that's shown
 In borrow'd life, and power not his own.
 Yet while he sets the little engine up,
 He, thoughtless, knows not when himself
 may drop,

List of new Books published; with Extracts.

AN Essay towards pointing out, in a short and plain method, the *Eligence and Action* proper for the pulpit. *Fletcher.*

In this performance there is no rule given for propriety, either in elocution or action, but that they should be *free and easy*. The author is indeed wholly ignorant of the subject about which he writes; an assertion which is supported and justified by the following paragraph from his work, "he (the author) does by no means pretend to be a competent judge of pulpit oratory, having no kind of talents or abilities that way." What should prompt a man who has this opinion of himself to write a book upon pulpit oratory, is not easy to guess; but that he is not qualified to write upon any subject is manifest, for he is not acquainted even with grammar, the medium of all other science.

He tells us that he has "many very ingenious friends, to whose advice and solicitations he does himself the honour *so far*, to say, the publication of the following sheets is owing." He says too that he "submits them to the superior judgment of the *Literati*, to which, in pointing out any mistakes, he shall ever pay the utmost deference, and receive it with the greatest gratitude." He is however "at a loss to presume to give his opinion," and he confesses "what a most nice and delicate subject it is which he is going to handle." He says, that moral writers have been *diffuse* upon a point, so that there is the less need to be said.

It is a trite observation that saying and doing are two things; and however little this author may say his need in public, it is greatly to be hoped that he will do his need still less. He observes, of several things that they are *equally* as certain, and is "really sorry to observe how *extreme* few there were at the university in his time that spoke with grace and propriety."

These quotations may suffice to shew the author's mode of expression; and with one instance of his mode of thinking, we shall dismiss him.

After telling us that *Demosthenes* being thrice asked what was the *most material property* of an orator, answered thrice, *Action*; he adds, that he conjectures the word *Action* comprehends, 1st, all the various inflections of voice, 2^{dly}, the apt observation of periods of sentences; 3^{dly}, the emphasis or energy of expressing even various particular words; 4^{thly}, the fire and spirit of the eyes; 5^{thly}, the expression of the countenance; and, 6^{thly}, the various postures and dispositions of the finger, hand, and arm.

Now if this unfortunate gentleman had looked into that tract of deep erudition, called a Trifling Essay on the Faculties of the

Mind, written by the late incomparable Dr *Jonathan Swift*, he would have found that *Demosthenes* was not asked thrice what was, as he expresses it, the *most material property* of an orator, but was asked what was the *first* part of an orator, then what was the *second*, and then, what was the *third*; to each of which questions he answered, *Action*. This would have saved him the disgrace of appearing not so much as to know the passage he has pretended to *illustrate*. It is pity too that having supposed action to include tone, emphasis, pause and inflection of voice, he should place an absurd redundancy in the very title of his book, by calling it an essay on *Eligence and Action*, and afterwards recommend freedom and ease not only in *action* but *delivery*.

2. The rule of the Members of the company of *Jesus*, called *Jesuits*. 2s 6d *Kearsey*.

This is said to be published by a protestant, with a view to expose the artifices of the enemies to the protestant religion. The publication, however, of this rule, can only shew that the several charges which have been brought against the *Jesuits* have not been incurred by that society, in consequence of the rules of their order. They on the contrary enjoin, the utmost devotion, purity, charity, silence, modesty, and seclusion from the world, and from worldly affairs. They will appear to an impartial eye, to be worthy of the best and the wisest society that ever existed upon the earth. Yet it does by no means follow that the *Jesuits* are such a society, or that the charges brought against them, of practices and principles which render them unfit for toleration in any civil society, are not true.

Some of these charges are urged by the editor of the rules, in a preface and introduction, but the principal are included in following the account.

Paschal having in his provincial letters proved the shameful equivocations, and casuistical refinements of the *Jesuits*, in cases of conscience, by which, every sin was explained away, from the works of their own writers, the society first disputed *Paschal's* quotations, and denied that any such passages were in the works of the authors, whence they were said to have been extracted; to support this defence they printed at very great expence, editions of the authors, quoted by *Paschal*, without the passages that he had extracted, antedating their edition, and carefully substituting copies of it, in the stead of other copies wherever they could gain access, in shops and colleges and libraries.

When this was done they ventured to act offensively, and boldly accused *Paschal* as a vile and lying calumniator of their order and appealed to the books for a proof of their charge.

Paschal, however, though not without difficulty, procured copies of the genuine unvarnished editions, and thus put an end to their triumph by supporting the passages in which fraud, adultery, murder, regicide, and many vices yet more horrid, were authorized by the doctrine of *upright intention*.

The society then set up another defence, and said that the principles objected to, were not the principles of the order, which execrated them equally with other christians, and that if some members of it had held wicked principles, the society was no more to be condemned than the apostles, for having *Judas* among their number.

It is strange that this defence which is irrefragable was not made at first; and it is stranger that a society eminent for its sagacity and policy, should think it possible to destroy all the genuine copies of the works quoted by *Paschal*, and substitute others in their room, so that none should be produced against them from any quarter, especially as they must have been in the libraries of protestant countries, and even in the library of *Paschal* himself, who had used them. Truth needs no forgery for its defence, and the *Jesuits* may be justly condemned in consequence of their practices, let their principles be what they will. It does not therefore appear that this author has done much good to protestantism, by publishing the rule of the *Jesuits*, in which there is nothing bad, and bringing a charge against their principles as a society not sufficiently supported by any other authority.

The rule here published is no where sold, and was never before made public here. The editor says, he borrowed the copy from which his translation is made, of an *English Jesuit* of *St Omer*, in the year 1756, under promise of returning it the next day, which, says he, was complied with after having first translated the whole. As the making this translation was certainly contrary to the spirit, though not the words of his promise, he seems himself to have acted upon *Jesuitical* principles, and would find it difficult to justify his conduct upon any other principles than those contained in their doctrine of *upright intention*.

3. *Amara*, a dramatic poem.

As this is the performance of a lady, and printed by subscription, we shall say nothing of it but that it is founded on the story of *Amara* and *Nouraddin* taken from the adventurer, No 72, 73.

4. The judgment of *Paris*, a poem, by *James Beattie*, M. A. 1s. 6d.

The author in a short preface to this piece tells us, that it was written to shew that Virtue only can give us supreme happiness, and with this view he has personified ambition, wisdom, and pleasure, under the names of *Juno*, *Minerva*, and *Venus*; and

has put such arguments into the mouths of *Juno* and *Venus*, as proceed from a partial view of our frame; and such as are deduced from a more just and comprehensive view into the mouth of *Minerva*.

As the pleasures and the pains of sensuality and ambition, and the pure unalloyed happiness of virtue have probably been the subject of more books than the life of any man will suffice to read, it cannot be expected that there is any thing new in this poem, either with respect to the principles, or the light in which they are exhibited. It is sufficient to say that the verse in general is musical, and that poetical imagery is not wholly wanting.

5. Agriculture and commerce, a dialogue. 1s. Backs.

In this dialogue the several merits of commerce and agriculture are sifted, and both appear equally necessary to the state. The following may serve as a specimen,

A. For my superfluous grain and wool
I give you the discharge in full.

With all due gratitude confess,
You help me sometimes in distress.
Yet still I deem, the courtly fair
In jewels, lace, and foreign wear,
Be not so blithe some, fresh and clean,
As maids in program on the green:

D Nor that our silken petits maitres,
With all their artificial features,
Could push the pike, the gauntlet wield,
Like iron men on Cressy's field.

C. Against such rusticated strains
Bear witness Minden, Abram plains!
Are men less strong, though better bred?
Less brave, the better lodg'd and fed?
With *John of Gaunt*, if *John* were here,
Would *Granby* shun to break a spear?

We lately saw our banners fly
In every quarter of the sky;
The family compact blown to smoke
By *Brutus*, *Irish Hearts of Oak*;
Our arms victorious wide and far. . . .
F I found the sinews for the war.

6. The Shepherd's Artifice, a dramatic pastoral. The words and music by *Mr Dikken*.

The shepherd's artifice is to discover his mistresses love for him, by making her jealous. The intire drama is formed upon this single incident; the whole is in verse, and as it seems intended to be the mere vehicle of music, it is scarcely a subject for literary criticism.

7. An enquiry into the nature, cause, and cure of the Croup. By *Francis Home*, M. D. printed at *Edinburgh*.

The Croup is a disease resembling the *Catarrhus suffocatus* of *Emulius*, and still more a disease described by *Dr Russel* in his economy of nature; from which it differs chiefly, if not only, by not being attended with ulcers about the larynx, nor terminating in a sphacelus of the lungs.

It seems to be a disease seldom seen but in *Scotland*, which is probably the reason that it has not yet been the subject of any medical treatise.

This author calls it *Suffocatio stridula*, the leading symptoms being a shrill voice and difficult breathing. He supposes the seat of the distemper to be the cavity of the wind pipe. It is peculiar to children, and differs from all other diseases, in the following particulars.

1st. A peculiar sharp shrill voice not easily described, but something like the imperfect crowing of a young cock.

2dly. A remarkable freedom from all complaints when in imminent danger, so that the sick will eat a minute before they expire.

It is attended also with

1st. A quick laborious breathing.

2dly. A quick pulse, sometimes strong at first, but always soft and weak towards the end.

3dly. Scarce any difficulty of swallowing, or remarkable inflammation of the fauces.

4thly. A dull pain, and sometimes an external swelling in the upper part of the trachea.

5thly. A very rapid progress of all the symptoms, and

6thly. Sometimes a cough, a red swelled face, edematous feet, thirst, and reachings.

It is often mistaken for peripneumonical complaints, and severe colds, but the lungs are never affected.

The cause of this disease is a preternatural white tough thick membranous crust, which covers, for many inches, the inside of the wind pipe, beginning generally about an inch below the *Glottis*.

It is of a consistence so tenacious, that it will remain in warm water many days without dissolving; it is not however attached to the parts below, but is easily separable from them, as there is always matter between them.

When the morbid membrane is once formed, the case is desperate, as it can be neither dissolved nor extracted, but by bronchotomy, which the author advises as affording the only chance of recovery.

There are two states of the disease, one inflammatory, and the other purulent.

In the inflammatory state, the pulse is strong, the face red, the thirst great, and evacuations serviceable. In the purulent state, the pulse is weak and soft, the patient is extremely feeble, and suffers great anxiety, the tongue is moist, the thirst less, and evacuations hasten death.

The physician is seldom called till the patient is in the last state, which is farther known by the expectoration or vomiting of purulent matter, and the urine is deposited a sediment.

The first, or inflammatory state only

admits of medical assistance, the most effectual is bleeding, by the lancet first, and then by leeches applied to the fore part of the throat; the body should be kept gently open, and some of the cooling resolvent salts administered in whey.

A Blisters also applied round the neck have had a good effect, after the vessels were well emptied, but not before, and if the inflammation is great, they may by their stimulus do harm. Emolient fomentations and cataplasms round the neck have been serviceable. The resolvent steams of warm water and vinegar received by the mouth sometimes give immediate relief.

B Though in the purulent state, at which time the membrane is formed, medicine can afford the patient no relief, yet nature sometimes discharges the membrane by a critical cough, which art cannot bring on, the morbid membrane rendering the parts insensible to any external irritation.

C 8. The *Spanish Lady*, a musical farce, performed at *Covent Garden*.

The story is taken, with very little alteration from the old ballad, beginning

Will you hear of a *Spanish lady*
How she woo'd an *English man*.

D It must be considered as a mere vehicle for music, and is wholly unworthy of criticism.

9. An account of the great benefits received by the public, from the society for encouraging arts, manufactures, and commerce. *6d Hooper*.

E These advantages are supposed to arise from the producing in our own dominions many articles of trade, for which we have been used to pay very large annual sums to other countries particularly.

1st. Madder, for which we used to pay the *Dutch* 200,000*l. per Ann.*

2d. Hemp, for which we have paid annually to foreigners 300,000*l.*

F 3d. Pot ash, for which we paid a very large sum not specified.

4th. Silk, the growth of which they have encouraged in *Georgia* and *Carolina*; an article for which we pay annually to *Italy* and *Spain* (exclusive of *China* and *Turkey*) about 1,400,000*l.*

G To these are added verdigrease, saffre, and smalt, with other less considerable articles.

The author supposes national advantage to be in proportion to national wealth, which is a mistake that most writers have fallen into. The conveniences of life are not cheap in proportion to the wealth of the nation, but the contrary; plenty of money raises the price of every commodity, and of all labour; and if he who has now fifty pounds can buy no more with fifty pounds than he that when the nation had less money, had ten pounds could buy with ten, it is clear we gain nothing with

spect to the facility of procuring either the necessities or conveniences of life by the gain of 40 pounds to every ten pounds of property in the kingdom. With respect to our foreign trade, our great national wealth is a disadvantage, because making labour dearer here than in other countries, such countries undersell us in such manufactures as both they and we bring to market. But, says this writer, with the help of a society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, & commerce, we shall be able to supply to ourselves those articles with which we are now supplied by others; granted but what then? we should not be benefitted by the bargain, but on the contrary undone.

We have no defence but our fleets, we have no nursery for sailors but the trade that brings from abroad what we consume at home, or again export; in proportion as we want less from abroad, we shall employ fewer hands to fetch commodities home, and except we can produce something at home which will employ a quantity of shipping, to carry out, equivalent to the quantity of shipping employed to bring home from other countries what we are now to produce and consume in our own, we are greedily swallowing poison under the appearance of food.

This account is published with a view to raise a subscription of about 12,000*l.* to build the society a house.

10. An account of the behaviour of the malefactors lately executed at *Kingston in Surry*. 6*d* Lewis.

This account deserves notice only as it records a fact that must fill every breast with grief, indignation, and horror; and which it is hoped will cause some regulation to prevent the like for the future.

William Hazle, a young fellow about 32 years of age, born at *Wimbleton in Surry*, where he subsisted by husbandry, was persecuted by one *Gappy*, for robbing him on the highway of a guinea and some silver; and *Gappy* swearing positively to his person, and to the fact he was convicted.

When *Mr Bradbury*, the minister who attended him, enquired whether he acknowledged the justice of his sentence, he answered no, for that he was wholly innocent of the fact sworn against him. Upon being farther questioned, he said

That *Gappy*, the fellow who prosecuted him, had been his fellow servant; that they had been drinking together at the *White Horse at Streatham*, and that quarrelling as they went along, *Gappy* struck him in the face, which he resented, and beat him severely, but that he neither robbed him nor ever intended it.

Though the poor youth constantly persisted in this story, and confirmed it by the most solemn asseverations, *Mr Bradbury* did not implicitly believe him; but his mind

being brought into doubt, he went to *Streatham* to make such enquiries as might tend to ascertain the convict's innocence or guilt.

When he came thither, he found one *Newland*, who assisted in apprehending *Hazle*, and was with him before *Fielding*: *Newland* declared that when *Gappy* was examined before that magistrate he would not swear *Hazle* was the man that robbed him.

This was a very strong circumstance in the prisoner's favour, for *Gappy* having been fellow servant with *Hazle* must know his person, and going with him from the public house, where they had been drinking, must know whether he did or did not rob him. He justly suspected therefore that *Gappy* in the bitterness of his revenge had sworn that *Hazle* had robbed him, but that being staggered in his diabolical purpose, when first examined by the magistrate, he had not obduracy enough on the sudden to reiterate his perjury. Tho' between that and his trial he had time to surmount his scruples, and fortify himself in his purpose of revenge.

In this opinion he was confirmed, by farther enquiry, upon which he was credibly informed that *Gappy* asked the landlord of the very public house where he had been drinking with *Hazle*, on the very night when he swore he was robbed of a guinea and some silver, if he would trust him for a pint of beer, alledging, that he had no money.

But notwithstanding *Mr Bradbury's* scruples were now entirely removed, and he could not but conclude that the prisoner had great injustice done him by the iniquity of the prosecutor; the poor fellow was hanged pursuant to his sentence, solemnly declaring his innocence with his last breath.

It is surely greatly to be regretted, that upon such occasions access is so difficult to those who alone have power to "preserve them that are appointed to die." The known goodness of our gracious sovereign is such, that he would with joy have interposed, if he had but known there was such an occasion to exert at once both his justice and his mercy.

11. Trifling thoughts on serious subjects, addressed to Lord Sandwich. 1*s* 6*d* Nicol.

The principal subject of these trifling thoughts is Marriage, which the author wishes to encourage, as the means of lessening the number of prostitutes, preventing some detestable vices, and encreasing the number of people, the great source of the strength and prosperity in the state.

To encourage marriage he proposes to repeal the marriage-act, to levy a tax upon all bachelors and widowers having no children, and to apply the money so raised in giving a marriage dowry to the poorer sort, and distributing gratuities among such of the same order as have enriched the state

by a certain number of children upon the principle of the *justum liberorum* of the Romans. He proposes also that publick buildings should be erected all over the kingdom, on nearly the same plan as the *Foundling-Hospital*, for the maintenance of the children of the poor, and that the parliament shall grant the sums necessary for that purpose.

That publick stews shall be licenced, and that the prostitutes that now ply in the streets not only at night, but in the day, should under severe penalties be obliged to confine themselves to such districts.

12. Observations on the number and misery of the poor, on the heavy rates levied for their maintenance, and on the causes of poverty. 1s *Becker*.

The principle observations of this writer are the following :

1. Householder and land-holder are very unequally taxed to the poor. A tradesman who lives in a house of 20l. a-year, generally gets as much money as a farmer who rents 150l. *per Ann.* Now a sixpenny rate will take from the farmer 3l. 15s. and from the tradesman 10s.

2. Different parishes are also unequally taxed. In towns where large manufactures are carried on, the center is inhabited by wealthy people, the skirts by the poor; the rates therefore fall heavy on the indigent, and light on the rich, yet the rich are the cause of the multiplicity of the poor, and the parishes, therefore, in which they live themselves, should be at least rated equally with the parishes in which the poor which they bring to the town reside. In some parishes in *London* the poor's rate is but a groat in the pound, and in others it is four shillings, with this aggravation, that the parishes which pay the groat consist of opulent inhabitants, and those which pay the four shillings, of those which are comparatively necessitous.

3. Notwithstanding the largeness of the sums collected for the poor, the poor are not properly provided for. Workhouses are places where it is less eligible to live than to die in the street: Hundreds of poor wretches of both sexes and all ages, are promiscuously huddled together, lying three or four in a bed, and provided with such food as may be expected when they are farmed at so much a head, by a person who among many candidates engaged to feed them at the lowest rate, and who thinks only how he can make the most advantage of his bargain.

While this is the case, all laws against vagabonds must necessarily be ineffectual, because they can be enforced by no punishment that the poor will not rather suffer than obey them.

4. The evils complained of with respect to the poor can never be removed effectually and radically by making any other provision for them, which has been all that has

been hitherto attempted by those who have written on the subject (except the late Mr *H. Fichting*, *see Vol. XXI p. 559*) & which is the object of the bill now depending, but by preventing any part of the people from coming under that denomination of poor which it is supposed the publick must maintain, or at least employ.

5. To prevent poverty it is necessary to restrain the advantages of one man from becoming the disadvantage of another; and a law, therefore, should be framed to hinder the inordinate accumulation of property.

6. In the consideration of property, land claims the first place. Land is held in *England* by various tenures, founded on absurd principles and obsolete usages. If a father dies, leaving six children, his whole inheritance descends to one, his eldest son; the rest of the children have only the casual provision which the father may have been able to make out of his revenue, accumulated into what is called personal estate. This is equally repugnant to humanity and policy.

All these excluded children consider themselves as in the same rank of life with the heir, they will therefore pertinaciously suffer all the evils of splendid poverty, rather than gain the conveniences of life in a lower class. Here, then, is the source of one class of poor, a dead weight upon the community.

7. The heir, instead of living hospitably upon his estate in the country, and employing his neighbours, takes a house among the new buildings in *London*, whither many of his dependants follow him, who become another source of idle poor.

8. The dissipated town-life of persons who have large estates in land, induces them to accumulate their small farms into one large one. This produces a monopoly of the necessaries of life, and leaves also many hands unemployed. This, therefore, is another source of idle poor.

9. Landed estates descending to one of many children, produces a number of artificers more than in proportion to the quantity of commodities to be wrought, and a greater number of traders than the quantity of goods to be transferred will maintain. This in conjunction with the monopoly of farms is the great source of the poverty in question.

By monopolizing farms, the necessaries of life come into few hands, and consequently become dear; the great number of people forced into manufactures at the same time renders labour cheap; the manufacturer, therefore, cannot live by his labour, and thus becomes a burden to the community.

10. The same cause produces the same effects. It becomes a curse to

work in the least time, every thing, therefore, is made lighter than formerly; and each master manufacturer being eager to reap the benefit of employing many hands, sells his commodity at the lowest price, that he may sell proportionably a greater quantity: If they do not at last sell a great quantity after thus reducing the quality, and the price of the commodity, which must often happen, they sink, and as many cannot sell a great quantity, and as selling a great quantity can alone enable them to subsist, a monopoly of trade necessarily rises, and a general poverty must ensue.

As a remedy for these evils, the author proposes, that landed estates shall descend to all a man's children, as they do now to daughters, that the quantity of ground let to one farm shall be limited, and also the number of journeymen and manufacturers employed by one trader.

Estates being then divided into reasonable portions, the owners would reside upon them, and not dangle after court favour; the rent paid by tenants to their landlords would circulate among them again immediately, and tradesmen would be enabled to settle and live in the places of their nativity, and not crowd to London in quest of subsistence. London would also be benefitted in its turn, for being cleared of idle rich people, there would be an end of the innumerable diversions and dissipations which though intended for the aggregation of opulent persons, who are no otherwise engaged than to attend upon them, do eventually seduce the trader from his shop and counting-house to his ruin. Trade in general would flourish, being more extended over the face of the country, and London would still be the center, furnishing commodities wholesale to the retailers in other places.

The author also proposes, that the waste lands in England, of which there is still a great quantity, should be granted in parcels at the discretion of the legislature, to poor girls marrying in the parishes where they lie.

If these regulations were to take place, he is of opinion, that no one, possessing their natural abilities, would be in danger of wanting the necessities of life.

13. The works of Dr Jonathan Swift, Vol. XV. XVI. and XVII. collected and revised by Daines Swift of Goodrich in Herefordshire. *Jonathan*

This work consists of posthumous pieces, undoubtedly genuine, all of them, except two or three poems, being printed from MSS in the Dean's own hand writing, or in the hand writing of his amanuensis, with the sanction of the Dean's indorsement, which the editor has publicly offered to deposit in the *British Museum*, if the governors will accept them.

The whole is a miscellany of verse and

prose, serious and comic. Among the prose are several pieces that disclose many secret springs of action in the critical year 1710, when the late Queen Anne thought fit to change her ministry, and several anecdotes relating to the great men of that time, and the memorable peace of *Utrecht*. There are also several sermons, one in particular upon the excellence of Christianity in opposition to Heathen Philosophy; and a considerable number of letters between the Dean and several persons of great eminence.

From the serious part of this miscellany we have selected the characters of the late Lord *Bolingbroke*, and the Earl of *Oxford*.

It happens to very few men, in any age or country, to come into the world with so many advantages of nature and fortune, as the late secretary *Bolingbroke*; Descended from the first families in England, heir to a great patrimonial estate, of a sound constitution, and most graceful, amiable person: But all these, had they been of equal value, were infinitely below, in degree, to the accomplishments of his mind, which was adorned with the choicest gifts that God hath yet thought fit to bestow upon the children of men; a strong memory, a clear judgment, a vast range of wit and fancy, a thorough comprehension, an invincible eloquence, with a most agreeable elocution. He had well cultivated all these talents by travel and study, the latter of which he seldom omitted, even in the midst of his pleasures, of which he had indeed been too great and criminal a pursuer: For, although he was persuaded to leave off intemperance in wine, which he did for some time to such a degree that he seemed rather abstemious; yet he was said to allow himself other liberties, which can by no means be reconciled to religion or morals; whereof, I have reason to believe, he began to be sensible. But he was fond of mixing pleasure and business, and of being esteemed excellent at both; upon which account he had a great respect for the characters of *Alcibades* and *Petronius*, especially the latter, whom he would gladly be thought to resemble. His detractors charged him with some degree of affectation, and, perhaps, not altogether without grounds; since it was hardly possible for a young man, with half the business of the nation upon him, and the applause of the whole, to escape some tincture of that infirmity. He had been early bred in business, was a most artful negotiator, and perfectly understood foreign affairs. But what I have often wondered at in a man of his temper, was, his prodigious application, whenever he thought it necessary; for he would plod whole days and nights, like the lowest clerk in an office. His talent of speaking in public, for which he

was so very much celebrated, I know nothing of, except from the informations of others; but understanding men, of both parties, have assured me, that in this point, in their memory and judgment, he was never equalled.

The Earl of Oxford is a person of as much virtue, as can possibly consist with the love of power; and his love of power is no greater than what is common to men of his superior capacity; neither did any man ever appear to value it less, after he had obtained it, or exert it with more moderation. He is the only instance that ever fell within my memory, or observation, of a person passing from a private life, through the several stages of greatness, without any perceivable impression upon his temper or behaviour. As his own birth was illustrious, being descended from the heirs-general of the *Forbes* and the *Mortimers*, so he seemed to value that accidental advantage in himself, and others, more than it could pretend to deserve. He abounded in good-nature, and good-humour; although subject to passion, as I have heard it affirmed by others, and owned by himself; which, however, he kept under the strictest government, till towards the end of his ministry, when he began to grow soured, and to suspect his friends; and, perhaps, thought it not worth his pains to manage any longer. He was a great favourer of men of wit and learning, particularly the former, whom he cherished without distinction of party, and could not endure to think that any of them should be his enemies; and it was his good fortune that none of them ever appeared to be so; at least, if one may judge by the libels and pamphlets published against him, which he frequently read, by way of amusement, with a most unaffected indifference:

Neither do I remember ever to have endangered his good opinion so much, as by appearing uneasy when the dealers in that kind of writing first began to pour out their scurrilities against me; which, he thought, was a weakness altogether inexcusable in a man of virtue and liberal education. He had the greatest variety of knowledge that I have any where met; was a perfect master of the learned languages, and well skilled in divinity. He had a prodigious memory, and a most exact judgment. In drawing up any state-paper, no man had more proper thoughts, or put them in so strong and clear a light. Although his stile was not always correct, which, however, he knew how to mend; yet, often, to save time, he would leave the smaller alterations to others. I have heard that he spoke but seldom in parliament, and then rather with art than eloquence: But no man equalled him in the knowledge of our constitution; the reputation whereof made him be often speak-

er to three successive parliaments; which office I have often heard his enemies allow him to have executed with universal applause: His sagacity was such, that I could produce very amazing instances of it, if they were not unreasonable. In all difficulties, he immediately found the true point that was to be pursued, and adhered to it: And one or two others in the ministry have confessed very often to me, that, after having condemned his opinion, they found him in the right, and themselves in the wrong. He was utterly a stranger to fear; and, consequently, had a presence of mind upon all emergencies. His liberality and contempt of money, were such, that he almost ruined his estate while he was in employment; yet his avarice for the public was so great, that it neither consisted with the present corruptions of the age, nor the circumstances of the time. He was seldom mistaken in his judgment of men, and therefore not apt to change a good or ill opinion by the representation of others; except toward the end of his ministry. He was affable and courteous, extremely easy and agreeable in conversation, and altogether disengaged; regular in his life, with great appearance of piety; nor ever guilty of any expressions that could possibly tend to what was indecent or profane. His imperfections were at least, as obvious, altho' not so numerous as his virtues. He had an air of secrecy in his manner and countenance, by no means proper for a great minister, because it warns all men to prepare against it. He often gave no answer at all, and very seldom a direct one: And I the rather blame this reservedness of temper, because I have known a very different practice succeed much better: of which, among others, the late Earl of *Sunderland*, and the present Lord *Sommers*, persons of great abilities, are remarkable instances; who used to talk in so frank a manner, that they seemed to discover the bottom of their hearts, and, by that appearance of confidence, would easily unlock the breasts of others. But the Earl of *Oxford* pleads, in excuse of this charge, that he hath seldom or never communicated any thing which was of importance to be concealed, wherein he hath not been deceived by the vanity, treachery, or indiscretion of those he discovered it to. Another of his imperfections, universally known and complained of, was procrastination, or delay; which was, doubtless, natural to him, although he often bore the blame without the guilt, and when the remedy was not in his power; for never were prince and minister better matched than his sovereign and he, upon that article: And, therefore, in the disposal of employments, wherein the queen was very absolute, a year would often pass before they could come to a decision.

on. I remember he was likewise heavily charged with the common court vice, of promising very liberally, and seldom performing; of which, although I cannot altogether acquit him, yet, I am confident, his intentions were generally better than his disappointed solicitors would believe. It may be likewise said of him, that he certainly did not value, or did not understand the art of acquiring friends; having made very few during the time of his power, and contracted a great number of enemies. Some of us used to observe, that those whom he talked well of, or suffered to be often near him, were not in a situation of much advantage; and that his mentioning others with contempt, or dislike, was no hindrance at all to their preferment. I have dwelt the longer upon this great man's character, because I have observed it so often mistaken by the wise reasoners of both parties: Besides, having had the honour, for almost four years, of a nearer acquaintance with him than usually happens to men of my level, and this without the least mercenary obligation, I thought it lay in my power, as I am sure it is in any will, to represent him to the world with impartiality and truth.—*We shall probably give some farther extracts from this work hereafter.*

14. The history of the Marquis de Roselle. 2 Vols. 3s Becker. (See p. 125.)

15. Reflections on the painting and sculpture of the Greeks, translated from the German of the Abbe Winkelmann; by Henry Bessel, A. M. 5s Miller.

16. An historical narrative of a most extraordinary event which happened at the village of Bergemoleto in Italy; where three women were saved out of the ruins of a stable, in which they had been buried 37 days, by a heavy fall of snow; from the Italian of Ignazio Somin, professor of physic in the university of Turin, and physician to his Sardinian majesty. 2s 6d Osborn. (See an account of this very fully and particularly related, Vol. xxvii. p. 312.)

17. Letters on the eloquence of the pulpit. 1s 6d Becker.

18. A complete English grammar, on a new plan for the use of foreigners. 3s 6d Nicol.

19. Liberty's last resource; or an appeal to the legislature. 6d Pamphlet shops.

20. A letter from a Spittle-fields weaver to a nobleman. 1s Moran.

This is a mere catch-penny, beginning with an ironical encomium on the noble Duke, who is reported to have said, That if he was a weaver he could live upon tenpence a day, and ending with a wretched imitation of the late Dr Swift's modest proposal for preventing the children of poor people in Ireland from being a burden to their parents or country, and for making them beneficial to their country.

21. The annual register for 1764. *Dodley*;

22. The trial of Lord Byron. 3s *Dodley*.

23. The temporal liberty of subjects in England; by the late Bp Ellis. 7s 6d *Widdow*.

24. *Electra*, a tragedy; and the birth of Hercules, a masque; by Wm Shirley, 5s *Newbery*.

25. The temple-student; an epistle to a friend. 1s *Dodley*.

26. A discourse on moderation; by the Rev. Mr Allan. 1s *Wilson*.

27. An essay on modern luxury; by S. Fawcener, M.A. 1s *Pitcher*.

28. Catholic faith and practice; being considerations of present use and importance, in behalf of the Protestant Religion, against the artful attempts of the emissaries of Rome. 1s *Horsfield*.

LITERARY ARTICLE.

IN Mr Macaulay's *History of St Kilda*, lately published, mention is several times made of a bird called *tulcar*, as the word is there printed, see p. 145, 146, 149, 155, 162, 163, 165. The name of this bird is written by Mr Martin (the author of the description of the Western Islands, and of the voyage to St Kilda) not with *t*, but with *f*; and, as in one page of Mr Macaulay's work, where it is written *tulcar*, (p. 163) the Latin word *fulica* is twice written *tulica*; it is probable that the printer mistook the *f*, as written in the manuscript copy, for *t*. As this mistake may lead future naturalists to assign a wrong name to this bird, it may be worth noting. *Tulcar*, in the 159th page of Mr Macaulay's book, should probably be written *fuliac* or *fulic*, as answering to the above-mentioned *fulica*. Compare p. 163. I am yours, &c.

[Upon examining the *History of St Kilda* referred to by our correspondent, we find many other typographical mistakes, not all equally obvious, which render his conjecture still more probable. In p. 59, *faquir* is printed for *faquir*, and *sects* for *fat*, as the reader will easily perceive by the passage, which is as follows.—“What must we think of the ancient *Brachmans* and “*Gymnosophists*, or the modern *Derwises* and “*Faquins*? [*Faquins*] What could have “tempted the men of these different professions to renounce all commerce with “the other *sects*, [*fat*] to abstain from “wine and animal food, and to deny “themselves a thousand gratifications?”

In this passage, though *sects* does not totally destroy all-meaning, which is so much the worse, because the passage may pass for genuine to a cursory reader, yet *fat* is certainly the true reading, renouncing the commerce of women being the principal article of the mortification and self-denial here mentioned. In p. 67 *rese* is also printed for *rex*, and *sea mow* for *sea mew*, as written as the word occurs.

AW admonitory confistory having assembled at *Münster* in *Switzerland*, in order to proceed against the celebrated *Rosinus* as Antichrist (see his Creed. Vol. xxiv. p. 15.) the council of state resolved that the Confistory had nothing to do with deeds of faith, and took *M. Rosinus* under its protection.

One who calls himself a dyer, recommends the improvement of cod-bear in *England*, which, he says, for striking colours, is infinitely preferable to the orchil gathered in the *Caucasus*. The cod-bear is a composition of moss gathered on the mountains.

Very considerable seizures have lately been made in *Scotland*, viz. one of 600 anchors of brandy; one of 723 lb. of tea, some nankeen, and other china, with a small quantity of rhubarb; one of 839 anchors and six hog-heads of brandy, and one of 400 anchors of Geneva; all these by the vigilance of his majesty's armed cutters.

A French ship, the name not mentioned, commanded by *M. Bignon*, who had been driven off the coast of *Senegal*, ill provided with provisions, made a voyage of 1200 leagues in 24 days, 12 of which were calm, and arrived safe at *Martinico*. The day before her arrival the captain had determined to throw 37 Negroes overboard to preserve his crew, but was happily taken ill, and the order was not executed.

The society of arts have voted a premium of 60 guineas to *Mr Hamilton* for the best historical painting; and 50 for the second, to *Mr Romney*. The subject of the first is *Boudicca* going to be scourged by the Romans, while her two daughters are forced from her by the guards. Of the second, the death of *King Edmund*.

The Hon. *E. India* company have received advice everland, of a great battle fought on the 23d of October last, between *Col. Munro*, and *Cassim Ally Cawn*, which lasted 9 hours, and determined at last in favour of the *English*. There was great slaughter on both sides.

Five *English* men of war have lately been discovered off *Cuba*, steering, as was supposed, to the gulph of *Honduras*, for the protection, perhaps, of the *British* log-wood cutters, who have been so injuriously dealt with by the *Spaniards* in the bay of *Campeachy*. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 389.) The largest of these ships carried a commodore's broad pendant at the main-top-mast head.

About the beginning of *March* last a printed letter was handed about *Leipsa*, full of chimeras and fatal predictions, tending to excite among the people the most dangerous apprehensions. It was therein set forth, that in the night of the 24th all the churches were to be opened, and the holy sacrament exposed; and that all the Faintful were to be present there, in order to appease the justice of God, whose hand was ready to fall heavily on that unhappy city. Accordingly, several convents resolved to expose the sacrament on that day, and gave notice for public prayer, which made to great an impression upon the minds of the people, that the great effort of the la-

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1766.)

habitants seemed disposed to abandon the city. The provincial of the order of *St Dominicus* sent a circular letter on the 20th to the superiors of all the convents of his order, *St. City* forbidding them to introduce any innovations into divine service. The next day the Count *d'Orvres* sent for the superiors of the other religious houses, and laid the same injunctions upon them. The count caused some suspected Monks to be taken up, and reprimanded a superior, who acknowledged himself to be the author of the letter, but disowned the printing of it. The troops were under arms the 24th and 25th, to prevent any disorders.

The executors of the late Mrs *Hemriette Wasse*, mother of the late brave General *Wasse*, paid the legacy of 1000*l.* left by her to the incorporated society in *Dublin*, for promoting *English* working-schools in *Ireland*.

Letters from the Governor of the *Philippine Islands*, advise, that the *English* had evacuated *Manilla* and *Cabito*, on the 31st of *March* and 9th of *April* 1764, and that the *Spaniards* had retaken possession of them.

M. Nadau Detreuil, late Governor of *Guedeloche*, has at length obtained justice. The sentence of the court martial, pronounced against him at *Martinico*, the 15th of *January* 1761, and executed at *Rochefort* in *Sept.* 1762, was broke by a brevet, signed by the King's own hand the 6th of this month, and registered the 15th instant, in the Court-martial held for that purpose, at the *Hotel des Invalides*, by which he is discharged from all the penalties pronounced against him in the first Court martial, and re-instated in his honours, reputation, and all other prerogatives.

Letters from *Mobile* of the 10th of *March* last, advise, that Major *Lesfus* was returned from taking possession of *Fort Illinois*, and two other considerable posts on the river *Mississippi*, where the *Indians* remained very quiet, and desired nothing more than being indulged the liberty of a trade with the *English*.

The Directors of the Million Bank are resolved to increase the dividend on the capital stock of that Bank to 4*l.* per Cent.

A most authentic testimony to the antiquities of the works of *Osian* has lately been collected in which the attention of a numerous body of highland ministers, and gentlemen of unquestionable veracity are brought together in confirmation of the genuineness of that and other highland poems lately translated by *Mr Macpherson*; the collector of which concludes his report in the following words:

"It has been thought worth while to bestow this attention on establishing the authenticity of the works of *Osian*, now in possession of the public: Because whatever rank they are allowed to hold as works of genius; whatever different opinions may be entertained concerning their poetical merit, they are unquestionably valuable in another view; as monuments of the taste and manners of an ancient age, as useful materials for enlarging our knowledge of the human mind and character; and must, beyond all dispute, as at least one of the g-

which have at any time enriched the republic of letters. More testimonies to them might have been produced by a more enlarged correspondence with the highland counties: But I apprehend, if any apology is necessary, it is for producing so many names, in a question, where the consenting silence of a whole country, was, to every unprejudiced person, the strongest proof, that spurious compositions, in the name of that country, had not been obtruded upon the world."

An Irish dealer in linen cloth was robbed on the forest of Delamore, in *Chester*, by two foot-pads, of about 87*l.* and his watch; one of the villains proposed taking away his life, but this being objected to by the other, they tied him to a finger-post, and left him.

The first of *June* is the day fixed for the reduction of the drawback on candy and ground sugar, from 12*s.* to 6*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

A Dutch ship, who put into the *Texel*, to repair some damages she received on the voyage, reported, that on the coast of *France*, she was boarded by seven men out of an English cutter, with fire arms, who robbed him of a cask of wine, a piece of brandy, a parcel of coffee, prunes, &c.

A very singular case was lately determined before the justices at *Manchester*, namely, that marriage does not exempt a woman after marriage from being committed to the house of correction for a bastard-child born after such marriage, a point much agitated.

The government of *Pennsylvania*, if we may credit the last letters from thence, appears to be under great apprehensions from the insurrections of the back-settlers, of whose proceedings last year we have given an ample account. Vol. xxiv. p. 263. These men have again assembled, and have attacked a convoy of eighty pack-horses, with goods, loaded, as presents to the friendly *Indians*, sixty of whose cargoes they burnt or destroyed. These goods were to be distributed on the conclusion of a peace which had been negotiated by Col. *Rouquet*, at *Fort Pitt*, without which no good can be done with those *Savages*; the consequences are therefore much to be dreaded. Their friends gave out that the mischief was done by *Marylanders* or *Virginians*, and not by the *Pennsylvanian* *Cumberland* people. These

proceedings, however, added to the former, had given universal terror to the inhabitants; who, finding their property and every thing valuable thus at the mercy of lawless men, are more and more desirous of coming under his Majesty's immediate protection and government.

Monsieur *Diderot*, so well known for his share in the *Encyclopedie*, and several other excellent productions, had, it seems, formed an intention of parting with his collection of books; which, being extremely curious and well-chosen, was valued at several thousand livres; but no purchaser offering in *France*, a friend of Monsieur *Diderot* took occasion to mention the intended disposal of this library to a correspondent in *Russia*. By these means it came to the knowledge of the *Empress*, who was no sooner apprized of it, than she desired to become the purchaser, offering a thousand livres more than the sum at which the collection was rated, and insisting on M. *Diderot's* further acceptance of an annual salary as her Librarian; in which character she directed that he should still retain the books in his custody.

Prince *Gallitzin*, minister from the *Empress* of *Russia* at *Paris*, has purchased the fine diamond, weighing 114 grains, of the *Sieur Buff*, which he brought with him from the *East-Indies*, for 100,000 rixdollars.

The magistrates of *Hamburg*, at the request of the *Russian* minister, are making great search and enquiry to discover the author and printer of a tragedy entitled, *Innocence oppressed, or the death of Ivan, emperor of Russia*, by J. F. Tallon, dedicated to the *Baron de Liebenstein*.

Accounts have lately been received from *Liverpool*, which mention that the Dutch have for some time past been engaged in a certain enterprize on the coast of *Africa*, where several vessels from *Europe*, supposed on a trading system, have lately arrived under convoy of an armed force, from which it was apprehended some new settlement on the main continent South of the line was in agitation.

A chimney-sweeper at a village in *Hertfordshire* has sixteen children, sons, who all follow the occupation of their father.

Historical Chronicle, May 1765.

WEDNESDAY April, 23.

A Boat four in the afternoon, there fell such excessive rains in the neighbourhood of *Shipston upon Stour*, in *Worcestershire*; that in a few hours the great road was in many places impassable. The rain continued incessantly to pour down for four hours. and the torrents that rushed from the hills covered the low ground in such a manner, that the valleys suffered an inundation.

SUNDAY 28.

Mrs *Bristow*, a widow gentlewoman, 70 years of age, was murdered in the night, by

a porter, who lay in the house by way of safe guard. He first fractured her skull, and then cut her throat. After he had committed the murder, he robbed the house and made his escape.

TUESDAY 30.

Mr *Richard Jordan* of *York*, merchant, for a considerable wage, paved 100 square yards with common stones, in less than nine hours. —Query the size of the common stones of that country?

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

His Majesty was pleased to grant a free

was done to *John Spranger*, who was capitally convicted at the last *Kingston* assizes. This act of humanity was obtained by *Mr Carfan* an eminent surgeon, an intire stranger to *Spranger*, who having examined the body, and finding no marks of violence upon it, and moreover, being informed that the prisoner and his wife lived in perfect harmony together, was persuaded of the man's innocence, and interested himself in his favour, from no other motive, than the love of justice and of mankind.

The royal college of physicians at *Edinburgh*, came to a resolution, to admit none as fellows of their body, but prescribing physicians; by which all who practice the manual arts of midwifery, surgery, lithotomy, inoculation, &c. are wholly excluded.

Came on in the court of King's-Bench, before the three puisne judges of that court, the hearing relative to *Mr Almon's* attachment, which was learnedly discussed by the council on both sides, when *Sir John Eardley Wilmot*, who presided in the absence of *Lord Mansfield*, declared, that as the case was of great importance, his brethren and himself would take time to deliberate, and would fix some future day on which to give their opinion.

THURSDAY 2.

The charity children of the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, according to annual custom, met at *Christ Church*, in *Newgate-street*, and heard a sermon preached by the bishop of *Bristol*.

FRIDAY 3.

About 60 men from different ships in the harbour of *Portsmouth*, having been put on board the *Thunderer's* long boat, on board of which ship they had been employed in rigging her, in order to return to their respective ships, the boat unhappily foundered, and only sixteen out of the whole number, were with difficulty saved.

SUNDAY 5.

A royal mandate was received by the vice-chancellor of *Cambridge*, appointing *Lord Hardwick* high steward of the university, (*See Vol. xxiv. p. 156.*)

MONDAY 6.

At a meeting of a considerable number of merchants, at the *King's Arms* in *Cornhill*, a bill to restrain the bad practices of brokers, was taken into consideration, and approved, but the presentation of it was postponed to the next sessions of parliament.

Mary Norwood, for the murder of her husband, was burnt at *Woolbecher*, pursuant to her sentence at last *Taunton* assizes. (*See p. 198.*) She was about 33 years of age, and her husband upwards of 60; she had frequently eloped from him, and lived with another man, and at length resolved to poison him, which she effected.

A vessel from *Wexford*, in *Ireland*, to *Liverpool*, having 90 live pigs on board, was attacked by the populace before her departure, who seized the pigs, assaulted the master and crew, and was appeased only by the solemn promises of all them, never to engage again in any such ruinous trade.

WEDNESDAY 8.

The question was then the act for securing

the property of engravings to inventors and designers, was intended to protect portraits, was decided in favour of the engravers by the judge.

THURSDAY 9.

Was held the annual meeting of the sons of the clergy at *St Paul's* cathedral, when an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by *Dr Hallifax* from *Gen. xlviii. 32. Only the lands of the priests sold be not, &c.*—The whole collection at the annual meeting, the rehearsal, and the hall, amounted to 1082*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

FRIDAY 10.

The following bills received the royal assent, by commission, his Majesty being indisposed.

B To vest the *Isle of Man* in the crown.
To encourage the growth and cultivation of madder in *England*.

For the harbour of *Ramsgate*, and haven of *Sandwich*.

For vesting the glebe lands of the rectory of *St Christopher*, *London*, in the Bank of *England*, &c.

C For regulating the postage of letters, &c.
[By this act, the following regulations take place in *America*.

A single letter from *England* to *America*, and from *America* to *England* is to pay one shilling, a double letter two shillings, a treble letter three shillings, an ounce four shillings, and packets, heavier than an ounce, more in the same proportion.

D A single letter by sea, from any one port in *America*, to any other, is to pay four pence, a double one eight-pence, a treble one a shilling, an ounce one shilling and fourpence, &c.

A single letter, by land, through in the interior part of the country, for any distance not more than sixty miles four pence, a double one eight-pence and so on as above.

For any distance more than 60 and not exceeding 100 miles, 6 pence, &c.

For any distance more than one hundred miles, and less than two 8 pence, &c.

F For every hundred miles above two hundred, each single letter is to pay two-pence, every double one four-pence, &c.

In *Ireland* and *Scotland*.] A single letter for the first post stage, from the office where it is put in, is to pay one penny, a double one two-pence, a treble one three-pence, and an ounce four-pence. The postage of letters beyond the first stage to be paid as before.

In *England*.] A single letter from the first post stage to the office where it is to be put in is to pay one penny, a double one two-pence, and so on, as above. A single letter for the two first post stages is to pay two-pence, a double one four-pence, and so on.

The postage of letters beyond the second stage to be paid as before.

This act does not alter or affect the penny-post already established, but it empowers the post-master-general to establish penny post-offices in any city or town where it shall be thought necessary or convenient.]

For repealing the duties on raw silk.

For repairing roads from *Ratcliff Highway*, thro' *Cannon-street*, &c.

For rendering more effectual in *America*, the act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

For appointing additional commissioners of land-tax.

For providing a public reward for discovering the longitude.

For obliging agents to account for unclaimed monies.

For encouraging the herring fishery.

For laying additional duties on the importation of silks and velvets, &c.

For granting duties on the exportation of coals, &c.

For supplying the export trade to *Africa*, with coarse callicoes, &c.

For encouraging the importation of buffles.

For granting annuities, and a lottery out of the sinking fund.

For augmenting the income of masters in chancery, &c.

For repealing the laws relating to width and length of woollen-cloth, &c. — And to several road and private bills. — [The Lords Commissioners appointed, were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Sandwich, and Earl Grey.]

Wheat fell to 4s per quarter at *Beer-Kry*. The greatest quantity was sold at 40s only.

SATURDAY 11.

At *Bath-Easton* near *Bath*, a most shocking scene of brutal passion was exhibited by 13 or 14 abandoned miscreants, who, meeting a young man with his (wet) hair, on the road, first pick'd a quarrel with the poor fellow, beat him in a most cruel manner, threw him over a garden-wall, and then seized his unhappy companion, carried her to a bye-lane, where nine or ten of the brutes successively used her ill, as all of them probably would, had she not been rescued by two men, who, moved by her cries, at the risk of life ventured to her relief. The unhappy girl has since made oath against most of the villains, who, on finding themselves detected, have made their escape.

MONDAY 13.

A house was set on fire in *Plymouth* by a boy, who, in boiling some linseed oil, let it boil over. A barrel of gun-powder being in an upper chamber was soon kindled, when the explosion blew up the house, and extinguished the flames.

Mr *Binks*, the late superintendent of the land-carriage fishery, declared his intention before the society of arts, of declining that honor, though most laudable project, the success whereof being frustrated by those for whose benefit it was undertaken, is a discouraging circumstance for future disinterested endeavours for the public good. Mr *Binks* did not receive the general thanks of the society, because he did not succeed; but he deserves the thanks of the community for the exertion of his abilities in the generous attempt.

TUESDAY 14.

Mr *Erskine's* machine for ejecting water out of ships was tried against the chain pump on board the *Princess Mary* at *Woolwich*. When it was found that the new machine exceeded the old one at the rate of 19 tons and an half in an hour.

A large body of weavers, marched in procession from *Spittle Fields* to *St James's*, having a black flag flying before them, with a view of presenting to his majesty a petition setting forth the distressed condition of themselves and families on account of the decayed state of the silk manufactures in this metropolis, occasioned by the importation of foreign silks; but his majesty being at *Richmond*, they failed in their design.

WEDNESDAY 15.

His majesty went to the House of Peers, attended by the Earl of *March* and Lord *Cadogan*, and gave the royal assent to the regency bill, and to such other bills as lay ready for his majesty to sign. He was followed by an incredible number of *Spittle Field* weavers, with black flags, imploring his majesty's gracious interposition in behalf of themselves and their very wretched families.

A dreadful fire broke out in *Narrow Street* *Stadwell*, which consumed upwards of sixty houses, and burnt so rapidly that few of the inhabitants had time to save their effects. It is supposed, that this dreadful calamity happened by the villainy of some person or persons with intent to defraud the insurance offices.

John Pricket, the fellow who robbed the *East India* company of a quantity of dollars, was executed at *Tyburn* pursuant to his sentence. (*See p. 196.*)

THURSDAY 16.

About 3000 *Spittle-Fields* weavers were drawn up in *Marshfields*, and from thence marched again to *St James's*. They had, in their last insurrection, offered some insult to a noble duke, in consequence whereof the guards were ordered out to prevent the like outrages for the future. This precaution had the desired effect, and no violence was offered on the part of the weavers.

The anniversary of the *Asylum* for female orphans was held, when the whole collection amounted to 176l. 6s. 9d.

FRIDAY 17.

The *Spittle-Fields* weavers assembled again, and appeared as a formidable body before the House of Peers, but committed no acts of violence in that neighbourhood. In their return home, the house of Mr *Carr* and Co. on *Ludgate Hill*, moreover, was broken, the windows broke, and other damage done, but whether by the weavers, or an indiscriminate mob is not quite certain. However, on the approach of the civil and military power of the city, the rioters dispersed, and peace was restored. The pretence for this outrage was, that the partners were encouragers of the importation of foreign silks. On the same day a great body of these people and others appeared before the Duke of *Bedford's* in *Blomferry Square*, where a party of horse and foot were sent to disperse them; on which occasion much mischief was done by the horse pressing among the mob, and trampling down all before them. By these proceedings, the whole city of London was in some measure alarmed, and the magistracy were vigilant to prevent bad consequences; orders were issued for the city militia to hold themselves in readiness at

an hour warning; guards were placed at the most considerable avenues about town, and the justice published papers threatening rioters with the penalties of the law. By these orders the weavers were intimidated, and the tranquillity of the city restored. The principal orator for the weavers, is one *James Welchman*, who has behaved with so much moderation, as to merit the regard of his superiors.

Wheat sold at 42s. per quarter, mch at 38s. several vessels having arrived in the river with that grain from *Holland* and *Flanders*.

SATURDAY 18.

A fire broke out at a b ke-house, at *Kettering* in *Northamptonshire*, which consumed ten dwelling houses, with their out buildings.

A fire broke out in the house of the Lady *Dowager Effingham Edwards*, in *Great George Street*, which consumed two rooms. A person is committed to prison on suspicion of wilfully setting the same on fire.

SUNDAY 19.

His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland waited on his Majesty, and had an hour's private audience in the royal closet.—The same day he visited Mr *Phil*, at *Hayes*, whom he found indisposed, and in the evening his royal highness returned to *Windsor*.

Upwards of 500 fellow assembled in a riotous manner near *Battle Bridge*, the bottom of *Gray's Inn Lane*, and insulted several persons, both on foot and horseback, passing by, from many of whom they extorted money; they pretended to be weavers, but it appeared at length that no weavers were among them.

MONDAY, 20.

The receipts for the tickets of the present year's lottery, began to be delivered at the Bank.

TUESDAY 21.

The price of bread was reduced by the lord-mayor of *London* two-pence in the peck.

This day a proclamation for the suppression of riots was published in the *London Gazette*; since which no tendency to rioting has appeared among any body of people whatever.

A numerous body of the clergy within the bills of mortality met at *Sion College*, and entered into a subscription for the relief of widows and children of deceased clergymen within those limits; and it were to be wished that this laudable scheme might be farther extended by one general provision for all such throughout the kingdom; and that all local charities might be reduced into one general one, of which all who were in want might be made partakers.

A Dutch corn vessel was discovered at sea by some fishermen, who carried her into *Barking* in *Essex*. She had no living soul on board, and appeared a perfect wreck, with her hatches washed away, and otherwise much damaged.

About two in the afternoon a blacksmith was killed by a cannon-ball as he sat at dinner with his family in his own house, near the *Palestine*, *Paris Garden Street*. It came from an adjoining foundery, where they were melting a cannon that had been put into the furnace without being examined.

The governors of the *Middlesex* hospital

held their anniversary meeting at *Stanch's* great room, when a new wing was proposed to be built, estimated at 3362l. 74s. towards which has been already generously subscribed 1690l. 24s. and it is hoped that the extension of this most useful charity will meet with the further encouragement of the benevolent and humane.

The following very shocking affair happened at *Stones-Liegh*, in *Warwickshire*, viz.—A poor girl; about 14 years of age, who had been sick and helpless some time, being imprudently put under the care of the wife of a labouring man in that neighbourhood, she (who it seems at intervals is not right in her mind) in the absence of her husband, and while the girl was sleeping in a chair, snipped her ankles, tied her great toes together, knocked her brains out with a mallet, cut both her hands off, and then put her into bed where the husband on his return home some work in the evening, found the mangled body, his wife being at the same time in the hospital, apparently under the least concern about what she had been transacting.

FRIDAY, 24.

The sessions ended at *Old Bailey*, when *Mary Edwards* received sentence of death for robbing her mistress. 23 were sentenced to be transported for 7 years, and two for 14.

The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against a young fellow who was very active in throwing stones, and encouraging the riot at Mr *Carr's* house, on *Ladgate-hill*.

SATURDAY 25.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual solemnity, and gave the royal assent to,

An act for granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund, for the service of the present year.

To amend the laws relating to the militia.

To prohibit the importation of foreign manufactured silk stockings, gloves, and mitts.

To prevent the inconveniences arising from the present method of issuing notes and bills in *Scotland*.

[By this act no bank or banker can issue notes after the 15th of May, 1766, containing optional clauses, but such optional notes as are then in the circle may freely pass from hand to hand during any after period, and as good, and intitled to as ready payment, as if they were payable on demand.

That all notes after the passing of this act are liable to the same diligence, if not either paid or marked immediately on presenting, as if they were bills of exchange; and that one single protest narrating the numbers, dates, and sums of each note, with a copy of one note, is sufficient to raise a horning, or diligence, for the whole sum.

That no bank or banker can issue notes under 20s. after the first of June next. But such of these as are then on the circle may freely pass from hand to hand, until the first of June 1766, and are intitled to as ready payment as if they were for larger sums, during any time thereafter.

Hence, those who con-

as of service to themselves or benefit to the country, will circulate them so as they do not return upon the issuer; because they can never afterwards be sent back to the circle.]

To alter the duties on gum senega and gum rabick, to confine the import to *Great Britain*, and to lay a duty a duty on the exportation thereof.

For better preferring the public roads throughout the kingdom.

To amend the acts for paving the city and liberties of *Westminster*.

For regulating the woollen manufactory in *Yorkshire*.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

[From the ending of the former act, to the commencement of this, there is an interval of no more than one year, three quarters, and six days, the shortest period between the passing two insolvent acts ever known in this kingdom.]

To enable his Majesty with a consent of the privy council, to prohibit the exportation of corn, during the recess of parliament.

To allow the free importation of corn, and to discontinue the bounty on corn exported.

To redeem one fourth part of certain annuities.

To enlarge the fund for paying the judges salaries.

And to several other public and private bills.

After which, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE dispatch which you have given with so much seal and wisdom to the public business, enables me now to put a period to this session of parliament.

No alteration in the state of foreign affairs has happened since your meeting to disturb the general peace; and it is with pleasure that I inform you, that the present dispositions of the several powers of *Europe* promise the continuance of this blessing.

I have seen with the most perfect approbation, that you have employed this season of tranquillity in promoting those objects, which I had recommended to your attention, and in framing such regulations as may best enforce the just authority of the legislature, and, at the same time, secure and extend the commerce, and unite the interests of every part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The cheerfulness and prudence which you have shewn in providing for the necessary expences of the present year, deserve my particular acknowledgments. The many bills which you have formed for the improvement and augmentation of the revenue in its several branches, and the early care which you have taken to discharge a part of the national debt, are the most effectual methods to establish the public credit upon the surest foundations, and to alleviate by degrees, the burthens of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The provisions which have been made for the administration of the government, in case

the crown should descend to any of my children under the age of eighteen years, whilst they add strength and security to our present establishment, give me the kindest and most convincing proof of your confidence: The sense which I have of the important trust reposed in me, and my desire to repay this mark of your affection, by discharging my part agreeably to your intentions in the manner most beneficial to my people, have concurred to make me execute, without delay, the powers with which you have entrusted me. This is already done; and you may be assured, that as far as it depends upon me, those salutary provisions shall never be ineffectual. It is my ardent wish, and shall be my constant endeavour, on this, and every other occasion, to perpetuate the happiness of my subjects, and to transmit to posterity the blessings of our invaluable constitution.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to *Thursday* the 11th day of *July* next.

Was tried in his majesty's court of King's Bench, *Westminster*, an action brought by a captain in the 6th regiment of foot, against a tradesman, for a groundless and malicious prosecution for murder, on which charge the officer was confined near two months in the *Gateshouse, Westminster*, and afterwards obliged to surrender himself at the assizes held for the county of *Cork* in *Ireland*, *April* 1764, but no prosecutor appearing against him, he was there acquitted. The jury, after a trial of 7 hours, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 400*l.* damages.

SUNDAY 26.

His R. H. the Duke of *Cumberland* was at *St James's* for upwards of an hour, in conference with his Majesty.

WEDNESDAY 29.

The Lord *Anson* *Indiaman*, Capt. *Chick*, arrived in the river, and the *Boscawen*, is expected by the first high tide.

FRIDAY 31.

Near half the city of *Belgrad* has been reduced to ashes by a fire which happened in the night between the 19th and 20th of last month.

Ramsgate harbour is now surveying by the proper officers, in order to be enlarged, and rendered more safe and commodious for the reception of shipping to and from the *Downs*.

By some recent advices from *Madrid*, the *Spaniards* are said publicly to boast, that the *Manillas* and the *Havana*, two of their most important settlements in the *East* and *West-Indies*, are now rendered impregnable; no less than 4,500,000 dollars having been expended in carrying on the new works in the capital of *Cuba*, besides the expence of ship-building, since the late treaty of *Paris*.

Several counterfeit half guineas are now circulating with great success, which, upon trial, are found to be no more than the thickest and largest six-pences, a little bent, and slightly washed over with a pale gold colour. — The new-invented patent instrument for detecting counterfeit coin, may be had at *St John's Gate*.

Litt

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1765.

- W**IFE of Ant. Todd, Esq; secretary to the Post-office,—of a dau.
 24. Viscountess Irwin,—of a daughter.
 May. Lady of the dean of Lincoln,—of a son.
 Lady of Capt. Parker,—of a daughter.
 25. Lady Scarfsdale,—of a son.
 26. Countess of Corke,—of a son and heir.

List of MARRIAGES in the Year 1765.

- C**apt. Hutchinson of the Carnarvon Indian,—to Miss Schram at Madras.
 Apr. 4. John Curson of Ipswich, Esq;—to Miss Milner of the same place.
 Nat. Richardson of Claverly-hall, Denbighshire, Esq;—to Mrs Carey of Oxford.
 Mr Leake of Bath,—to the eldest daughter of the late Charles Hitch, Esq;
 11. Rev. Mr Hotham, R. of Northall, Middlesex,—to Miss Mackworth, daughter of H. Mackworth, Esq; member for Cardiff.
 James Hubbard, Esq; of the pay-office,—to Miss Parncefort, of Early Court.
 Cha. Belfield of Belfield, Northamptonshire,—to Miss Sibthorpe of Queen-square.
 Hon. Mr Baron Winn,—to a daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, Bart.
 13. Rich. Butler of Crutched-friars, Esq;—to Miss Freemantle.
 16. Chr. Hopwood of Edgerley, Huntingdonshire, Esq;—to Miss Lysaght of Charing-cross.
 Arch. Douglas, Esq; merchant at Exeter,—to Miss Hake of Honiton.
 19. Peter Welwood of Renter's Russet, Hants, Esq;—to Miss Matilda Addison of Hackney. 30,000l.
 20. Wm Bromley, Esq;—to Miss Chester, niece and heiress to the late T. Chester, member for Gloucester.
 22. Rev. Dr Wetherall of University-college, Oxford,—to Miss Crooke of Marsh Gibben, Bucks.
 23. Stainer Holford of Bedford-row, Esq;—to Miss Davies of Sackville-street. 30,000l.
 Mr Gines, a banker in Lombard-street,—to Miss Hurt of Ealing.
 Mr Cumberlege, a proctor in Doctor's-commons,—to Miss Hodges of Islington.
 Rev. Mr Ekins, R. of Quainton, Bucks,—to Miss Baker of Rathbone-place.
 25. Rev. Mr Wachsel, minister of the German-church,—to Miss Arney of Well-close-sq.
 John Morrett of Jermyn-street, Esq;—to Miss Pierce of the same street.
 26. Rob. Eden, Esq; of the Cold-stream R. of foot,—to Miss Calvert, sister to Ld Baltimore.
 26. Alex. Boucher, Esq; by the Abp of Canterbury,—to Miss Rogers of Paradise-row, Lambeth.
 John Bird of Liverpool, Esq;—to Miss Arnet of Chester.
 27. Rev. Dr Douglas, R. of St Austin's and St Faith's, and canon of Windsor,—to Miss Rooke.
 John Abel of Tiverton, Esq;—to Miss Warren of Honiton.
 Wm Watts, Esq; first clerk in her R. H. the Princess of Wales's treasury,—to Miss Forfar of Kew.
 John Fowle, Esq; auditor of the excise at Norwich,—to Miss Dore of Eye, Suffolk.

May 10. Wentworth Jackson of Chitterley Hants, Esq;—to Mrs Clargison of Oxford-road.
 13. Rev. Mr Porteous, chaplain to the Abp of Canterbury,—to Miss Hodgson of Parliament-street.

17. Wm Fellowes, Esq; eldest son of Consul Fellowes, Esq;—to Miss Smith.

23. John Le Fevre of Bromley, Esq;—to Miss Salmon of Old Ford.

24. Reginald Cecil of Bennet's Brackley, Somersetshire, Esq;—to Miss Levinge of Great Ormond-street.

Wm Richardson of the Custom-house, Esq;—to Miss Blanchard of Gerard-street.

25. Lord Archibald Hamilton,—to Lady Harriot Stewart, daughter to the E. of Galloway.

29. Constantine Melmoth of Richmond, Esq;—to Miss Rawlins of Hanover-square.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

John Fleming, Esq; commissary-general of all the ceded islands, at Grenada.

Lewis Morris, Esq; at Penbryn, Cambridge.

28. Giles Wood, Esq; in Gr. Portland-st.

Arthur Mortimer, Esq; of Southampton.

29. Wm Brown, Esq; in Thrift-st. Soho.

Tim. Ford, Esq; at West Hesterton, Yorkshire.

Rev. John Frost, R. of Bishop's-court, near Canterbury, and nephew to the archbishop.

30. The Countess Dowager of Exeter.

John Warburton, Esq; in Rotherhithe,

aged 91.

Thomas Pitchford of Durham, Esq.

Mrs Catteline in Wardrobe-court, aged 83;

she has left 4000l. to charitable uses.

Hon. Alex. Colvill, Esq; collector of the customs at Inverness.

H. Blencowe, Esq; at Thoby near Ingatestone

Nic. Newton, Esq; near Highgate.

James Buller, Esq; member for Cornwall.

Rob. Warner, Esq; of Belmont, Hampshire

Mrs Barbara Wyndham, at Salisbury, in

an advanced age, a maiden lady of considerable

fortune; the bulk of which, we hear,

she has left for the endowment of a charity,

to be called Wyndham College, for the sup-

port of ten poor men, natives of the city, and

fourteen poor women, whose husbands are

either dead, or otherwise so abandoned as not

to afford them a sufficient maintenance.

Sir Ja. Carnegie, Bt. mem. for Kincardine

Tho. Liffon, Esq; at Ire-Aston, Gloucester.

May. G. Asplan, Esq; at Mortlake, Surrey.

2. In Creed of Oundle, Northamptonshire, Esq.

3. Henry Wigmore, Esq; in Scotland-yard.

Sam. Harrison, Esq; several times one of

the E. India directors, in Red-lion-st. Holborn

Sir Edm. Anderson of Kildare, Bart.

5. Dr Fletcher, dean of Kildare in Ireland.

7. John Saveroy, Esq; at Greenwich.

8. Ivy Whitebread, Esq; in Cavendish-sq.

Geo. Westbrook, Esq; at St Edmund's Bury

9. Fred. Billingham of Devonshire, Esq.

Rev. Dr Ayerst, senior prebendary of Can-

terbury, R. of North Cray, Kent, and St

Swithin, London-stone, aged 83.

10. Leonard Bowley, Esq; at East-Green-

wich, aged 83.

12. Tho. Ashurst, Esq; of Bedford-row.

13. Sir Walter Riddell of Ru

26. R. Whitefield, Esq; in Ironmonger-row.
Walter Hammond, Esq; at Croydon.
27. John Vardy, Esq; clerk of the works
at Chelsea-hospital.
Wm Wynne, Esq; serjeant at law.
28. Mill Bagster, Esq; at Apton, Hertfordsh.
29. Wm Thomlinson of Lincolnshire, Esq.
Tho. Thorntons, Esq; in Mark-lane
Lady Long at Bath, mother of Sir Robert
Long, of Draycot, Wilts, Bart.
James Naith, Esq; clerk of the treasury in
the court of common pleas.
Major Frazer at Newcastle
21. Arthur Agill, Esq; at Warley, in Essex
Lady Jane Murray, in New Norfolk-street.
Mark Tooke of Oxfordshire, Esq;
22. Mr Clark, one of the bridge masters.
Wm Willy, Esq; member for the Devises.
23. Capt. Morrison, an officer at the battle
of Dettingen.
Capt. Hind, in the E. India-service, at Esber
24. Geo. Willey, Esq; vinegar merchant.
at Rotherhithe.
Lady Berney, at Hoddeston, Hertfordshire.
John Williamson of Truro, Cornwall, Esq;
M. Alexis Claude Claraut, at Paris; he
was a member of every considerable academy
in Europe. (See p. 204.)
Lady Clifton at Chudleigh, near Exeter.
Allen Pincock, Esq; at Liverpool.

List of Promotions for the Year 1765.

LORD Vis. Weymouth, — lord-lieuten-
ant of Ireland.
Dr Ross, preacher at the Rolls-chapel, —
chaplain to his Excellency.
Hon. Charles Townsend, Esq; — pay-mas-
ter of the forces. (Lord Holland, ref.)
Lord Fred. Campbell, — keeper of the privy
seal of Scotland, in room of the Hon. James
Stewart Mackenzie, brother to the Earl of
Bute.

Edward Bearcroft, Esq; — steward of the
courts and counsel to the governors of the
Charter-house.

The Earl of Bute, James Harris, Esq; and
Daniel Wray, Esq; — trustees of the British
Museum, in room of Lord Willoughby,
Sir John Evelyn, and Dr Ward.

Mr Rounce, — inspector of the river Thames
John Berkeley, Esq; — clerk of the exchequer, &
Henry Thomas, Esq; — clerk of the patents
in the Old Pell-office Exchequer.

Rich. Sutton, Esq; — solicitor to the board
of ordnance.

Mr Milburn Marsh, — store-keeper at the
dock-yard, Deptford, in room of

Tho. Hickes, Esq; — fit & commissioner for
receiving the duties for Greenwich hospital.

Wm Hunter, Esq; — major 8th R. of foot.
Capt. Lt Hodgson, — capt. 31st R. in r. of

Capt. Bromley, — major, in room of
Major Walsh, — Lt Col. (Harcourt, prof.)

Lt Col. Pigot, — gov. of St Maw's castle.
Rob. Lawrie, — capt. 7th R. dragoons.

Wm Maxwell, — capt. in the 64th Reg.
Capt. Rob Campbell, — capt. in the 12th R.

Capt. Swail, — capt. in the 21st Reg.
Major Cory, from half pay, — major of 74th.

Capt. Hamilton from half pay, — captain in
31st Reg.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

DR. Markham, dean of Rochester, — at
Boxley, V. near Canterbury.

Dr Dodson, chaplain to the E. of Northum-
berland, — Bp of Offory.

Mr Lightfoot, — Shalden, R. Hants.
Rev. Mr Stone, — Norton, R. Essex.

Mat. Martin, — Hamdon, R. Hertfordsh.
Ben Fawcett, — Horton, R. Kent.

Mr Coker, — Langton Long-Blandford, R.
Dorsetshire.

Mr Temple, — Spoke, V. Essex.
Wm Bailly, — Brent Pelham and Fournesum
Pelham, Hertfordshire.

James Farith, — Stanwix, V. near Carlisle.

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

Geo. Smith, } Whitechurch, R. } Warwick-
 } Ilmington, R. } shire.

John Rawbone, } Winklow, V. } Bucks
 } Granborough, V. }

Tho. Horndon, } Merton, R. Devonshire.
 } St Dominick, R. Cornwall

B — K T — S.

Matthew Arnold of Hackney, dealer.

Alex. Barnett of Norwich, dealer.

Domingo Antonio Casalmorto, and Vincent

Juanis's Echales of Exeter, merchant.

Samuel Free of London, merchants.

Wm Ley of Bishopgate-street, grocer.

Joseph Hinson of Sutterton, Lincolnsh. grocer.

Rob Egglestone of Marybone, victualler.

James Keys of Chelmsford, upholsterer.

Ann Brooks of Pall-mall, miller.

John Greenhow of Wood-street, innholder.

Henry Bird of Rotherhithe, shipwright.

Henry Bird and Joseph Qualliet of Rother-
hithe, shipwrights.

Henry Bird and Humphry Davis of Rother-
hithe, shipwrights.

Peter Cavallier of Leadenhall-st. haberdasher.

Wm Roseow of Wigan, Lancashire, dealer.

Fra. Smith of Bell-Alley Coleman-st. merchant.

Wm Siers and Tho. Russel of White-cross-
street, hosiery.

T. Hughes of St Andrew's Holborn, tobaccoist.

Tho. Cooper of Princes-st. Middx. taylor.

Ben. Wadhams of East-lane, Rotherhithe,
sail-maker.

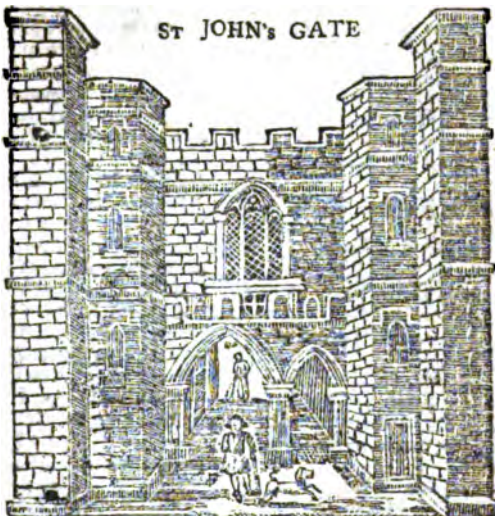
Price of Stocks, on Course of Exchange, May 30, 1765.

May 30, 1765.	May 30, 1765.
Bank Stock, shut.	Amst. 36 3
E. India ditto, —	ditto at sight 36
S. Sea ditto, —	Rottred. 36 4 5 2 1/2 U.
Ditto Old An. —	Antwerp. No Price
Ditto New An. 89	Hamb. 34 8 2 1/2 U
3 per Cent reduced, 85 1/2	Paris 1 day's date 31
3 ditto consol. —	ditto at 2 U 30 4
3 ditto India, —	Bourdeaux 30 1/2
1. Bank 1758, —	2 Usance
3 1/2 ditto 1758, —	Cadiz 38 1/2
4 per Cent 1763, 97 1/2	Madrid 38 1/2
India Bonds prem. 7 1/2	Bilboa 39
Exch. Bills 1763, —	Leghorn 50 1/2
Navy disc. —	Genoa 49 1/2
Long Annuities, 2 1/2	Venice 57 1/2
Navy 4 per Cent.	Lisbon 51 6d
4 per Ct. 1763, 97 1/2	Opotto 51 5d 6

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Spy
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News.
Coventry 2
Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow

For JUNE 1765.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- I. Lord Chief Justice *Pratt's* Speech on delivering Mr *Wilkes* from the Tower.
- II. A remarkable register at *Keyn, Leicestersh.*
- III. The story of *Foot's* Commissary.
- IV. New law for the preservation of fish.
- V. Admiral *Burnaby's* letter respecting the logwood-cutters.
- VI. *Spanish* Governor's letter on the same.
- VII. Major *Munro's* account of the late battle in the *East Indies*.
- VIII. His Majesty's letter to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*.
- IX. Life of *Moliere* concluded.
- X. New demonstration of an important mathematical principle.
- XI. Remarkable letter of the Great Queen of *Sweden*, on toleration.
- XII. New and curious particulars of the field and mole Cricket.
- XIII. Heads of the Act to relieve Insolvents.
- XIV. *Saudiman's* doctrine of Faith farther confuted.
- XV. New account of *Herculaneum*, its ruins and discovery.
- XVI. Account of the MSS found there.
- XVII. Account of some curious ancient manuscripts just printed.
- XVIII. An improvement of the Wheel Barometer.
- XIX. A new story from *Marmontel*.
- XX. Abstract of the Regency Act.
- XXI. Of an Act to grant a duty on Coals exported, &c.
- XXII. *Almon's* defence by an eminent hand.
- XXIII. Account of a parochial Chapel, at *Market Harborough*.
- XXIV. Proposals for improving the Arts, &c.
- XXV. *PORTAY*. A journal of a tour thro' *Brabant*.—Prologue on opening *Richmond* playhouse, by Mr *Garrick*.—Stanzas on *Mifs Pank*, &c.
- XXVI. List of Books, with Remarks, viz. New Dialogues of the Dead; the Eloquence of the Pulpit; on the longing of pregnant women, &c.
- XXVII. Miscellaneous Articles from the *Paper*.—Controversy between the Governor, and Assembly of *Jamaica*; proclamation relating to the *Ile of Man*, &c.
- XXVIII. *Eliz. Chronicle*. Dreadful earthquake in the *Pyrenean* mountains; account of a curious clock; fires at *Rothbiths*, and *Wapping*, &c.
- XXIX. List of births, deaths, marriages, &c.

With a Representation of the Improvements in the Wheel Barometer; and a Perspective View of the Chapel at *Market Harborough*, neatly engraved on Copper Plates.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

C O N T E N T S.

L ORD Chief Justice <i>Pratt's</i> argument on delivering Mr <i>Wilkes</i> from the <i>Tower</i>	291 2-3
Remarkable register in the parish of <i>Keyn</i> , in <i>Leicestershire</i>	253
A circumstantial account of <i>Footes</i> 's new piece, entitled <i>The Commissary</i> , <i>ib</i>	
Substance of the Act for the preservation of fish in ponds and rivers	254
Letter from <i>York</i> on the consequences of this Act	<i>ib</i>
Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir <i>William Burnaby</i> , respecting the logwood-cutters in the Bay of <i>Honduras</i>	<i>ib</i>
—The Governor of <i>Jucatan's</i> letter to Sir <i>Wm Burnaby</i> , on the same	255
Major <i>Munro's</i> letter to the Secretary's Office on the victory gained in the <i>East Indies</i>	256
His Majesty's Letter to the General Assembly of the Church of <i>Scotland</i> , <i>ib</i>	
The Life of <i>Moliere</i> concluded	257
—Unhappy in his connections	258
—His epitaph	259
A new demonstration of the principle of the composition of forces	<i>ib</i>
Remarkable letter of the celebrated Queen of <i>Sweden</i> , after she became a Papist, against persecution	260
An account of the Field-Cricket and Mole Cricket	261
Query on a passage of <i>Irenaeus</i>	262
Heads of an Act to relieve Insolvents	<i>ib</i> . 263, 264
Farther remarks on <i>Sandiman's</i> doctrine of Faith	265
—His tenet, that <i>Saving Faith is wholly passive</i> , considered	<i>ib</i>
—Confutation of his notion, that <i>Forgiveness is before Repentance</i>	266
—And that <i>Sinners should not be exhorted to repent</i>	267
New account of <i>Herculeum</i>	268
—Not buried under the lava	<i>ib</i>
—Remarkable inscription	<i>ib</i>
—Description of the theatre	269
—Of a small temple at <i>Pompeij</i>	<i>ib</i>
—An account of the MSS	270
—Of ancient ink and pens	<i>ib</i>
—Of an academy instituted to explain and describe the rarities	271
An account of ancient literary monuments of the <i>Greek Church</i>	<i>ib</i>
Account of an improved Wheel-Barometer; with a Cut	272
The Tryal of Friendship, a Story; from <i>Marmontel</i>	273—279
Abstract of the Regency-Act	279—281
— of an Act for granting duties on coals exported, and other commodities	282
Argument for <i>Almon</i> on shewing cause why an Attachment should not go	

against him, for publishing a pamphlet, called <i>The Doctrine of Libel</i> , in which the character of a great magistrate was aspersed	282
Account of the parochial chapel at <i>Market-Harborough</i> ; with a Cut	283
Account of Proposals for improving arts, manufactures, &c.	284
—Act relating to broad-wheel waggon	<i>ib</i>
Address to the King from his new subjects at <i>Grenada</i>	285
POETRY. Journal of a tour through <i>Brabant and Flanders</i>	286
—On the death of <i>Henry Vernon, Esq</i>	
—The Laureat's Ode on his Majesty's Birth day.—To a young Lady on her fine Ear for Music	287
—Additional Stanzas on Miss <i>Pank</i> —Verses to her.—To a Lady who sent the Author a Pair of Garters.—Prologue on opening the Playhouse at <i>Richmond</i> ; by Mr <i>Garrick</i> —Verses on the death of a Drunkard	288
<i>List of new Books, with Remarks.</i>	
New Dialogues of the Dead	289
Letters on the longing of pregnant women	290
Letters on the eloquence of the pulpit	291
—These letters are an example of false eloquence	<i>ib</i>
The Siege of <i>Calais</i>	292
—The story on which it is founded	<i>ib</i>
Miscellaneous Articles. Literary prize questions—Female duellists—Piracies—Remarkable recovery from drowning—Half <i>Dominica</i> ingulphed by an earthquake, &c.	293
— <i>Marigalante</i> split by the same—Disputes in <i>Jamaica</i> —Acts passed in <i>New England</i> —Private distillery discovered—Ship launched at <i>Milford-Haven</i> , &c.	294
—Battle with an owl—New-invented lock—Description of a deceased unknown <i>Englishman</i> at <i>Naples</i> —Unnatural assassination— <i>Czarina's</i> present to the Princess of <i>Prussia</i> — <i>Cambridge</i> prize medals, &c.	295
Historical Chronicle. Dreadful earthquake in <i>Italy</i> ; fire at <i>Rotterdam</i> ; remarkable clock put at the Queen's house, &c.	297
—Freedom of the City presented to the D. of <i>Gloucester</i> ; fire in <i>Surry Street</i> , &c.	298
—Fire at <i>Wapping</i> ; thunder storm	299
Lifts as usual	299, 300



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine;
For J U N E 1765.

*Lord Chief Justice PRATT's Argument
on detaining Mr WILKES from the
Tower.*



JOHAN WILKES,
Esq; was commit-
ted to the Tower
by the Lords Egremont and Halifax,
the two principal
Secretaries of State,
for refusing to en-
ter into a recognizance to appear
before the Court of King's Bench;
and being brought into the Court of
Common Pleas, by the Deputy Lieu-
tenant of the Tower, upon an *Habeas
Corpus* to him directed, the return
was read, which Mr *Serjeant Glyn*
(the defendant's council) prayed
might be filed; was ordered accord-
ingly; and then he took two excep-
tions, and submitted further, that the
defendant being a member of parlia-
ment was entitled to his privilege,
and ought for that reason alone to be
discharged.

After solemn argument at the bar,
and taken for consideration, the Chief
Justice delivered the resolution of the
Court (which was unanimous) to the
following effect:

Pratt, Ch. Just. J. "When this re-
turn was read, my brother *Glyn*, coun-
cil for Mr *Wilkes*, made two objections
to it; and tho' those should fail him,
he insisted that Mr *Wilkes*, from the
nature of his particular station and
character, as being a member of the
House of Commons, was entitled to
privilege of parliament, and ought for
that reason alone, to be discharged
from his present imprisonment. To
begin with the objections. The first
was, That it did not appear by the
warrant that Mr *Wilkes* stood charged
upon any evidence with being the
author of the libel described in the
warrant. The true question arising
upon this objection is, whether stat-

ing the evidence be essential to the
validity of the warrant? and upon
this point we are all clearly of opini-
on, that the warrant is good; we
consider the Secretaries in the light of
common Justices of the Peace; they,
no more than any common justices,
can issue warrants merely *ex officio*, or
for offences within their private know-
ledge, being, in those cases, rather
witnesses than magistrates; but tho'
this be admitted, it will not affect the
present question. The present ques-
tion is, Whether the stating the evi-
dence be essential to the validity of
the warrant; no authority has been
cited by the defendant's council to
shew it. *Rudyard's case* in *Ventr. 22.*
was indeed referred to; but upon ex-
amining that case, it does not apply.
The commitment there was a com-
mitment in execution, and therefore
it was necessary in that case to state
the evidence. It was urged farther,
that the ground of the justices juris-
diction rested in the charge by wit-
nesses; and if it were otherwise, every
man's liberty would be in the power
of the justices. The objection de-
serves an answer; and if it had not
been determined before, I should have
thought it very weighty and alarm-
ing; but it has been settled. Before
I mention the case where it was so-
lemnly adjudged, I would take notice,
that neither Lord *Coke*, Lord *Hale*,
nor Mr *Hawkins*, all of them very
able writers upon the Crown Law,
have considered such a charge as is
contended for to be essential. In the
trial of the seven Bishops, tho' they
were committed upon a similar war-
rant, their council did not take the
same objection. In referring to that
great case, I am not to be understood
as intending to give any weight to
the determination of the judges who
sat upon the Bench in the
rely only on the silence of the
defendant's council. who were

lovers of liberty, and the greatest lawyers of that age. We have seen precedents of commitments returned upon *Habeas Corpus's* into the King's Bench, where the warrants have been all in the same form, and no such objection taken; but the very point was determined in the case of Sir W. Wyndham, 3 *Fin. abr.* 530, 555. *Stra.* 2. who was committed for high treason generally, and not on the charge of any body, stated in the commitment. 2. *Hawth. Pl. Cr.* 120, chap. 17. sect. 17, refers to the case of Sir W. Wyndham, and says, it is safer to set forth that the party is charged upon oath, but that is not necessary. Thus stands this point on authorities. The other objection was, that the libel itself ought to have been set forth *in hac verba*; but upon that point too, we are all of opinion that the warrant is good. It was urged, that the specific cause of the detention ought to be stated with certainty; and therefore, if a man be committed for felony, the warrant must briefly mention the species of felony. Now the species of every offence must be collected by the magistrate out of the evidence, but he is not bound to set forth the evidence, he is answerable only for the inference he deduces from it. As to a libel, the evidence is partly internal and partly external. The paper itself may not be complete and conclusive evidence, for it may be dark and unintelligible without the *invidiosos*, which are the external evidence. There is no other name but that of libel applicable to the offence of libelling, and we know the offence specifically by that name, as we know the offences of horse stealing, forgery, &c. by the names which the law has annexed to them. But two reasons were urged why the libel ought to be stated. First, it was said, That without it the court cannot judge whether it be a libel or not. The answer is, That the court ought not in this proceeding to give any judgment of that sort, as it would tend to prejudication, to take away the office of a jury, and to create an improper influence. The other reason was, That unless the libel be stated, the Court cannot be able to determine on the quantity of bail. I answer, That regard to the nature of the offence, is the only necessary rule in bailing: As to the offence of a libel, it is an high misdemeanor, and good bail (having regard to the quality of the offender) should be required; but if the libel itself were

stated, we could have no other measure of bailing than this; besides, there has been no case shewn to warrant this reason, and it was not urged in the case of the seven Bishops; but then it remains to be considered, whether Mr *Wilkes* ought not to be discharged; the King's Council have thought fit to admit that he was a member of the House of Commons, and we are bound to take notice of it. In the case of the seven Bishops, the Court took notice of their privilege from their description in the warrant; in the present case there is no suit depending; here no writ of privilege can therefore issue; no plea of privilege can be received; it rests, and must rest on the admission of the council of the crown; it is fairly before us upon that admission, and we are bound to determine it. In Lord *Coke*, 4 *Inst.* 24. 25. after shewing that privilege of parliament is consutable at common law, he says, that privilege generally holds, unless it be in three cases, *viz.* treason, felony, and the peace. We have not been able to have recourse to the original record, but in *Cotton's Abridgment*, fol. 596. you will find my Lord *Coke* was right. The case I would refer to is that of *William Lake*, 9th of *Hen. VI.* who being a member's servant, and taken in execution for debt, was delivered by the privilege of the House of Commons; the book adds (and for that purpose I refer to it) wherein is to be noted, that there is no cause to arrest any such man; but for treason, felony, and the peace. In the trial of the seven Bishops, the words, "the Peace," are explained to mean "Surety of the Peace." In the case of *The King* against Sir *Thomas Culpepper*, reported in 12 *Mod.* 108. *Ld. Holt* says, that whereas it is said in our books, that privilege of Parliament was not allowable in Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, it must be intended where surety of the peace is desired, that it shall not protect a man against a *supplicavit*, but it holds as well in case of indictment, information for breach of the peace, as in case of actions. In the case of Lord *Tankerville*, a few years ago, which, though not reported in any law book, is upon record in Parliament, it was held, that bribery, being only a *constructive*, and not an *actual* breach of the peace, should not oust him of his privilege; there is no difference between the two Houses of Parliament in respect of Privilege. The statutes of 12 and 13 *Will. III.* c. 2. and c. 24. s. 12.

Remarkable Register.—Story of FOOTER'S Commissary. 253

Speak of the Privilege of Parliament in reference not to one House in particular, but to both Houses. What then is the present case? Mr *Wilkes*, a Member of the House of Commons, is committed for being the Author and Publisher of an infamous and seditious Libel. Is a Libel *ipso facto* in itself an actual breach of the peace? *Dalton*, in his *Justice of the Peace*, fol. 289. defines a Libel as a thing *tending* to the Breach of the Peace. In Sir *Baptist Hicks's* case, *Hob.* 224. it is called a *provocation* to a Breach of the Peace. In *Lev.* 139. the King against *Summers*, it was held to be an offence punishable before Justices, because it *tended* to a breach of the peace. In *Harwk.* Pl. Cr. 193. chap. 73. sect. 3. it is called a thing directly *tending* to a breach of the public peace. Now, that which *tends* only to the breach of the peace, is not an *actual* breach of it, is too plain a proposition to admit of argument. But if it was admitted that a Libel was a breach of the peace, still Privilege cannot be excluded, unless it requires surety of the peace; and there has been no precedent but that of the seven Bishops cited to shew that sureties of the peace are requireable from a Libeller; and as to the opinion of the three Judges in that case, it only serves to shew the miserable state of justice in those days. *Allybone*, one of the three, was a rigid and professed Papist; *Wright* and *Holloway*, I am much afraid, were placed there for doing jobs; and *Powell*, the only honest man upon the bench, gave no opinion at all. Perhaps it implies an absurdity to demand sureties of the peace from a Libeller; however, what was done in the case of the seven Bishops, I am bold to deny was law.

Upon the whole, tho' it should be admitted, that sureties of the peace are requireable from Mr *Wilkes*, still his Privilege of Parliament will not be taken away till sureties have been demanded and refused. Let him be discharged. Easter Term, 3 Geo. III. 1763. C. P. the King against *John Wilkes*, Esq; [*Digest of the Laws concerning Libels*, fol. 49—54.]

Extract from the Register of Keyn, near Leicester.

MR Thomas Sampson being minister in the year 1563. he had by his wife Tomison eight children, viz.

1 Joyce, baptised Feb. 12. in 1630
2 Ann do. May 6, in 1632
3 Edward, do. Feb. 6, in 1633

5 Thomas, baptised Nov. 1, in 1637
6 John, do. Dec. 15, in 1639
7 Susannah, do. July 25, in 1641
8 Elizabeth, do. Oct. 20, in 1644

He could not serve the Cure of Keyn before he was 22, consequently he had

A served it at the birth of his

1st Child	67 Years	aged 89
2d do.	69 do.	— 91
3d do.	70 do.	— 92
4th do.	72 do.	— 94
5th do.	74 do.	— 96
6th do.	76 do.	— 98
B 7th do.	78 do.	— 100
8th do.	81 do.	— 103

Mr Sampson was buried August 4th, 1655; he was then at least 114, and had been Minister of Keyn 92 years. The register is of his own writing till near the time of his death. It was examined by the Rev. Mr Juxon, on Feb. 28, 1743.

A circumstantial Account of Mr FOOTER'S new Piece, intitled, The COMMISSARY.

The principal Persons in the Drama, are,
ZACHARY FUNGUS, the Commissary.
D Mr Foote.

ISAAC FUNGUS, a Tallowchandler, his brother.

GRUEL, a Teacher of Oratory.

BRIDPOON, a Riding-Master.

DOCTOR CATGUT, a Musick-Master.

E Mrs MECHLIN, a dealer in silks, laces, &c. to which she adds the respectable profession of match-making and bawding for people of fortune.

DOLLY, her Niece.

JENNY, her Maid.

F Mrs LOVEIT, an old Dowager, who employs Mrs Mechlin to get her a husband; by *Shuter*.

THE story of this piece is extremely short in itself, though crowded with a number of characters.

Fungus, a man of mean extraction and low education, being appointed a Commissary during the late war in Germany, contrives to amass an immense fortune; and coming over at the conclusion of the peace, sets up, tho' in the decline of life, for a fine gentleman. With this view, he takes elegant apartments at Mrs Mechlin's, to whose character he is an entire stranger, and engages Fencing-masters, Riding-masters, Musick-masters, dancing, and even masters in Oratory, to teach him the necessary accomplishments. Mrs Mechlin had too much knowledge of the world not to see in a moment the follies of her lodger,

and too great a regard for her interest not to turn them to her own account. Actuated by this principle, she gained the Commissary's confidence, and finding him passionately desirous of marrying a woman of quality, she dressed up Dolly, as the daughter of a Scotch Earl, and introduced her to poor Zacheary, as a lady, whose narrowness of fortune reduced her to the necessity of accepting some inferior person that was blest with a great estate. 'Twas in vain that honest Isaac, the brother, argued against this connection, and pointed out the numberless insults which he must receive from her Right Hon. relations; the Commissary, ravished with the supposed rank of Lady Sacharissa, Dolly's new name, swallowed every improbability which Mrs Mecklin thought proper to tell; and at last threatened, that if Isaac said another syllable against the match, he would go farther still, and marry a Dutchess.

Mrs Mecklin having thus foot'd up the unfortunate Commissary to the top of his bent, she consults with Harpy her lawyer, and gets a large settlement for Lady Sacharissa; but just as the nuptials are going to be celebrated, Jenny runs to Isaac Fungus's, and thro' some pique at her mistress, discovers the whole artifice. In consequence of this information, the honest Tallow-chandler instantly posts to his brother, and acquaints him with what he has heard; the Commissary at first would pay no attention to his account; but Doctor Catgut, who had a child by Dolly, happening to be present, recognizes his old acquaintance; and Mrs Mecklin, having secured the settlement, does not think it worth her while to deny the matter any longer. The Commissary upon this reproaches her with her dishonesty; but she soon retorts, and asks him how he has acquired his prodigious fortune? Dwells upon the numberless frauds and oppressions he must have committed to raise so immense a sum; and concludes with appealing to the audience, if she, who only assists the pleasures of those who are able to pay for her service, and at most injures but individuals, is not a comparatively innocent character to him who plunders a whole people?

Such is the main story of this piece; but there is a little episode, or under-plot, which is happily work'd up by Mr Foote.—Mrs Lovett, a widow of sixty, from *Devonshire square*, whose husband has been dead three whole

weeks and three days, comes to solicit Mrs Mecklin's assistance for a young husband: the obliging Commode very readily assents, and desires her to call next day. In the mean time Harpy, the Attorney, carries a young *Oxonian* to Mrs Mecklin's, who wants to improve his circumstances by marrying some old liquorish Dowager, with a large fortune. Mrs Mecklin thinking this a very proper Match for the matron of *Devonshire square*, brings them together; when, O dire mischance! the antiquated Lady finds the Enamorato to be her own son, whom she had driven to that disagreeable extremity by her cruelty and avarice.—The Commissary, finding the near relation of these parties, at the winding up of his own story, makes it a source of fresh exclamation against Mrs Mecklin, and cries, "O monstrous! What, bring a son to commit *incest* with his own mother!"

This piece is to be considered rather as a collection of glowing scenes, boldly put together by a spirited hand, than the elaborate work of a master inflexibly mindful of nature and propriety. However, what Mr Foote wants in conduct, he has so amply atoned for in humour, that it is utterly impossible for the most sanctified son of the *Tabernacle* to be present, without unbending the austere solemnity of his phyz, and joining in the universal grin that possesses the more ungodly part of the spectators.

There are two pictures professedly copied from a couple of honest gentlemen of very whimsical estimation in this metropolis; namely, Doctor Catgut, who informs the audience he has lately turned poet; and Mr Grub, the Orator, who teaches the true pronunciation of the *English* language.—The Doctor tells us he has a list of chimes from Z down to great A, which being set to tolerable airs and a *de capo*, he can at any time run a couple of months; and the Orator informs us, it is not with our mouths we speak, but with our tongue, our teeth, and our throat; in proportion, says he, as we contract or distend these organs in proportion we become shrill or loud; and hence it is we find the difference, for example, between a whistle and a bawl.

Abstract of an Act for the Preservation of FISH, in Rivers, Ponds, Stews, &c.

THE act commenced the 1st day of June, and enacts, That any person

person entering a park or paddock, or any enclosure belonging to a dwelling-house through which a stream runs, or in which there shall be any pond or other piece of water, and shall by any means take or kill the fish, without consent of the owner, shall be transported for seven years.

All persons assisting, or receiving the fish when killed or taken, to suffer the same.

An offender discovering his accomplices is intitled to pardon.

Persons taking or killing fish in any river, or other water that is not within a park, paddock, or enclosure belonging to a dwelling-house, but in any other enclosed ground that is private property, shall forfeit *five pounds*, and may be apprehended by a Justice's warrant, on oath, the penalty to be paid on conviction, or the offender committed to prison for six months.

Persons stealing or killing Rabbits in a warren, or assisting so to do, to be transported, whipped, fined, or imprisoned, at the discretion of the court.

An exception is made in this Act to the killing of Rabbits on the sea and river banks in the county of *Lincoln*.

Extract of a Letter from York, June 23.

ALL ranks of people here are running mad, on account of the new Act to prevent fishing, even in a river with an angle-rod. Three persons were taken up the other day, and fined; and several other persons since have been informed against; but a gentleman, who was brought up to the law, and is a magistrate for this county, is of opinion the Act is not printed right: The Act, however, occasions great confusion in this place.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir William Burnaby, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron stationed at Jamaica, to Philip Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Active, off the River Balize, in the Bay of Honduras, the 26th of March, 1765.

S I R,

HAVING this day received the Governor of *Jucatan*'s answer to my dispatches, inclosing the duplicate of the order from the court of *Spain*, I herewith send his answer and a translation thereof, and desire you will communicate the same to their Lordships, acquainting them likewise, that the logwood cutters, in the Bay of *Honduras*, have had possession given them in orm, by the Commandant at *Bacalar*, agreeable to an order he received

them at *Rowley's Bite*, the *New River*, and *Rio Honda*, the places from whence they had been driven.

I have the pleasure to assure their Lordships, that I have strictly obeyed their orders, in seeing his Majesty's commands punctually executed; and likewise to assure them, that the inhabitants of the bay are perfectly satisfied.

Don Philip Remirez de Eskeno, late governor of *Jucatan*, who was the cause of the disturbances in the bay, is dead. The present governor seems greatly concerned at the conduct of his predecessor; and expresses the highest regard and esteem for his Britannick Majesty's subjects; and assures us he will endeavour, in every instance, to manifest by his future conduct, the truth of his assertion, by living in the strictest harmony with them.

I have ordered the ships with the troops that came down with me, back to *Jamaica*, and am myself going to *Panajcola*, to execute their Lordship's orders. I am, &c.

W. BURNABY.

Translation of a Letter from the Governor of Jucatan, to Sir William Burnaby, in the Bay of Honduras.

S I R,

Received, by the hands of Lieutenant *James Cook*, the esteemed favour of your excellency's letter dated the 16th of *January*, and with it the duplicate of the royal order of the King my master; in which he disapproves the measures taken by my predecessor *Don Philip Remirez de Eskeno*, in disturbing the logwood cutters in their occupation in *Rio Honda*, and that they should be re-established in those places where they cut before. Your Excellency assuring me, that the intention of his Britannick Majesty is to preserve perfect harmony and friendship with the Court of his Catholick Majesty and his subjects; and on this intelligence, and in obedience to his royal order, I have wrote to the Commandant of *Bacalar*, that, without the least demurr, he put the subjects of his Britannick Majesty in possession of logwood cutting in *Rio Honda*, where he is to permit them the free use of that trade without incommoding them, treating them with the utmost politeness, as they are subjects of a nation as friendship with us. And for my part, I have the honour to assure your Excellency, that under no pretext whatsoever there shall be the least extortion offered to the subjects of his Britannick Majesty employed in cutting logwood; being assured his Majesty would be greatly concerned at any change that might interrupt the good harmony that subsists between the two crowns.

I rejoice at your Excellency's safe arrival at the *Balize*, and, at the receipt of this, hope your Excellency may be in perfect

256 Victory in Bengal.—Letter to the Church of Scotland.

Extract of a Letter from Major Hector Munro, Commanding in Chief his Majesty's and the East-India Company's Troops in Bengal, to the Earl of Sandwich, dated at the Camp at Buxar, the 26th of October 1764, received the 15th Instant.

I Have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's troops and the India company's, which I have the honour to command, have gained a complete victory over the King and Vizier of Hindostan, the 23d of this month. Their army consisted of 50,000 men at least. Inclosed I have the honour to send your Lordship a return of ours: They had 6000 men killed on the field of battle; and we took 130 pieces of cannon from them, besides several stores of different kinds. On the 22d I encamped so near the enemy's encampment, as to be just out of the range of their shot. The morning of the action, at day-light, I went out with some of the principal officers to reconnoitre their situation, intending to attack them the following day; but finding their whole army under arms, returned to camp, ordered in our advanced posts and grand guards, the drums to beat to arms, and in less than twenty minutes after the line of battle was formed, having made my disposition for it the day before. They began to cannonade us at nine o'clock in the morning, and half an hour after, the action became general: We had a morass in our front, which prevented our moving forward for some time; by which means the number of cannon they had, and which were well levelled, and equally well disposed of, galled us very much. I was forced to order a battalion of *Sepoys*, with one gun, from the right of the first line, to move forward to silence one of their batteries which played upon our flank; and obliged to support it by another battalion from the second line, which had the desired effect. I then ordered both the lines to face to the right, and keep marching, in order to clear the left wing of the morass; and when done, face to our former front, the right wing wheeling up to the left, to clear a tope, or small wood, that was upon our right; then the first line moved forward, keeping a very brisk cannonade. I sent orders to Major Pemberton who commanded the second line, to face it to the right about, and follow the first; but that officer saw the propriety of that movement so soon, that he began to put it in execution before he received my order. Immediately after, both lines pushed forward with so much ardour and resolution, at which time the small arms began, that the enemy soon after began to give way; and five minutes before twelve, their whole army was put to flight. Give me leave, my Lord, to intreat your Lordship may be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with the gallant and brave behaviour of the troops in general: And I beg leave particularly to recommend Capt. Charles Gordon, of the 89th regiment, my Aid de Camp, for his brave and spirited behaviour. Your Lordship will excuse me, if, at the same time, I wish Major Pemberton might be recommended to the Chairman and Court of Direc-

tors for his bravery and good conduct. Both these officers had their horses shot under them in the action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HECTOR MUNRO.

A His Majesty's Most gracious Letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, read May 23d before the Right Honourable the Earl of Glasgow. His Majesty's High Commissioner, and the Master of that Venerable Body.

GEORGE, R. A

B Right Reverend and well beloved, we greet you well. It is with the highest satisfaction, that we embrace every opportunity of renewing to you those testimonies of our paternal affection, which your duty and loyalty to us and our government, and your steady attention to the great [concerns] of religion and virtue, deserve at our hands. It is from the experience we have had of your prudence, candour, and moderation, these constant attendants of a truly Christian spirit, that we gladly support the General assemblies of the church of Scotland, and this present meeting in particular, with our Royal Countenance and Authority.

D We need not recommend the avoiding of all contention and unedifying debates, to those who have no other object in their view than the suppressing licentiousness, immorality, and vice, and who are actuated by no other zeal, than that which tends to the advancement of true religion, and consequently to the general peace and happiness of society.

E No religion can be sincere, which does not require a conscientious discharge of the duties it prescribes: No Government can be steady which is not founded upon maxims of public liberty under the influence and restriction of wholesome laws. The purity of the Christian Faith is distinguished by the first; the happiness of the British constitution is derived from the second: It is by infusing into the minds of the people committed to your care, these civil and religious principles, so essential to their happiness, both here and hereafter, that you will be effectually intitled to our favour.

F We have again granted our right trusty and right well beloved cousin, John Earl of Glasgow, to represent our royal person in this assembly; you, who have already experienced his affection for you, will be sensible of our attention to you in this choice. We need not assure you, that the Presbyterian church of Scotland, as by law established, will always meet with our support, in the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges; and with such conviction on your part, we have no doubt but that this meeting will be concluded with the same unanimity, harmony, and brotherly affection, which have distinguished any former Assembly, and we bid you heartily farewell.

G Given at our Court at St James's the 20th of April 1765, in the 5th year of our reign.

By his Majesty's Command

Some Account of the Life of the celebrated Jean Baptiste Poquelin. (Concluded from p. 206.)

LOUIS the XIVth, who had naturally a good taste, and a right way of thinking, though without any of the advantages of education, frequently brought crowded audiences of the best company to *Moliere's* pieces, by his approbation of them. But it would have done the public more honour if they had shewed themselves to stand less in need of the decisions of their master to distinguish merit.

Among *Moliere's* enemies there were some who persecuted him with unrelenting malice; these were chiefly the bad authors of his time, with their patrons and partizans. As Superstition and Stupidity are always friends, these wretches found it very easy to raise an outcry against him among the devotees; they insinuated that he was the author of scandalous books, and when he rendered Vice ridiculous, they said he attacked the characters of great men. Under this persecution, however despicable the characters of those that carried it on, he would certainly have sunk, if the same prince who encouraged and supported *Racine* and *Despreaux*, had not also protected *Moliere*.

His pension, indeed, amounted to no more than 1000 livres, (about 75l. pounds sterling) and his company had no more than 7000. But the fortune which he acquired by the success of his pieces left him nothing to wish, for his income was not less than 30,000 livres (2250 l. sterling) per Annum. which, at the time when he lived, was full as much as twice the money is now.

He had a personal interest with the king, not inconsiderable, for he got the son of his physician made a canon. The name of this physician was *Munwillain*. The reader, perhaps, may wonder what could be done between *Moliere* and a physician, considering that the faculty was the perpetual object of his ridicule; but upon this occasion *Moliere* has answered for himself. Being one day at dinner with the king, "You have a doctor, I think," says his majesty: "Yes, Sir," said *Moliere*; "And how do you manage it between you?" said the king: "Why, says *Moliere*, we talk nonsense to one another; then he orders me medicines, I never take them, and so I get well."

Moliere made a wife and a noble use

of his fortune; his house was always open to the best company, and he had the happy art of uniting pleasure and philosophy: He had a country-house at *Anteuil*, where both concurred to relieve him from the fatigues of his profession, which were much greater than is generally imagined. The *Marshall de Vignon*, well known for his wit, and his friendship for *Despreaux*, went often to this retreat of *Moliere's*, where he lived with him as *Lelius* did with *Terence*. The celebrated *Gode* also pressed him to come often to see him, and said, that he always learnt something that he did not know before, from his conversation.

Moliere did not, however, exhaust his revenue upon himself and his acquaintance; he bestowed a considerable part of it in liberalities, which extended much farther than what is commonly called Charity. He frequently encouraged young authors, who shewed marks of genius by considerable presents; and *France* is probably obliged to *Moliere* for *Racine*, whom he engaged to write for the stage when he came first from college, and was only 19 years old. He employed him to write the tragedy of *Theagenes* and *Cariclea*, and although when it was done he did not think it fit for the stage, he made the author a present of a hundred *Lewidores*, and gave him the plan of the *Brothers at Enmity*. (*Freres Ennemis*.)

It is greatly to be regretted, as a disgrace to literature, that *Moliere* and *Racine* afterwards ceased to be friends; the mutual affection and esteem of two persons so eminent for their genius, one of whom had been the benefactor of the other, ought not to have ended but with life.

Moliere brought up, both as patron and preceptor, another man, who, for the superiority of his parts, and the singular gifts which he had received from Nature, deserves to be known to posterity. This was *Baron* the player, who was without a rival both in tragedy and comedy.

One day *Baron*, who always considered *Moliere* as his father, came to him, and told him that there was a poor player below, so poor as not to be fit to be introduced to him, who came to solicit for a trifling sum that would enable him to join the company to which he belonged. *Moliere*, upon enquiry, found that this poor player was one *Mondorge*, who had formerly his comrade, and asked *Baron* to

thought he should give him? 'Why, says *Baron*, give the poor fellow four pistoles.' Well, says *Moliere*, here are four pistoles which I would have you give him in my name; and here are twenty more which I desire you would give him in your own. To this present, *Moliere* added also a very handsome suit of cloaths.

These are little incidents indeed, but they discover his character better than those which, in the estimation of no-thinkers and half-thinkers, are of more importance.

Another time *Moliere* having relieved a beggar, the poor wretch ran after him as he was going away, crying out *Sir, Sir, perhaps you did not intend me a Lewidares; here it is again*: "Hold my good friend, says *Moliere*, here "is another," crying out at the same time, *What strange hiding places has Virtue!* an exclamation which shews that he reflected upon every object which presented itself to him, and that he studied that nature which he was solicitous to paint through all the variety of her works.

But *Moliere*, though he was happy in his reputation and his fortune, in his patrons and friends, he was not so in his family. In the year 1661, the 41st of his age, he married a young girl, the daughter of *La Bejart* the actress, by a gentleman whose name was *Molena*. Among other calamities which bigotry and dulness spread against *Moliere*, a report was industriously propagated that this girl was his own daughter; the slander, however, was refuted by many persons who, on this occasion, became his advocates, and who proved that *Moliere* never saw *La Bejart* till after this child was born. This young person was upon the stage when *Moliere* married her, and her great personal beauty, the disproportion between her age and that of her husband, and the temptation to which her situation perpetually exposed her, made this marriage unhappy. *Moliere*, notwithstanding his philosophy, frequently suffered all the vexation, distress, and ridicule in his own family, which, to the unspeakable merriment of his audience, he had so often represented upon the stage. So true is it that those who are superior to others with respect to their talents, are upon a level with them in misfortune and infirmity; and, indeed, why should talents be expected to make us more than men?

The last piece which *Moliere* wrote

was the *Malade Imaginaire* *. He had been some time afflicted with a disorder in his breast, and he had frequently spit blood. The third day of the representation of this piece he felt himself more indisposed than usual, and he was advised not to play; he was, however, determined to make an effort to surmount his infirmity, and this effort cost him his life. He was seized with a convulsion as he pronounced the word *Juro*.

He was carried in a dying condition to his house in *Richieu street*, and was assisted for a few minutes by two of the *Mendicant* sisters, who go about *Paris* during *Lent* to make a gathering for their convent, and who happened then to lodge in his house. He expired in the arms of these women, strangled by the blood that gushed out of his mouth, on the 17th of February 1673, and in the 53d year of his age.

He left only one daughter, who was afterwards celebrated for her wit, and his widow married a player, whose name was *Guerin*.

The misfortune of dying without the sacraments, and the supposed turpitude of his profession, determined *Harley de Chaulvalon*, then Archbishop of *Paris*, a man infamous for debauchery, to deny him what is called Christian burial. The king very much regretted him, and having been both his domestic and his pensioner, he made it his request to the archbishop, that *Moliere* might be buried in a church, which the rector of *St Eustachia*, his parish, would not undertake to perform. The populace, who considered *Moliere* only as a player, and had no knowledge of him as an excellent author, a philosopher, and a man of superior abilities, gathered in crowds before his door on the day of the funeral, and appeared to be so brutal and tumultuous, that his widow was obliged to throw them money from the window. This at once obviated all their scruples, and the wretches, who would otherwise have interrupted the ceremony, they knew not why, being thus mollified, attended the body with reverence to the grave.

The difficulty that was made in giving him burial, and the injuries that he had suffered from the factions that were formed against him during his life, induced the celebrat

compose a few verses to his memory by way of epitaph, which, among all that have been written on the subject, are alone worthy of being remembered, and they alone are omitted in that miserable mixture of dullness and falsehood that has been hitherto prefixed to his works, under the title of *his Life*.

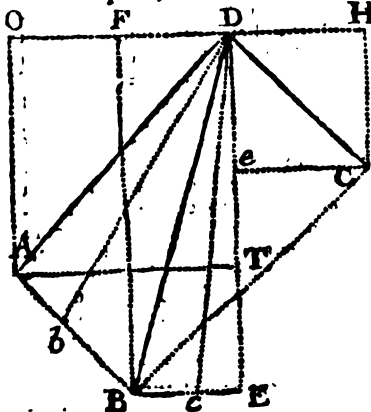
Literally translated they are as follow :

Thou didst reform both the city and the court;
But what was thy reward?
The French shall one day blush
At their want of gratitude.
They needed a comedian
Who should make it his glory and his study
to polish them :
And, nothing would have been wanting, *Moliere*,
to thy glory,
If, among the faults which thou hast painted
so well,
Thou hadst reproved them for their ingratitude.

In this life of *Moliere* no notice is taken of the popular stories concerning *Chapelle* and his friends, and the author declares, that all the tales adopted by *Grimeaf*, are wholly without foundation, as he has been personally assured by the late Duke of *Sully*, the last Prince of *Vendome*, and the Abbe *Chaulieu*, who lived much with *Chapelle*, and, in this particular, could not be mistaken.

A new Demonstration of the Principle of the Composition of Forces.

SUPPOSE a body to be impelled by two causes, at the same time, according to the two directions *AD*, *DC*, at right angles to each other, and with velocities expressed by the same right lines. The velocity *DA* will be equivalent to the two velocities *DO*, *DT*, which represent two sides of a square, whereof *DA* is the



diagonal ; in like manner *DC* will be equivalent to *DH* and *De*, two sides of a square, whereof *DC* is the diagonal ; therefore the two sides *AD*, *DC*, will be equivalent to the four *DO*, *DH*, *DT*, *DE*, or to the two *DE*, *DE*, supposing $DE = DT \times DE$, and $DE = DO - DH$. It must be observed that $DE = \frac{AD \times DC}{\sqrt{2}}$; and

$$DF = \frac{AD - DC}{\sqrt{2}}. \text{ This supposed,}$$

it will be easily demonstrated that the rectangle on the sides *AD*, *DC* has the same diagonal as that on the sides *DE*, *DF* ; for in only the parallelogram *ABCD*, and from the point *B* draw the perpendicular *BE*, and the rectangle *BEDF* is formed, whose diagonal will be the same as that of the parallelogram *ABCD*, one of whose

sides $= \frac{AD - DC}{\sqrt{2}}$ and the other $\frac{AD + DC}{\sqrt{2}}$; for the side *BC* will

cut *DE* in *M*, so that $CD = CM$ from the similarity of the semi-right angles *CDM*, *DMC* ; wherefore we shall have $BM = BC - CM = AD - DC$. But the triangle *BME* is both right-angled and isosceles ; therefore $BE^2 = AD - DC^2$, and consequently $BE = \frac{AD - DC}{\sqrt{2}}$; but $DE = DM$

$$+ ME = DC \sqrt{2} + \frac{AD - DC}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\text{Therefore } DE = \frac{AD \times DC}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Having thus fixed these preliminary and purely geometrical notions, let us resume the consideration of the compound motion. The body then will move with the two velocities *DA*, *DC*, in the same direction as with the two velocities *DF*, *DE* ; this direction will therefore be manifestly between *DA* and *DE*, and it is not less evident that the new direction will approach nearer to that of the two former to which a greater velocity belongs ; and consequently that the cause to which such greater velocity is owing, must be not only sufficient to make the body move swifter, but likewise to make it deviate less from its proper direction ; and the greater the difference of the two velocities shall be, the less will be the deviation of the direction of the greater velocity. Wherefore the sines of the angles formed by the new direction with the two

two former ones, must be to each other as some function of the separate velocities. But such function will be either greater, less, or equal to the simple inverse of the velocities. We will first suppose it greater; the body impelled at the same time according to DA and DC will move in some right line Db, above the diagonal DB of the rectangle AC, to which correspond the sines of angles in the inverse ratio of the sides; and for the same reason the same body being impelled along DF and DE, must move according to some right line Dc, below the right line DB, which is likewise the diagonal of the rectangle FB. From whence it follows, that if the function be greater than the simple inverse, a body impelled by equivalent causes in the directions of DA and DC, and of DE and DF, must move in two different directions; but this is absurd. Therefore the sines of the angles will not be to each other as a function of the velocities greater than the simple inverse. By a similar reasoning, it will be demonstrated that the ratio of these sines cannot be less; it will therefore be equal, that is, the direction of the body's motion will be DB, the common diagonal of the two rectangles AC, FB.

MR URRAN,

AS Tolerance in Religion has been much the topic of conversation since the sufferings of the innocent and unhappy Calas family in France, and that writers of the first rank have made it the subject for their pens, and that the legislative power in that very kingdom have taken proper means to condemn such barbarous and inhuman usage, it may not be amiss to offer to the publick a letter written in the last century by the Queen of Sweden, after her conversion to Popery. We may learn from all this, that however the missionaries of the church of Rome may prejudice ignorant and unthinking or interested people, in matters purely doctrinal, yet the persecuting spirit, inseparable from the see of Rome, will at all times be repugnant to human nature. Notwithstanding all the artful insinuations and false allegations of Philips, in his life of Cardinal Pole against the Reformation in England, yet that religion can never be called the religion of Jesus Christ, which, instead of scriptural truths, obtrudes monkish lies, and would enforce those

falsehoods by sword, fire, and every other act of cruelty; and, therefore, a reformation in other countries is as much to be desired as it altogether appears necessary.

Yours, &c.

AThe Answer of her most serene Majesty, Queen Christina of Sweden, to the Letter of the Chevalier Terlon, translated from the original French.

SINCE you are desirous to know my sentiments on the pretended extirpation of heresy in France, I am very glad to acquaint you with them on so important a subject. As I profess neither to fear nor flatter any one, I shall frankly own to you that I am not altogether persuaded of the success of this great design, and that I cannot exult at it as at a thing very advantageous to our holy Religion. On the contrary, I foresee many prejudices that this new manner of proceeding will occasion to spring up every where. Are you sufficiently convinced; *bons sies*, of the sincerity of these new converts? I wish that they may sincerely obey God and their king, but I am fearful of their stubbornness, and I would not, upon any consideration, be accountable for all the sacrileges that will be committed by these Catholics, constrained by missionaries, who treat too cavalierly our holy mysteries. Soldiers are strange Apostles; I judge them more fit by their profession to kill, ravish, and steal, than to persuade. And, indeed, from accounts that are not to be doubted, we hear that they fulfill their mission entirely agreeable to their own notion of things. I pity the people abandoned to their discretion, I lament so many ruined families, so many worthy citizens reduced to beggary; and I cannot behold the scenes now acting in France, without sentiments of compassion. I pity these unfortunate subjects for being born in error, but on this account I judge them more worthy of pity than of hatred; and as I would not, for the empire of the universe, partake of their error, so also would I not be the cause of their misfortune. I consider France at this juncture as a sick person, who is to suffer the amputation of both arms and legs to cure him of a complaint that a little patience and gentle means might have entirely recovered. But I am much afraid that this malady may grow worse, and may become incurable; that this fire, smothered under ashes, may, in time, blaze out fiercer than ever, and that

that all this miske herefy may, by these very means, become more dangerous. Nothing is more praise worthy than the design of converting Heretics and Infidels; but the methods used on this occasion are very unaccountable; and since our Lord and saviour chose to decline these terrible methods in the conversion of the world, they should not be adopted as the best. I admire this zeal and these political principles, which surpass my comprehensions. Are you of opinion that now is the time to convert the *Huguenots*, and make them become good Catholics, in an age when such visible attempts are even made in *France* against the respect and submission which are due to the church of *Rome*? that is the sole and firm foundation of our religion, since to this church our Lord was pleased to make this magnificent promise, '*That the gates of hell shall not prevail against her*;' notwithstanding, never was the *Catholic* church pushed on so near to a rebellion as now. The last proposals signed and published by the clergy in *France*, are such as seem to have given but too apparent a triumph to heresy; and I imagine that they (the hereticks) must have been infinitely surpris'd to see themselves so soon afterwards persecuted by those whose dogmas and opinions, upon this fundamental point of our church, are so conformable to their sentiments. These are the cogent reasons that hinder me from rejoicing at this pretended extirpation of Heresy. The interest of the church of *Rome* is, without doubt, as dear to me as my life; but it is this same attachment to it that makes me look with sorrow upon the business in hand; and I also confess that I love *France* sufficiently to be grieved at the desolation of so fine a kingdom. I wish, with all my heart, to be deceived in my conjectures, and that all may end to the greater glory of God and of the king your maker. I even persuade myself that you are not in the least doubtful of the sincerity of my wishes, and that I am, &c.

Rome, Feb. 2, 1686.

Some Account of the Field-Cricket; and the Gryllo-talpa, or Mole Cricket.

I Took a spade, and went one day with a friend, curious in such matters, to examine into the nature of those animals that make that cheerful shrill cry all the summer months in

many fields and sand-banks. We found them to be of the cricket kind, and that they had membranaceous, thin, and transparent wings, covered with cases curiously ornamented, just in the same manner as those that frequent chimney-corners. But though they have long legs behind, with large brawny thighs, like grass-hoppers, for leaping, it is remarkable that when they were dug out of their holes they shewed no manner of activity, but crawled along in a very shiftless manner, so as easily to be taken. We found it difficult not to squeeze them to death in breaking the hard ground; and out of one so bruised I took a multitude of eggs, which were long, yellow, and covered with a very tough skin. It was very easy to discover the male from the female; the former of which is of a shining black colour, with a golden stripe a cross its shoulders, something like that on one sort of humble bee; the latter was more dusky, wanted the ornaments on its wing-cases, had a larger alvus, and was distinguished by a long terebra at its tail, which, probably, may be the instrument with which she deposits her eggs in crannies and safe receptacles. *Swammerdam* says, "that the males only make that shrilling noise with the crashing and tremulous motion of their wings;" which they may do out of rivalry and emulation, during the time of their engendering, as is the case with many animals. They are solitary insects, living singly in holes by themselves, and will fight fiercely when they meet, as I found by some which I put into the chink of a dry stone wall. For though they had expressed distress at being taken out of their knowledge, yet the first that had got possession of the crevice seized the next with a vast pair of serrated fangs, so as to make it cry out. It was not practicable to make them take to their new habitation, for every night they wandered farther and farther a cross the garden, as we could find by their cry in the day, and most probably by degrees returned to their native colony: And as Nature bestows no parts or limbs in vain, doubtless they do occasionally make use of their wings, so finely constructed, and so curiously preserved under their cases from all injuries. The night should seem to be the likely season for them to fly in, as they then be secure from birds. they have over-stocked any p;

spot possibly they may migrate to new settlements in that manner. For I myself remember, when a boy, an house so infested with crickets (which in general make no more use of their wings than the field ones) that as soon as candles were lighted in hot weather, they were buzzing round the flame like moths; and I have seen them at those times fly out at the windows, and have watched them over the houses, as far as my eye could follow them. With their strong tooth'd jaws, (like the sheers of lobster's claws) they must tenebrate their curious regular burrows, as they have no feet suited for digging like the *gryllo-talpa*, or mole cricket. I could but wonder that when taken in hand they never offered to bite, though furnished with such formidable weapons. They are remarkably shy and cautious, never stirring but a few inches from their holes, and stopping short in their song, and retiring backwards to their fastnesses by that time you come within several yards of them: Hence I conclude they may be desirable food to many sorts of birds. Whatever herbs and grasses grow nearest at hand, seem to be their food; these they gnaw down very close, and form a kind of open area round the mouths of their caverns, and here they drop their dung in considerable quantities. They cry all night as well as day in fine weather, beginning about the middle of May, and continuing their song (which grows fainter and fainter) till the middle of July, and may in the night be heard to a considerable distance, abounding most in sandy soils, on the sides of heaths in *Hants*, *Surry*, and *Suffex*; but these that I caught were in a steep rocky pasture field, facing to the afternoon sun.

The low jarring noise heard in the month of May (which continues for a long space without pause or interruption, and which, incurious observers say is the note of a frog) is made by the *gryllo talpa*, or mole cricket, called by the country people the *chur-worm*, a most uncommon insect, that has fore feet like the mole. It frequents low meadows, and the moist banks of rivulets and ponds, where it burrows like the mole in the swampy soft soil, casting up ridges as it works along. This unregarded creature is a singular instance of the wisdom of God in the creation; with what infinite propriety he has adapted the formation of the meanest being to its

quainted with this animal may see an account, and a good engraving of it in *Speâcle de la Nature*, and an exact description of the structure, and uses of its fore feet, in *Derham's Physico-Theology*.
Tours, &c.

A Mr URBAN,
I have always observed that you have a greater collection of ingenious and learned correspondents than perhaps all the other Magazines together, and that observation has induced me to request of some of them an *éclaircissement* of the following passage in St Irenæus, lib. v. cap. 33. where, I think, hinting, or rather speaking of the *Millenium*, he says,

De temporibus illis docebat Dominus; et dicebat: Venient dies, in quibus vineta nascuntur, singula decem millia palmium habentes, et in una palmita dena millia brachiorum, et in uno vero palmita decem millia flagellorum, et in unoquoque flagello dena millia botrum; et in unoquoque botro dena millia acinorum, et unum quodque acinum expressum dabit vigintiquingque metretas vini. Et cum verum apprehenderit aliquis sanctisimum botrum, alius clamabit, Botrus ego melior sum, me sume, per me dominum benedic.

To acquaint me what Gospel, or other account of the speeches of our Saviour, St Irenæus has this from, will much oblige,
Tours, &c.
Clerkenwell. W. T—KZ.

E Heads of an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

THE preamble to this act recites, That as many persons, by losses and other misfortunes, are rendered incapable of paying their whole debts; and though willing to make the utmost satisfaction they can, and many of them are able to serve his majesty by sea or land, yet are detained in prison by their creditors, or have been forced to go into foreign parts out of this realm; For the relief therefore of insolvent prisoners and fugitives, who shall comply with the terms contained in this act, and faithfully, upon oath, deliver up and assign all their effects and estates for the benefit of their creditors, it is enacted as follows:

That every gaoler is to make out alphabetical lists of prisoners in custody for debt, on the first day of January 1765, or since then; with the time when charged; and at whose suit; and the same to be delivered into the quarter-session. The Warden of the Fleet, and Marshal of the King's Bench prison, are, on delivering in their lists, to take an oath to the following effect. viz.

"That all persons whose names are inserted in their respective lists, were on the first day of *January 1765* really prisoners in the gaol of [inserting the name of the prison] and at the suits of the persons therein mentioned; and such as have been committed, or surrendered themselves since the 1st of *January 1765* (except those removed to other prisons, &c.) and that none of such prisoners, to their knowledge or privy, have, with design to take any benefit from any act of parliament for relief of insolvent debtors, surrendered themselves, or have been committed to the said prison, or got their names entered as prisoners in the books, or have received out of the said prison or its rules."

The oath to be taken by the other goalers throughout the kingdom is to the same effect, except what relates to the liberty of the rules. The oaths are to be administered by the justices in the court, and entered and subscribed at the bottom of each list; which list is to be kept by the clerk of the peace; and copies of them are to be delivered in to be fixed up in the prisons, and on the gates thereof.

Persons inserted in the lists, being prisoners, without a fraudulent intention, on 1 *Jan. 1765*, conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged.

Prisoners in custody at the time of passing this act, who were arrested for debt on or before 1 *Jan. 1765*, and held to bail, and surrendered themselves on or before 12 *Feb. 1765*, on conforming to the regulations of this act shall be discharged.

Justices, upon the petition of the prisoner, and his delivering a schedule of his estate, are to issue their warrant for bringing the prisoner to the quarter-sessions, &c. with the warrant of detainer, and copy of the writ, &c. which warrant the gaoler, &c. is to obey.

The schedule of the prisoner's estate to be transmitted to the clerk of the peace for the inspection of the creditors.

Prisoners intending to petition for their discharge, are to give previous notice thereof thrice in the *Gazette*, and other news papers; containing the name, trade, and occupation, and two last places of their abode, and the prison wherein confined, and of their intention to take the benefit of this act, and mentioning such notice in each *Gazette* or newspaper, to be the first, second, or third notice, according to the time of publishing each of such notices.

Two-pence each time, and no more, is to be paid for inserting such notices. First notice to be inserted thirty days, and the last ten days before the quarter-sessions, &c.

Each prisoner being brought into court, the publication of the notices required being proved, &c. is to deliver in a schedule of his estate, debts, and creditors, which he is to take an oath, containing all the

goods, effects, estates, &c. he is possessed of, interested in, or intitled to, except wearing apparel, bedding, working tools, and utensils, in the whole not exceeding the value of 10*l*.

The schedule and oath to be subscribed in the court, and lodged with the clerk of the peace, for the examination of the creditors.

The court, if required by the creditor, may administer an oath to the gaoler, or any other person, touching any of the matters prescribed to be sworn to.

The prisoner's oath not being disproved, the court is to discharge him, upon paying a fee of 1*l*. to the gaoler. An order for which shall indemnify the gaoler for the escape.

The estate and effects of the prisoner, upon his discharge, are to vest in the clerk of the peace, who is to make over the same to the assignees, named by the court, for which he is to be paid 2*l*. and no more.

Assignees are empowered to sue and execute any trust or power in the prisoner's behalf, and give discharges. They are also to get in, with all speed, the estate and effects of the prisoner, and make sale, within two months, of the prisoner's real estate, in manner agreed upon at a meeting of the creditors summoned for that purpose; and make a dividend within three months; first making up their accounts, and verifying the same upon oath.

Thirty days notice are to be given of making any dividends, and none to receive any share thereof but such as shall prove their debts. Debts entered, to be examined into and determined by the court.

The surplus of the prisoner's estate, after satisfying all claims thereon, is to go to the prisoner.

No suit in equity is to be commenced, but by consent of the majority in value of the creditors. The clerk of the peace to exhibit to the creditor, or his attorney, upon payment of 1*l*. the schedule of the prisoner's estate and effects; An attested copy thereof is to be granted, which shall be evidence in all courts. The clerk of the peace refusing to produce such schedule, or to deliver a copy thereof, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, forfeits 10*l*. and treble costs; one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other to the poor of the parish.

Assignees of copyhold and customary estates to compound with the lord of the manor, and to be admitted tenants thereupon.

The prisoner's, &c. right and interest only to be affected by this act.

Effects on the premises, where rent is due, are to be transferred to the assignees, and not made over to the assignees, unless they shall agree to satisfy the landlord.

All mortgages, statutes, recognizances, and judgments, are to take place, preferable to claims of an inferior nature.

A power is vested in the prisoner of leasing lands, &c. to vest in the assignees.

The acting gaoler at the time of delivering the lists shall only be liable to be sworn.

The court, if required by a creditor opposing the prisoner's discharge, is to administer an oath to the gaoler that there is no fraud or collusion practised by him or any other person whatever, but that he produced to the court a true copy of the cause of such detainer or commitment.

If such person shall not have been the gaoler on Jan. 1, 1765, &c. then another oath is to be administered to him. The court, if required by a creditor, may summon the person who acted as gaoler on Jan. 1, 1765, or since, and examine him touching the commitment and continuance in custody of the prisoner.

Any gaoler disobeying the warrant or order of the court, &c. forfeits 100*l.* with treble costs.

Debtors who were beyond the seas on Jan. 1, 1765, surrendering themselves, may take the benefit of this act upon the same terms as other prisoners; excepting such particulars wherein the cases both differ.

The fugitive's oath contains a declaration that he was actually abroad on the first day of January 1765, and the rest of it touching the surrendering up his effects, is the same as that of other prisoners before-mentioned.

The gaoler and printer of the *Gazette*, or other news paper, not complying with the regulations of this act, forfeit 100*l.* to the prisoners, with treble costs of suits.

Any gaoler convicted of perjury forfeits 500*l.* with full costs of suit, &c. One moiety to go to the informer, and the other towards satisfying the debts of the creditors.

The clerk of the peace refusing the prisoner a copy of his discharge, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, or for assigning over the prisoner's estate and effects, forfeits 20*l.* to the prisoner.

Any prisoner convicted of perjury to suffer as a felon.

Persons discharged by this act, not liable to arrest for debts, &c. contracted before Jan. 1, 1765.

Justices, sheriffs, and gaolers, may plead this act to any action of escape, or suit brought against them, and recover treble costs.

Persons discharged may plead generally &c. to all actions or judgments brought against them before Jan. 1, 1765, &c. and in other suits may plead in discharge of their persons from execution.

Plaintiff may reply generally, &c. but if nonsuited is to pay treble costs.

Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates in due time, are excluded from the benefit of this act.

Attornies embezzling, &c. clients mo-

ney or effects, excluded the benefit of this act.

Gaoler to permit the speaking in private to prisoners, whose names are inserted in the list, or *Gazette*, &c. and the examining the original books of entries, &c. on penalty of 40*l.* with costs of suit.

Any prisoner's future estate and effects, notwithstanding his personal discharge, liable to creditors; wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, &c. not exceeding 10*l.* value excepted.

Any creditor may sue for the recovery of debt due at the time of the prisoner's discharge, but not hold the prisoner to special bail, nor take his person, wearing apparel, bedding, or tools, in judgment; and no advantage is to be taken of the cause of action not accruing within three years, nor of the statute of limitation, except such suit did not accrue within three years after such prisoner's discharge.

The discharge of a prisoner no acquittal of the co-partner or sureties.

Any gaoler making false entries in the prison book, or list, forfeits 500*l.* with treble costs, over and above all other penalties for such fraud.

Any prisoner refusing to declare the abode, &c. of the person at whose suit he is detained, or to come to the creditor in the lodge; is excluded the benefit of this act.

Justices for the counties of York and Lincoln, to meet at the county gaols, &c. for discharge of prisoners.

Those who are prisoners for their fees, or other demands of the gaoler or officer, to be discharged.

Debtors to the crown, and prisoners who owe above 1000*l.* to one person, unless the creditors consent, are excluded the benefit of this act.

Any creditor opposing a prisoner's discharge, to allow him 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, on nonpayment of which prisoner to be discharged, which discharges are to be obtained by August 1, 1767.

Persons seized of an estate tail, claiming the benefit of this act, are to deliver up the same to the creditors.

Assignees may apply for further examination of prisoner, touching the discovery of his effects, &c. and justices may send for and examine the prisoner accordingly.

Any prisoner refusing to appear, or to answer upon oath, may be committed.

Twenty pounds per Cent. allowed on discovering, within 12 months, any part of the prisoner's estate not returned in the schedule.

A discharge obtained fraudulently, void. Persons concealing any estate or effects of the prisoner, forfeit 100*l.* and double value, with treble costs of suit.

Assignees, with consent of the majority in value of the creditors, may compound for debts due to the prisoner's estate; and

may submit any dispute relating thereto to arbitration ; or otherwise may settle and agree the same as they shall think fit.

Assignees may be petitioned against for insufficiency, fraud, mismanagement, or other misbehaviour; the court thereupon is to summon the parties, and make such orders therein as they shall think fit.

Where mutual credit has been given, the balance to be stated and allowed.

Those who are prisoners upon process out of the courts of conscience, to have the benefit of this act.

Quakers affirmation to be taken in lieu of an oath.

Persons who took the benefit of the act B of 1 George III. excluded.

This act not to extend to Scotland.

DEAR SIR,

I N my first letter concerning Mr Sandiman's writings (see p. 209) I traced the remarkable resemblance between the leading sentiments of his *Letters on Tiberon and Aspasio*, and those of the author of *Christianity not founded on argument*. But I now beg leave to add a few remarks on such of Mr Sandiman's representations of divine truth as his own followers have considered of the highest importance, and have therefore treated with the most profound veneration.

Mr Sandiman will admit no other idea into his definition of saving Faith, but a bare belief of the bare truth. This appears to me not to come up to the obvious meaning of those Scriptures which evidently intimate a dependence upon Christ as a Mediator. To come to God by and through Christ, and in his name, is not only to believe him to be the Mediator between God and Man, but also to make use of him, and to be affected towards him, as the Mediator, in all our approaches to God. But Mr Sandiman pleads, that coming to Christ, or coming to God in the name of Christ, is the fruit of Faith, and not Faith itself. I readily allow it is the fruit of believing the Gospel to be true; for the New Testament comprehends this belief, and those fruits of it, in saving Faith; as no sinner can be justified by this belief without this fruit. When our Lord declared, *It will not come unto us that ye might have life*, he could not possibly mean, that the bare belief of his being the Messiah gave a title to eternal life without coming to him, for then there would have been no need to come to Christ that they might have life. Our Lord would not have directed his disciples to ask all things of the Father in his name; nor have taught us daily to pray, *forgive us our debts*, if pardon is not to be obtained by such praying: But if pardon is had by a bare belief of the truth, then we are not in the belief of the truth, when we ask for pardon in the name of Christ, because we were pardoned before we asked; and thus

(Gent. Mag. June 1765.)

it would be needless ever to ask for pardon, for we cannot do it before we believe the Gospel, and when we do believe it it is too late to ask, because we were pardoned before. And if any man sin, as we all of us daily do, we must never look to God for pardon in the name of Christ, but only believe the Gospel to be true, and that there is forgiveness with God through the atonement, because any thing more than a bare belief of the truth is not proper in order to obtain pardon. Thus, neither at first conversion, nor through the course of our lives, have we any occasion, nor ought we to look up to God in the name of Christ, and pray to have our debts forgiven. According to Mr Sandiman, we must only believe the Gospel to be true, and in this belief we are to be perfectly passive, without any act, exertion, or exercise of the human mind, for he grants that pardon at first conversion, and afterwards is to be obtained in the same way.

A very mistaken view of the Gospel led Mr Sandiman to this wrong notion of Faith. His view of the Gospel is this, *That there is forgiveness with God for impenitent sinners thro' the atonement, to be dispensed by God according to his sovereign pleasure in a sovereign way; which admits of no more than a passive belief of this truth, and leaves no room for any act, exertion, or exercise of the human mind*. On the contrary, it is evident that the Gospel reveals God as ready to be reconciled to all that come to him in the name of Christ; so that our believing the Gospel to be true will not save us, except we come to God in the name of Christ. And since it is certain that there is no such thing as forgiveness with God for impenitent sinners, while they remain such, therefore is Mr Sandiman's view of the Gospel very false.

Let us suppose the following case relating to a monarch who was justly admired as the father of his people, yet had been in the greatest danger of assassination from one of his most obliged subjects; but the traitor was apprehended, condemned to die, and brought forth to execution. Let us also suppose that this monarch's only son made his appearance at the place of execution a few moments before the criminal was to suffer, while a crowd of spectators were crying out against the traitor, *Away with such a scoundrel from the earth, he is not fit to live*. In this critical juncture, and after commanding silence, suppose the prince should declare his highest approbation of the law by which the traitor was condemned to die, and also, that he himself had offered such a ransom for his life as his royal father had graciously accepted: And then, turning to the traitor, should say to him, *Thou guilty wretch, repent now of thy wickedness, and on thy knees ask pardon of thy injured sovereign, in my name, and thy sins shall be blotted out*. Would not the whole audience

ence clearly understand the meaning of such a declaration? Neither the traitor's repentance, nor his asking pardon of his sovereign in the prince's name, could in the least counter-balance his crime, or pay a ransom for his life: But the prince's mediation, ransom, and declaration are the sole foundation of the traitor's hope, and emboldened by these he falls at the feet of his sovereign, and, with a penitent heart, looks up to him for pardon in the prince's name: In this way he is forgiven entirely on the prince's account. On the other hand, suppose this detestable traitor should refuse to fall on his knees at the feet of injured majesty, and to ask pardon in the prince's name, certainly his merely believing that in this way his pardon might be obtained, would not entitle him to pardon, but rather render him the most inexcusable of all men.

In like manner, if an *Israelite*, bitten with a fiery serpent, believed that whosoever looked up to the brazen serpent should be healed, but, not desiring a cure, should he refuse to look up; his belief would not heal him: Or, if *Peter's* hearers, when pricked in the heart to think that they had murdered the *Messiah*, had refused to repent and be baptized in the name of *Jesus Christ*, as they were exhorted to do, their believing that he was the *Messiah*, and that there was forgiveness with God through his name, would not have entitled them to pardon: And therefore a bare belief of the bare truth is not the whole of what is included in the scripture notion of justifying Faith. But, says Mr Sandiman, if more than a bare persuasion of the truth be admitted as requisite to justification, the whole of *Christianity* is overthrown. To which it may be answered, that *Peter* made repentance requisite, *Acts*, ii. 38. iii. 19. But, says Mr Sandiman, the sincere penitent may be saved without any *Christ*, or atonement at all. No, *Peter* not only said repent, but also be baptized in the name of *Jesus Christ* for the remission of sins; and consequently affirmed, that there is no other name whereby we must be saved. *Peter's* penitents, therefore, could only be saved in the name of *Christ*.

But to say that repentance is before forgiveness, overthrows the whole Gospel in Mr Sandiman's view. 'Tis true it overthrows Mr Sandiman's gospel wholly, viz. That there is forgiveness with God through the atonement for impenitent sinners, while they remain such, before any act, exertion, or exercise of the mind. Thus, in his zeal against a self-righteous spirit, he dares not allow Faith to be an act, lest it should be made a justifying righteousness. But may not a self-righteous heart make a righteousness of a passive as well as of an active Faith, and be as proud of his passiveness as the *Pharisee* was of his fasting twice in the week. Was this *Paul's* manner of humbling a proud self-righteous heart? No,

he set forth the divine law in all its purity, and with all its curses. He never hints at a distinction between active and passive, as having any tendency to humble a proud heart: But viewing ourselves in the light of the divine law will give us our true character, and shew us what we deserve at the hand of our Judge, and how much we need *Christ* and free grace. It was *Paul's* maxim, *The law is our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ*. There is no possibility of seeing our need of *Christ* but by the law. For to do honour to the law, as holy, just, and good, was the design of *Christ's* mediation, and, without which, his mediation would not have been necessary to the salvation of sinners; and, by the law, the most holy and active saint needs *Christ* as much as the chief of sinners.

Contrary to *Paul*, Mr Sandiman strangely asserts, That there is a law given by which a sinner may be justified in the sight of God on the foot of his own virtue, short of sinless perfection, and without any need of *Christ's* atonement, even on condition of sincere repentance. This he thinks to prove from *Ezekiel* xvii. & xxxiii. Whereas every pious Jew knew, that let his repentance be ever so sincere, yet, according to the whole tenor of the *Mosaic* dispensation, without shedding of blood there could be no remission, *Deut.* xxvii. 26. *Heb.* ix. 22. But Mr Sandiman committed this gross blunder in support of his leading design, viz. That there is forgiveness with God through *Christ* for impenitent sinners, while they remain such, before any act, exertion, or exercise of their minds whatsoever, and consequently before repentance. He says, a passive belief of this quies the guilty conscience, beguets hope, and so lays a foundation for love. For supposing a penitent sinner may be justified on the foot of his own goodness, without any respect to *Christ* and his atonement, then *Christ* and his atonement can only be necessary for impenitent sinners. Thus Mr Sandiman's main point is proved; consequently the only design of *Christ's* death must be to procure pardon for impenitent sinners, while they remain such. For, according to Mr Sandiman's scheme, if ever sinners are brought to repentance, they may be justified on the foot of their own goodness, without any need of *Christ* and his atonement. Therefore Mr Sandiman's good man is never brought to repentance, but all his goodness consists in love to that which first relieved him, and not in love to God's law, without which there can be no true repentance. For the same reason Mr Sandiman can by no means allow that the 119th Psalm gives the true character of *David*, or is applicable to any other good man, because it abounds with such expressions of love to God's law. He says, it must be applied to *Christ*; forgetting that the Psalmist there says, before I was afflicted I went astray, which is a full proof that *Christ*, who nev-

we went astray, is not the person spoken of in that Psalm.

Placing repentance before forgiveness, is setting pardon, says Mr Sandiman, as high above the reach of one whose conscience is awake, as the perfection required by the law itself. It must cost as much labour to come within the reach of it, as to conform my heart to the law of God. Of all corruptions of the Gospel this is the most dangerous. But dangerous as he thinks it, the Gospel was thus corrupted by Christ and his apostles, who always taught that repentance is before forgiveness, and if he is for any easier way to Heaven than Christ and his apostles taught, it is no good sign.

If we are invited to a feast by a neighbour, the invitation gives us a good right to go : And if God invites us to repent, return, and be reconciled to him, through Jesus Christ, and to accept him as the portion of our souls, as the heavenly feast, it gives us good right to do so, even as good a right as the Israelites had to take and eat the manna which lay around their tents. But all these invitations give us no right to believe that our sins are pardoned, and that God is reconciled to us, while we remain impenitent, and refuse to come to the feast to which we are invited, and even despise and hate it. Had God expressly declared, "If you will believe your sins are forgiven, they shall be forgiven." "Impenitent as you are, I offer you pardon as your own, only believe I offer it, and that this offer makes it yours. I pray and beseech you to believe and apply it to yourself, impenitent as you are, and you shall never be disappointed." Had God declared thus it had been another case ; but there is not one tittle in the Bible that looks like this ; on the contrary, God has expressly declared, *Except ye repent ye shall all perish. Repent and be converted that your sin may be blotted out.*

Though the three thousand were convinced that Jesus was the Messiah, which pricked them to the heart with a sense of their guilt, yet this was not a saving Faith ; for, if so, they had a right to baptism before they repented : but Peter calls upon them to repent first before baptism : Nor did he baptise any but those who appeared to receive his word gladly. That kind of Faith, therefore, which was before, and without repentance, as in Peter's judgment it did not entitle to baptism, so neither to pardon and salvation. For it was an acknowledged point, in the Apostolic age, that the faith which entitles to salvation, entitles also to baptism. *Acts viii. 37.*

Repentance is before forgiveness, because Repentance is essential to Faith. Repentance is implied in believing the Gospel with all the heart, *Acts xx. 21.* *1 Tim. ii. 25.* Repentance is implied in looking to God for pardon in the name of Christ, *Rom.*

23. When we read of some exercising repentance in a sense of previous forgiveness, it shews that repentance, instead of ceasing, is always increased by a sense of forgiveness ; but we never read of any whose sins are forgiven while they continue impenitent. *Believing on him that justifies the ungodly*, implies a cordial acknowledging that we are ungodly, which an impenitent sinner never does. *David* was a true penitent, and pardoned after repentance. *Psal. xxxii. 3, 5.* Though repentance arises from love to God, yet both repentance and love to God are before forgiveness. Christ commanded repentance and forgiveness to be preached in his name to a sinful guilty world, and this order is not to be inverted. We are not justified by Faith alone, but by Christ's righteousness alone, as that only which qualifies for divine favour. A dead faith is always alone, without any one Christian grace ; but a living Faith implies repentance, and true repentance implies living Faith. No man ever was, or ever will be forgiven till he is first brought to true repentance. All definitions of Faith, which leave out repentance and conversion, are definitions of a faith by which no man ever was or ever will be justified. In vain does Mr Sandiman sum up his whole scheme in Faith, Hope, and Charity ; for his Faith is a belief that there is forgiveness with God through the atonement for impenitent sinners, while they continue such, which is false. A belief of this falsity is the foundation of his hope of forgiveness : And this false hope, this hope built on falsehood, is the foundation of his love. The whole of his religion consists in love to that which believes him, that is, in love to the doctrine of forgiveness ; that is, in love to this doctrine, that there is forgiveness with God through the atonement, for impenitent sinners, while they remain such ; that is, in love to a falsehood.

Mr Sandiman, imagining that there is forgiveness with God through the atonement for impenitent sinners, while they remain such, denies that sinners should be called upon to repent and be converted that their sin may be blotted out, or to come, for all things are ready. He would have preachers only endeavour to hold forth evidence to convince sinners that there is forgiveness with God for impenitent sinners while they remain such. He says, a *passive belief of this bright hope of pardon* ; and this hope breeds love to this doctrine which relieves us ; and in this love, he says, all godliness consists. And thus, as to act, exercise, or exertion of the human mind is requisite in order to pardon on his scheme, so the sinner is to be called to rest, exercise, or exertion whatsoever. Thus he entirely excludes the call of the Gospel ; and as the external call of the Gospel is left out of his scheme the internal call ; and a passive

there is forgiveness with God for impenitent sinners, and a hope that we are forgiven supplies the place of that effectual calling which was essential to the apostolical scheme.

I persuade myself, dear Sir, you will excuse me for having so largely exposed the absurd nature and pernicious tendency of Mr Sandiman's notions. 'Tis no wonder they make so little progress in the world, as it is evident that the enemy of souls has many other schemes much better calculated to deceive. That we may not be ignorant of Satan's devices, whether conducted with more or less artifice, and that we may be enabled always to know and love the truth as it is in Jesus, is the fervent prayer of, Sir, *Your affectionate Friend*
And humble servant.

Mr URBAN, *Dresden, May 8, 1765.*

A Letter has been just published here from the Abbe Winkleman to Count Brühl, chamberlain to the King of Poland, upon the discoveries that have been made at Herculaneum, which contains so many curious particulars, that I cannot forbear sending you some account of it for the entertainment of the Literati on your side of the water.

The Abbe Winkleman is antiquarian to the Pope, and has acquired great reputation in Italy. His letter was written in the German language, but it is a French translation that has been published. It is divided into four parts: The first treats of the places that have been swallowed up by Mount Vesuvius; the second, of the land that has been gained by its eruptions; the third of the discoveries that have been made, and the manner of searching the ruins; and the fourth contains some new remarks on the subject.

According to Strabo, Herculaneum was situated on a neck of land which ran out into the sea, and was exposed to the winds that swept the coast of Africa; and Mr Winkleman observes, that being nearly on a level with the sea, the water must have been raised and not the ground sunk, as appears by the buildings still remaining in their original position. The cities that suffered a common fate with Herculaneum were Resina, or Retina, Pompeii, and Stabia.

It is his opinion that Herculaneum was not buried under the lava, or a torrent of fire, produced by the liquifaction of stones of various kinds, but that it was first covered with ashes, and then with water; that the ashes

were so hot as to burn the timber upon the ground into charcoal, and that the city being first buried in these ashes, and afterwards flooded by an inundation, was at length covered by the lava, which formed a kind of crust over all, which did not happen either to Pompeii or Stabia, to which the lava did not reach, and which are therefore covered only with a kind of light ashes, such as is found under the lava at Herculaneum.

As very few dead bodies have been found among the ruins, it is probable that the inhabitants had time to escape; and as few moveables of value have been found, the whole consisting of some gold medals, and engraved stones, it is also probable that they had sufficient time to carry off their effects.

By the substances dug up at Pompeii it appears to have suffered by former eruptions of the volcano, for the city that is buried by one eruption seems to have been built upon the burnt earth and scoria thrown out by another: The streets also, as well as those of Herculaneum, are paved with large fragments of the lava.

It appears by the following inscription that the Romans had dug into the ruins of Herculaneum:

SIGNA TRANSLATA EX ABDITIS
LOCIS AD CELEBRITATEM
THERMARUM SEVERIANARUM
AUDENTIUS SEMILIANUS V. C. COM.
CAMP. CONSTITUIT DEDICARIQUE
PRECEPIT
CURANTE T. ANTONIO CRYSANTIO V. P.

About the meaning of this inscription the learned are not agreed; some think it relates to the baths of Septimius Severus, others of Alexander Severus, but however this be it proves to a demonstration that the Romans dug at Herculaneum, and that the excavations were afterwards forgotten.

The modern discovery of Herculaneum was occasioned by the sinking of a well for the Prince d'Elbeuf, at a little distance from his house: The work having been carried on to the natural mould, they found, under the ashes of Vesuvius, three large statues of women covered with drapery. This discovery put a stop to the digging, and it was not thought of for more than thirty years. After the King of Spain obtained the possession of Naples, it was undertaken again, but unfortunately it was left to the care of an engineer, who knew nothing about antiquities.

In the process of the work the labourers discovered the theatre, and an

an inscription by which it appeared to be at *Herculaneum*: they found also another publick inscription, the letters of which were of bronze, and four palms high^a; this they shewed to the engineer, who, with a stupidity scarce to be paralled, ordered the letters to be torn from the wall uncopied, and, throwing them all into a basket, sent them in this confusion as a present to his majesty. His majesty having, doubtless, a congenial soul, seems to have been much pleased with the present, for he very soon after thought fit to advance his incomparable engineer to an higher post. His advancement, however, was fortunate for learning and the arts, because he was succeeded by an intelligent man, one *Charles Webber*, a *Swiss*, to whom the world is indebted for all the discoveries that have been made since.

The success of the search for antiquities in the ruins of *Herculaneum*, produced searches of the same kind at *Stabia* and *Pompeii*; but Mr *Winkelman* confines his account chiefly to the discoveries at *Herculaneum*, the principal of which is the theatre.

This building had 18 rows of seats, each seat being four palms wide, and one palm high. These seats are of earth, and a portico is raised above them, under which there are three other rows of seats; between the lower seats there is a flight of seven steps to accommodate the spectators in getting to their places, and the lower seat describes a semi-circle of sixty-two palms in diameter; whence it follows that the theatre would contain thirty thousand five hundred persons, exclusive of those in the *arena*.

The pavement was of yellow antique marble, and the portico, with its cornice of white marble: At the top of the theatre there was a car drawn by four horses, of bronze, and a figure in the car, of bronze, gilt. This was thrown down and broken by the earthquake, but as all the parts remained, it might easily have been repaired. So little care, however, was taken of this curious and valuable piece of antiquity, that they threw it in fragments as they found it, into a cart, and sent it to *Naples*, where they shot it, like rubbish, in a corner of the court before the castle.

They perceived, however, at length, that some persons thought these fragments of value, because they were frequently stolen: They then determi-

ned to do honour to what remained, in which they acted with equal taste and propriety: They melted down the greater part of it, and cast two busts of the king and queen.

A Near the theatre was a temple, which is supposed to have been dedicated to *Hercules*: The walls of it were intirely covered with paintings, from which prints have been taken, and are to be found in the first volume of the paintings of *Herculaneum*.

B This temple and the theatre stood in the publick square, where the equestrian statues of the elder and younger *Nonius Balbus*, were also discovered: At a small distance from this place was a villa, or country seat, in which were found many manuscripts, paintings, busts in bronze, and a fine pavement of *African* marble.

C *M. Winkelman* speaks also of a small temple discovered at *Pompeii*, in which there were several paintings, and of a villa that was discovered at *Stabia* or *Greganno*. He proceeds to give an account of several curiosities, which are preserved in the cabinet at *Portici*, and which he divides into two classes.

D The first consists of utensils, paintings, and sculptures. The second of manuscripts.

E He reckons up more than a thousand paintings, some large and some small, the greater part painted in water colours, the rest in fresco, and many of them of exquisite workmanship, and indeed if the paintings on the walls of houses were worthy the attention of an artist, we may reasonably suppose that the pieces intended as furniture were excellent; four pieces were found at *Stabia*, which are most elaborately finished. But one *Guerra*, a *Venetian* painter, of no great abilities, has painted a great number of pieces which he has fraudulently pretended to have been dug up at this place, at *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum*, and has sold them to foreigners, that were the dupes of his artifice, at a very high price.

G Besides the statues that have been mentioned already, there is one of the mother of *Nonius Balbus*; there is a *Pallas*, supposed to be a *Grecian* antique, an *Etruscan Diana*, and a satyr.

These curiosities, which are placed in the vaults of the castle, are not to be seen without an order from the king: The largest statues in bronze represent emperors and empresses: the rest are figures.

^a A palm is three inches.

Among the busts of marble there is an *Archimedes*, and a very fine *Agrippina* the elder; some of them are known by the names written under them, particularly an *Epicurus*, an *Hermachus*, a *Zeno*, and two *Demosthenes*, and there are multitudes of pieces less considerable.

M. Winkleman having given an account of several inscriptions, mentions some bread that was found in these subterraneous cities, vases of wine, tripods, lamps, ballances which are all of the steel-yard kind, hinges for doors, and many other utensils. The great variety of things that have been discovered by digging in these ruins, prove the ancients made no utensil or convenience in the form which we give them at present.

The author gives a very particular account of the manuscripts; he describes the manner and situation in which they were discovered, the subjects on which they are written, their form and state of preservation, the shape and size of the characters, and the method taken to unroll them.

When these manuscripts were first discovered, they were taken for pieces of wood burnt to a coal; many were broken to pieces and thrown among the rubbish; but at last the order in which they were placed excited a more particular attention, and then the characters were discovered. They were found in a small apartment of the villa of *Herculaneum*, rolled up, enclosed in cabinets, and wrapped up in paper of a thicker and stronger sort than that which was inscribed. They collected them all together, and found that they amounted to one thousand, the greatest part of which are preserved in the cabinet of *Portici*. The number that was broken to pieces and thrown among the ruins is considerable.

M. Winkleman in his account of these manuscripts, which are written on the Papyrus, or Reed of *Egypt*, takes occasion to make several observations upon that plant.

Most of these MSS are about a palm high, but some are two, and others three: They are rolled up, and many of them are about four fingers thick. They form cylinders, therefore, four fingers diameter, and from one to three palms long. The greater part of them are dry and shrivelled. They consist of many leaves, very thin, joined together at the ends, and are furnished with a small roller, on which they were rolled off as they were read.

They are written but on one side, and in columns about four fingers wide, each column containing from 20 to 40 lines; There is a white space between each column, about a finger's breadth wide, and the columns have been divided by redlines. They have as yet opened only four of these rolls, which, by a very extraordinary chance, have happened to be works of the same author; This author is *Philostratus* of *Gadara* in *Syria*. The first MS is a Dissertation on Music, in which the author endeavours to prove that it is hurtful to the morals of the state: The second is a Treatise on Rhetoric, in which he considers the influence of eloquence in the administration of government, and takes occasion to examine the political principles of *Epicurus* and *Hermachus*: The third contains the first book of Rhetoric as a Science, and the fourth is a Treatise on Vice and Virtue.

The first MS consists of four columns, and it is 30 palms long; the second is in 70 columns, and is long in proportion. The outward leaf of each MS is lost, but fortunately the title, which ought to be at the beginning, is repeated at the end: All the words are written in capital letters, and separated neither by points nor commas, nor is there any mark to indicate the division of a word, when one part of it happens to be at the end of a line, and the rest at the beginning of another. Over some words there are marks which are now entirely unknown, and the form of the letters is very different from the common idea of the writing of ancient times; the *omega*, for example, in the middle of great letters, is made thus ω . from whence it follows that the custom of mixing it in this manner with capital letters is more ancient than is generally imagined. The characters distinguished by a particular form are A. A E. A M. P. and σ . The *sigma* is always round C. Over some letters there are accents and points, of which the use is now totally unknown.

As to the ink and pens of the ancients, it is supposed that the ink was not so fluid as ours, and that there was no vitriol in the composition; their pens were of wood, or reed cut in the same shape as ours, the nib equally long, but without a slit; several of these pens have been found in the ruins, and some tablets, covered with a coat of wax.

As the manuscripts are unrolled, which

which is a very tedious and difficult operation, they are copied with the utmost exactness: They are very desirous of finding some that are historical, and those that are not written on interesting subjects are laid by. Father *Anthony Piaggi*, a *Genoise*, who contrived how to unroll them, and is employed to copy them as they are unrolled, proposed to engrave and publish them as the work is carrying on, and he had himself etched one column of the first manuscript with great accuracy, but the members of the academy would not suffer him to proceed because he was a foreigner, and the design of publishing them seems to be now wholly laid aside.

M. *Winkelman* concludes his letter by a description of the manner in which these curious remains of antiquity are ranged in the *Museum* allotted for their reception; and he gives a particular description of almost every article, by which it appears that he has not only seen them, but examined them with much more attention than those by whom former accounts have been written.

The present King of *Spain* has instituted an academy consisting of 15 members, to explain and describe the rarities in this collection, and they meet once a week at the *Marquis Tanucci's*, the secretary of state. They presented to this nobleman, some time ago, an explanation of the first volume of the MSS that had been unrolled, but he found it so diffuse, and so loaded with learned impertinence, that he took the trouble of retrenching the superfluities himself, and it is to be hoped that care will be taken for the future more effectually to avail the world of the great expence which his majesty is at to carry on this undertaking.

Some Account of a work lately printed at Florence in three Volumes octavo, entitled *Græciæ Ecclesiæ vetera monumenta*, 'Antient Monuments of the Greek Church.'

THIS collection is made from MSS in the library of *Medici*, by M. *Bandini* librarian to his imperial Majesty, and contains the following articles:

1. A letter of the Emperor *Justinian* against *Theodore de Mopsuestes*, the letter of *Iba*, and the books of *Theodore* against the Catholic Faith.

2. The two first books of the poem written by the Empress *Eudoxia* upon

the martyrdom of *St Cyprinus*, who suffered at *Nicomedia* under the Emperor *Dioclesian*, and who ought to be distinguished from the celebrated bishop of *Carthage*. *Photius* gives the plan of this poem in his *Bibliotheca*, and tells us that it consisted of three books: The two first are printed in this collection with a *Latin* version in verse, written by M. *Sarti*, who is jointly concerned with *Bandini* in this work.

3. An homily upon the repentance of *Nineveh*, attributed to *St Chrysostom*, but probably the work of some other ancient writer.

4. A sermon of *Anastasius Sinaitus*, in which there is an history of the dispute concerning the works and volitions of *Jesus Christ*; this is a sequel to two others, which were last printed in 1615 with the works of *St Gregory of Nice*.

5. An ancient table of the divisions of the chapters of the octateuch, as it stood in a fine MS of the tenth century.

6. The form of abjuration of the *Albigenses*, * which is not found in the *Eucologia* published by *Goar*, nor any other.

7. Translations in *Latin* verse of some epigrams of *St Gregory Nazianzen*, which were published by *Muratori* in his anecdotes with a version in prose. These translations in verse are by M. *Sabini*, who has corrected many errors in *Muratori's* edition of the original.

8. A particular account of a MS containing many polemic & historical works of *Johan Cantacuzenes* against the heretics *Palamus*, *Barlaam*, and *Acindinus*.

9. A poem in praise of the emperor *Johan Paleologus*, written by one *John*, a deacon of *Constantinople*, whom *Montfaucon* calls *Oresthades*, taking the name of the monastery to which he belonged for the name of the man.

10. An extract of *St Chrysostom's* exposition of *Job*, which, except some fragments published with the harmony of *Nicetas* upon the same book by *Junius* in 1637, has never been printed.

11. A very particular account of a MS containing the treasure of the *Or-*

* The *Albigenses* differed very little, if at all from the *Melchisedicians*, so called because they denied the divinity of *Jesus Christ*, and pretended that he was inferior to *Melchisedech*; *Theodorus* the banker was the author of hereby, and for that reason, those it were also called *Theodisians*.

thodox Faith, written by *Nicolas Choniaton*† between the year 1204, and the year 1216, when he died. A *Latin* version of the five first books of this great work, which consist of 27, had been before published by *Peter Morell*; the whole would make two large volumes in folio. In this account there are many extracts of the work, and an alphabetical list of the authors cited in it.

12. An analysis of the Christian topography of *Cosmas Indicopleustes*, published by *Montfaucon*, with many historical particulars concerning that author, who wrote many pieces, of which the greater number are lost.

13. A sermon upon *St Mary Magdalen*, written by *Nicephorus Calixtus*, surname the *Thucydides* of the church.

14. Another sermon upon the *Synicases*‡, supposed to have been written by *St Basil*, but never published.

15. Another table of the divisions of the books of the *Old Testament*, more extensive than that mentioned above.

16. A small treatise of the four rivers of *Paradise*, in which, among other whimsical fancies, the anonymous author supposes the river *Pison* to be the *Danube*.

17. A curious account of a manuscript containing many *Asctic* and moral works of *S. S. P. P.* some of which have never been published.

18. A short piece in *Iambic verse*, in honour of *Theodore*, bishop of *Cypr*.

19. An account of a MS containing a harmony of the prophets, a work of great importance, which has never been published; it is imputed to the celebrated *St Hippolytus*, bishop and martyr, and several fragments are here published, which *Fabricius* has not inserted in his excellent edition of the works of that writer.

20. Extracts from another MS containing lives of several saints, and some works of *St John Chrysostome*.

21. An analysis of a commentary on the fourteen prayers of *St Gregory Nazianzen*, extracted from the works of several of the fathers, by *Basil* the younger of *Cæsarea*, with an epistle dedicatory to *Constantine Porphyrogenatus*.

† This surname was given him because he was born at *Coleffe* a town of *Phrygia*, which by the writers of the middle ages was called *Cbona*.

‡ This name has been given by ecclesiastical writers to those who abuse the principle 'That to clean consciences all is clean;' and who therefore live promiscuously with women, though unmarried.

22. An account of the work of *Ar-senius*, entitled, *Violaria Compositio*, which has been printed at *Rome*, but from a copy not so correct as the *Florentine* manuscript; with an epistle from the author to *Leo* the Tenth, and an alphabetical list of all the writers cited in the work.

The editor of these volumes has enriched his work with many prefatory observations and critical notes on the pieces he has published, and the authors by whom they were written.

Mr URBAN,

LOOKING some time since into an octavo book published by *W. Derham*, F.R.S. the title is, *Philosophical Experiments and Observations of the late eminent Dr Robert Hooke, &c.* at p. 302, I found a very imperfect account of a wheel barometer of *Hooke's*, the index of which was not confined to one circle, as the common ones are, but pointed to the divisions of a long spiral line of many revolutions. He is pretty large in its praises, but gives very little light into its mechanism. After some thinking in what manner it might be done, and considering the qualities and perfections he attributes to his, I believe I have stumbled upon the construction, and have made one of three revolutions of the spiral scale, which performs very well, tho' it might have been made much perfecter if I had chose to have been at the expence.

I have always had a great regard for *Hooke's* inventions, and should be glad to have this preserved, by having a place in your Magazine, which otherwise will probably be lost, for I am inclined to think there may be never another in the world, and that it is described no where else. If you think the following description worth inserting, you are welcome to it.

This barometer consists of a bent tube, open at the lower end, as in the common wheel barometer, and a poise and counter poise as that hath, one of which (*viz.* the heaviest) lyes on the surface of the mercury, and the other serves for the index to point at the divisions of the spiral scale; the figure represents one of three revolutions, as mine hath; but it is easy to conceive how the revolutions may be increased at pleasure. A B in figure 1. represents the tube containing the mercury, which, if the ball at the top be pretty large the rise and fall in the end B of this tube will



Fig. 1.

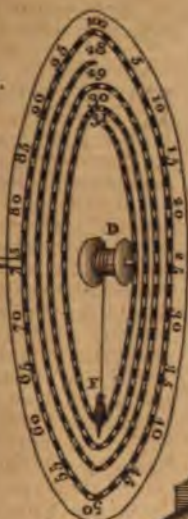


Fig. 2.



*Representation of a
Wheel Barometer.*

will be as considerable as in the top of the common perpendicular barometer. CD represents the arbor, on which is fixed the two cylindrical parts C and D, for the strings of the two poises to wind upon, and likewise to this arbor is fixed the plate with the spiral line or scale on it, immediately behind the cylinder D, which plate must not be quite fast, but so as to move somewhat stiff, with a spring, that it may be set right at first. F, represents that counterpoise which serves as in the index, and the other is represented as resting on the surface of the mercury at B. The necessary articles to be regarded in constructing this barometer, are, that the arbor and all that is upon it be of as little weight as possible, that it may be supported by two very small pivots, G, and H, which the smaller they are, the less, of consequence, will be the friction: The plate for the spiral scale should be very light and very flat, and stand at right angles, or square, on the arbor, and after it is set on in its proper situation, the whole must be brought to an equilibrium very correctly before the two poises are applied. The cylindrical part C, on which the string of that poise goes which rests on the mercury, should be about one inch circumference, when you have but three revolutions of the spiral, and you intend each revolution to represent one inch, and the ball at the top is large enough to make almost all the rise and fall of the mercury to be in that end B, on which the poise rests, so that the change of one inch, in the end B, will produce one revolution of the plate with the spiral scale; the circumference of the other cylinder on which the index poise F hangs, must be equal to the distance of the spiral lines from one another, so that it must appear plain that when the string of the index poise is of a proper length, to make it once touch the spiral line, it will always continue to touch other parts of the spiral, by the plates turning round, and the string at the same time becoming longer or shorter, by winding off or on the cylinder D.

The second figure is intended for a front view of the instrument complete; the case is made of wood, with a door to open behind, to be able to come at the back cock that receives the pivot G in the first figure, and to adjust the mercury and the poise that rests on it: The fore part hath a circular frame, with a glass in it, which

(*Gent. Mag. JUNE 1762*)

likewise opens, so as to be able to put on the cock to receive the pivot H in the center; this cock, which is a long stiff steel wire, must be fixed to the wood, and bent so as to pass over the plate with the spiral scale without touching it (as represented at E E, Fig. 2.) so far as the center K, where it has a pivot hole in brass to receive the pivot H. (Fig. 1.) The dial plate or scale is covered with glass, but to hide the arbor and cylinder D, (Fig. 1.), on which the index string winds, is struck on the inside of the glass a star as at K, (Fig. 1.) so that only the stem E E, and the index F are to be seen, besides the plate itself, the outmost circle of which I divided into 100 equal parts, and, to render them more distinct, made them black and white alternately, and put numbers to every fifth, as 5, 10, 15, 20, &c. from these divisions drawing radii to the center it divides each revolution of the spiral into 100 parts also; that end of the spiral next the circumference of the plate I numbered 28, which number was repeated at several equal distances on the spiral till one revolution was completed, and there put the number 29, which was likewise repeated as before, to 30, and so on to 31; so that to know the height of the mercury by this barometer, you need only look for the inch that is past by the pointing of the index to the spiral, which suppose to be 29, then looking directly under, to the number pointed to in the outmost circle of 100 equal parts, by the index, which suppose to be 25, then it is plain, the mercury must be 29 inches and 25 hundred parts of an inch, or 29 inches high.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

THE TRIAL OF FRIENDSHIP:

A Story now first translated from the third Volume of Contes Moraux, just published by Marmontel.

NELSON and BLANDFORD, two young gentlemen of fortune, were educated at the same public school, and, while they were yet children, contracted a most intimate friendship, which became gradually stronger and more refined, in proportion as their minds opened, and their knowledge increased.

When their studies were finished, Blandford, who was of a robust constitution, and an active and daring temper, went into the sea service, and in due time procured the command

considerable ship by his merit. *Nelson*, who was more disposed to reflection and study, and was endowed with a natural eloquence equally forcible and graceful, was soon chosen a member of the house of commons, and immediately distinguished himself as a speaker. Each of them served their country in his department, and each of them was happy in the consciousness of such service. Both were equally examples of virtuous fortitude; *Blandford*, by exerting himself against the enemies of his country, and the fury of the elements; and *Nelson*, by resisting the seducements of Luxury and Ambition.

They were animated by the same spirit, though divided from each other by half the globe, and mutually excited each other by their letters to do honour to Friendship by serving their country.

Blandford acquired an immense fortune in an expedition to the *East-Indies*, but his most valuable prize was *Nouraly*, a young Indian lady, of such beauty as is equally rare in all countries. *Satanstoe*, a *Bramin*, to whom Providence, as the reward of his virtue, had given this daughter, an only child, recommended her to his care with his dying breath.

Nouraly was not yet quite 15; the village in which she and her father lived had been taken and pillaged by our troops; the old man was mortally wounded, and sunk dying into the arms of his daughter: just at this moment *Blandford* came up, repressed the fury of the soldiers, and rushing through the crowd that blockaded the house, saw the *Bramin* leaning on his daughter, who was scarce able to support him, trembling with consternation and terror, and bathing her dying parent with her tears: At this sight Nature, Beauty, and Love exerted all their powers upon the soul of *Blandford*. He soon perceived that the dying *Bramin* was father to the tender maid who supported him; and driving away the soldiers, whom he reproached with having offered violence to innocence and age, he took the old man in his arms, laid him on a couch, examined his wound, and procured him the best assistance that could be had.

Nouraly, who was a witness of this humanity and tenderness, looked upon the stranger as a tutelary Deity descended from Heaven to succour and comfort her father; and *Blandford*, whom

nothing could induce to quit the house, neglected nothing that might soothe her distress, which, however, admitted but little alleviation, for she was persuaded that the wound was mortal, and spent both the days and nights in unavailing tears. The *Bramin* himself was conscious of the approach of death; but having conceived the highest opinion of *Blandford*, from several conversations that had passed between them, as well as from the good offices he had done him, he called his daughter to him about an hour before he expired: 'Come, said he, my dear child, and give thy dying parent a last embrace; embrace also thy new father; let this generous stranger be henceforth thy guide and thy support; nothing can be expected in this country but servitude and desolation; he will take you to a better, where he has sworn to consider thy honour, thy innocence, and thy liberty, as a sacred and inviolable deposit in his hands. Here is the *Vedas*, the book that contains the religion of thy country; after having considered it well, I would have thee learn also the religion of this virtuous stranger, and chuse that for thyself which appears most conducive to the honour of God and the benefit of society.'

While the venerable old man was yet speaking, his voice began to falter, the last agony came on, he sunk backward and expired. *Nouraly* expressed her grief by cries and tears, and embracing the dead body, continued to hold it to her breast till it became cold and livid, but at last the violence of her passions having quite exhausted her, she fainted, and her attendants took that opportunity to remove her from the corps.

Blandford, whom his duty soon called back to *England*, took his lovely ward with him, and tho' the whole voyage might be considered as one long opportunity, though she was beautiful as an angel, and by her simplicity rendered easy to be seduced; and though he was in the first vigour of life, with strong passions, and deeply smitten, yet he made not the least attempt upon her innocence: He amused himself and her by teaching her a little *English*, by giving her some notion of the manners of *Europe*, and, by degrees, removing the prejudices of her country.

When *Nelson* heard of his return, he set out to meet him at the sea port and

and their interview was as happy as can be imagined; but when he saw *Nouraly*, he was touched with surprise and concern: "What do you do with this child, says he, in a severe tone; is she a captive, a slave? have you stolen her from her parents, and done a violence to nature?" *Blandford* replied to these questions, by relating all that had passed, and he drew so lively a picture of the innocent sensibility of the young *Indian*, that *Nelson* himself was touched with tenderness on her behalf. "I'll tell you, said *Blandford*, my whole design: I shall place her for a time with my mother, under whose eye she will become acquainted with our manner of life: I shall form her ingenuous and yielding mind by degrees; and if I find reason to think that she can be happy with me I will marry her." "I am satisfied, said *Nelson*, and you are again my friend."

Nouraly, to whom education was only unfolding, by a right culture, the powers and graces that nature had implanted in her mind, had just completed her sixteenth year, and *Blandford* was preparing to make her his wife when his mother was unfortunately taken ill and died.

Nouraly wept for her as if she had been her own, and the tenderness and assiduity with which she endeavoured to soothe *Blandford*, endeared her still more to him. But while the marriage was delayed on account of the mourning, he received orders to embark for a new expedition.

He went immediately to *Nelson*, and pathetically lamented, not his being obliged to part with his mistress, for *Nelson* would have made him ashamed of that, but his leaving her alone in a world to which she was wholly a stranger. "If my mother had lived, said he, she would have been her guide and protectress, but the misfortune that pursues this poor orphan has taken away her only support." "Have you then forgot, said *Nelson*, that I have a sister, and that my house is your own?" "Ah, *Nelson*, said *Blandford*, (looking steadfastly at him) if you did but know the deposit I shall make!"

— At these words *Nelson* replied, with a smile of disdain, "A fine cause of uneasiness to us both, indeed! and it does us infinite honour; you are afraid to trust me with a woman!" At this reproach *Blandford* blushed with confusion: "Forgive my weakness, said he, I judged of your heart

by my own, and it is I only that am degraded by my suspicion; but let us say no more about it: I shall go contented, leaving Friendship the guardian of my love: But, my dear *Nelson*, if I should die, may I hope that you will take my place?" "Yes, said *Nelson*, as a father; do not press me farther." "I will not, said *Blandford*, I am satisfied."

Blandford and *Nouraly* parted with tears, but the tears of *Nouraly* were not those of love. A lively gratitude, and a respectful friendship were the tenderest sentiments with which *Blandford* had inspired her. He had never touched that soft and refined sensibility which is distinguished by a dearer name than either gratitude or friendship. This dangerous advantage was reserved for *Nelson*.

Blandford's person was better than *Nelson's*, but his beauty, like his character, had something grave, robust, and commanding. The sentiments which he had conceived for his pupil were, in their appearance, more like those of a father than a lover. He had care without complaisance, and kindness without grace; an interest that was tender, but solemn; and a desire of rendering her happy, rather than of being happy with her.

Nelson, who had a more cheerful disposition, had also more sweetness in his aspect and in his language: In his eye alone there was all the eloquence of the soul: His look at once expressed the greatest sensibility and penetration; it seemed to reach even to the heart, and to hold a kind of secret intelligence with it: His voice, when he spoke upon subjects of importance, was full, sonorous, and commanding, and in familiar conversation, it had a sweetness and variety that was inexpressibly pleasing: He had also a manner that was neither timid nor assuming; it was a kind of native elegance and complacency peculiar to himself, and greatly superior to the forms of breeding, which yet he seldom neglected. This man, at the head of a nation, would have made a tyrant tremble, but in conversation he kept nobody in awe, and a slight compliment would sometimes make him blush like a girl.

Lady *Juliette Aubery*, his sister, was a widow of excellent understanding, and had one of the best hearts in the world; but she had that kind of anxious prudence which always presage misfortune, and which rather incu

"I have avoided it. This was the lady to whose lot it fell to comfort the young Indian in the absence of Blandford: "I have lost my second father," says she, and I have no friend but you and Mr. Nelson in the world. I give myself up intirely to you; I shall love and I shall obey you; my heart shall be yours, and you shall dispose of me as you think fit." While she was thus expressing the sentiments of her heart, she embraced Lady Juliet with a look of ineffable tenderness and complacency; and Nelson coming in just at the instant, perceived her countenance as she turned from his sister, sparkling at once with delight and tears.

"Well," says Nelson to his sister, have you a little reconciled her to her loss?"

"Yes," says Nourah, wiping her fine black eyes, I am reconciled; I have nothing to complain of." Then making

Nelson sit down by the side of his sister, she threw herself on her knees before them, and taking their hands, she put one into the other, and, pressing them both tenderly in her own,

"This is my mother," says she to Nelson, with a look that might have softened marble; "and what will you be?"—"I will be your friend," says Nelson. "My friend," says she, that's charming; then I shall be your friend, pray call me by no other name."

"I will," says Nelson, said he; your innocent simplicity enchants me. He then recommended her to his sister with some warm commendations, to which she replied by insinuating her fears; these, however, he treated very slightly: "Make yourself easy," says he, and do not let any unreasonable apprehensions embitter the pleasure which the cultivation of such a mind cannot fail to give; you will see it unfold its beauties like a flower;" "Yes," says she, like a flower which hides the thorns that prick those whom it invites."

When Nelson came in, after Lady Juliet had been instructing her in the language, she constantly flew to him, and repeated her lesson with a delight and simplicity which, as yet, only amused him. Juliet alone was apprized of the danger, and solicitous to prevent it.

She began, by telling Nourah that the familiar manner in which she addressed her brother was not polite; after some discourse about politeness, in which Nourah could not discover that it answered any good purpose to good people, she began to suspect that

Lady Juliet was jealous of her, and the moment this thought struck her she waved all farther enquiry, "I will do nothing," said she, that displeases you, my dear Lady Juliet, for I love you sincerely, and therefore I am determined I will be polite to your brother."

Nelson was surprized by the alteration of Nourah's carriage, and complained of it to his sister; this produced an altercation, in which Nelson was an advocate for simplicity, and his sister for politeness; it issued in her continuing her injunctions to Nourah, who felt the restraint more and more irksome and unreasonable: "Still new duties," said she, and new prohibitions! what more can be wished by those who live together, than to see each other with pleasure? and why should that pleasure be concealed? You teach me to feign it with those whom I do not love, and to hide it with those I do; certainly your rules of politeness were invented by some implacable enemy to truth."

These reflections at length made her melancholy, and when Juliet reproached her with want of cheerfulness, "You know the cause," said she; every thing that is contrary to nature must make me melancholy; and every thing in your modes of life is contrary to nature."

There was however something so gentle and sweet even in her displeasure, that Lady Aubrey accused herself with being too rigorous; and nothing more was necessary to put her into good humour than to employ her in some little services, like a favourite child, which one loves to have busy about one: but she was still mortified when she was not suffered to wait upon Nelson in the same manner that she did upon his sister. "The good offices of servants," said she, are mean only because they are not voluntary; when they are rendered by choice, they are no disgrace, and friendship makes them honourable." She was not, however, repressed in her aspidrities only by Lady Aubrey; they were such as sometimes threw Nelson himself into confusion, and he would frequently decline them. "You are very proud," says Nourah, since you are ashamed to stand in need of my assistance; Come, you shall wait upon me, and I will soon convince you that I do not take it."

These sallies of her ingenuous sensibility greatly alarmed Lady Aubrey. "I trem-

"Tremble, said she to her brother, when they were alone, lest this girl should be in love with you." These doubts *Nelson* resented as unreasonable and injurious, and took a good deal of pains to convince Lady *Aubrey*, that the affection of *Nouraly* was no more than a tender friendship, of which they were both equally the objects. Lady *Aubrey* proposed to determine this question by experiment; "Let us pretend, says she, that we are about to part, & see which of us she will chuse to live with." This was opposed by *Nelson*, as what would bring *Nouraly* into a distressful dilemma; and make her tenderness for them a means of affliction to herself; he was, however, at last over-ruled, and the experiment was made.

The first emotion of *Nouraly* was astonishment, and the next was grief. "I know, said she to Lady *Aubrey*, that I am the cause of your leaving your brother; you are displeased that he loves me; the pity with which his generous breast has been touched for an unhappy orphan, has made you jealous. Alas! what will you not envy, if you envy Pity! Pity for one who tenderly loves you, and would give her life for you, the only possession in the world that is left her. Indeed, my dear Lady *Aubrey*, you do me wrong: Your brother's loving me, does not make him love you less; and if it was possible, he would love you more; for his regard to me makes him adopt my sentiments, and I am sure they are such as a friend would most wish them to be."

Lady *Aubrey* laboured in vain to persuade her, that she and her brother were about to part upon good terms. "I know, said she, I am the cause of your separation, and I entreat that you would send me back into my own country. I shall find somebody there, not wholly insensible to my misfortunes and my tears, and who, if I should excite pity, will not impute it to me as a crime." "But you forget, said Lady *Aubrey*, that you are a deposit put into our hands." "A deposit, said *Nouraly*, conscious of her dignity, who has a right to dispose of me? If you separate, how can I live with either of you? with what eye would a sister look upon me who had deprived her of a brother; or a brother regard me who had robbed him of a sister? No, no, you must not part; my arms shall be the bands that unite you." Then running to *Nelson*, and

taking his hand, "Come, says she, swear to your sister, that you will never love any thing in the world so well as you love her."

Nelson, who was moved to the very soul, suffered himself to be brought to the knees of his sister; and *Nouraly*, throwing herself on her neck, "if you are my mother, said she, forgive him for loving your child; his heart will suffice us both; and if you should have a little less of his, on my account, you shall have all mine to make amends."

"Dangerous girl! said Lady *Aubrey*, almost melted into tears, what distress are you bringing upon us! — O! my dear sister, said *Nelson*, who felt himself pressed by *Nouraly* against Lady *Aubrey*'s bosom, how can you have the heart to give so much pain to so amiable and so tender a creature!

Nouraly, delighted and exulting in her triumph, kissed Lady *Aubrey*, at the very instant when *Nelson* was whispering, and he felt her glowing cheek, still wet with the tears that she had shed, gently touch his own as he drew it away. This little incident produced a tumult in his breast that surprised him: He persuaded himself, however, that it was a transient emotion that terminated in the sense, and had not reached the mind. "Surely, said he, I am master of myself, and I cannot be forced into any thing against my will." He carefully concealed from his sister, however, what he would fain have hidden from himself. He gently soothed the mind of *Nouraly*, by telling her that all that had passed was a jest. "But nothing can be more serious, said he, than the advice I now give you: Watch over your own heart, my dear *Nouraly*; its extreme simplicity and sensibility will endanger you. Nothing can be more amiable than that affection and tenderness which is your distinguishing characteristic; but the best things often become dangerous by their excess."

"But after all, I am not satisfied, said *Nouraly* to *Juliet*, as soon as *Nelson* had left them; there is something serious in this jest, I am sure. I see an emotion in you both, that has something in it solemn and important. *Nelson* himself is seized with a kind of terror, for which I cannot account: I felt his hand tremble when I pressed it in my own; and when I caught his eye, I perceived something in it that was both tender and mournful. He told me, that he was afraid of my sensibility, and warned me not to give

way to it: My dear friend, would there be any harm in it if we should be in love?" "Yes, my dear, said Lady Aubrey, a great deal, both with respect to you and to him. A woman, you know, here as well as in India, is destined to one man alone, & a solemn and sacred union makes the pleasure of loving her duty." "I know that, says *Nouraly*; this is what you call marriage." "Yes, said Lady Aubrey, and between man and wife this friendship is laudable; but it is forbidden between those of different sexes before they marry." "That seems unreasonable, says *Nouraly*, for they should certainly know whether they love each other, before they are united; and the probability of their loving afterwards is only in proportion to their love before. If *Nelson*, for example, loved me as much as I love him, it is very clear that each of us would meet with a proper counterpart." "But don't you see, said Lady Juliet, by how many forms and rules we are enslaved, and that fortune has not allotted you to *Nelson*?" "I understand you, says *Nouraly*, casting her eyes to the ground; I am poor, and *Nelson* is rich; but surely my misfortune will at least allow me to honour and to love beneficence and virtue: If a tree was endowed with sensibility, it would certainly be pleased to see those who cultivated it repose under its shade, breathe the fragrance of its blossoms, and taste the sweetness of its fruit. I am such a tree: I have been cultivated by you both, and I am endowed with sensibility."

Lady Aubrey smiled at the comparison, but immediately made her young pupil sensible, that nothing could be less decent than what she supposed to be so just. *Nouraly* listened, & blushed; and from this time she lost all her gaiety and freedom; her carriage became timid, and her air reserved; she had never till now been mortified by a sense of an inferiority of fortune.

What had passed sunk deeply into her mind, and going to Lady Aubrey the next morning, "Madam, says she, I find that my life has hitherto been wasted in learning superfluous things. Some art, which would enable me to procure for myself the necessaries of life, would have been more useful; and I beg that some such art you would now teach me." "You have no need of it, said Lady Aubrey; for, setting myself and my brother out of

the question, *Blandford* has not taken upon him the character of a parent for nothing." "Favours, said *Nouraly*, sometimes lay us under greater obligations than we wish: It is no disgrace indeed to receive them, but I feel that it is more generous to decline them."—"It was to no purpose that Lady Aubrey exclaimed against this excess of delicacy; *Nouraly* would hear no more of idle amusements or useless study. Among such employments as were suitable to so delicate and tender a form, she preferred those which required ingenuity and address, and she was solicitous only about their affording her a maintenance. "And will you then leave us?" said Lady Aubrey. "I would, says *Nouraly*, put myself above the want of every thing but the pleasure of loving you and *Nelson*: I would set you free from me, if I interrupt your happiness; but if I can contribute to it, you are in no danger of losing me. I am entirely useless, yet I am dear to you; this disinterestedness is an example that I ought to imitate."

Nelson observed *Nouraly*'s neglect of amusement, and application to business, and knew not what construction to put upon it; he observed also, with equal surprise, that she had laid by all the ornaments of her dress; and he asked her the reason of it. "I am, said she, with a smile that was mixed with tears, learning how to be poor." *Nelson* was struck to the heart by this reply; and suspecting his sister to have occasioned it, the first time he was alone with her, he urged her for an explanation. This brought on a conversation, in which Lady Aubrey made no secret of her apprehensions: She knew, she said, not only that *Nouraly* was in love with him, but that he was in love with her; that this passion could not be indulged without great injury to *Blandford*, and that it was necessary something should be immediately done.

It was thought that absence might at least prevent the evil from growing worse; and as the season was advancing in which the family went into the country, it was determined that *Nelson* should go alone, and leave *Nouraly* and Lady Juliet in London.

As soon as *Nouraly* found that *Nelson* was gone into the country, and had left her behind him, she felt as if she had been banished to a desert, and abandoned by all nature. She could not conceal her distress, but she pretended

tended that it rose from a supposition that she was the cause of the separation between him and his sister. "You ought, Lady Juliet, says she, to follow your brother; it is I that detain you here: Unhappy creature that I am, leave me to myself, leave me to my misfortunes." While she spoke, the tears, that she before could scarcely suppress, burst irresistibly away, and gave her a transient relief. Lady Juliet did every thing that kindness and prudence could suggest, to divert her mind to other objects, but without effect; every thing showed that her attention was wholly fixed upon Nelson; the very sound of his name threw her into visible confusion; when she walked out, she was surprized, writing his name in the sand; and at home, her apartment was decorated with his picture: to this she was continually turning her eyes, by a propensity in which the soul was an accomplice, tho' not a confidant; and Lady Aubrey, for the same reason that she persuaded her brother to leave them, thought it necessary to remove it from her sight. This threw her into a new agony, and brought on a warm but tender expostulation. *Nouraly* confessed her passion, and desired only to indulge it, tho' without return; and could not forbear reproaching Lady Aubrey with taking every opportunity to grieve and afflict her. "I do afflict you, said Lady Aubrey, but it is for your sake, and for the sake of him that you love; would you make him wretched? He would, he must be so, if he knew that you loved him, and yet more if he should love you. I cannot farther explain myself, but take my word, that this inclination, which you are so solicitous to indulge, must entirely subvert the peace of his mind: Have pity, my dear, my amiable girl, upon your friend and my brother, and spare him the conflict and the remorse that must carry him to the grave." *Nouraly*, who trembled at this discourse, pressed Lady Juliet, with great earnestness, to tell her why, if Nelson should love her, it would make him unhappy. "To explain myself farther, said Lady Juliet, would be to render one odious, who ought to be dear; but the most sacred of all duties forbids Nelson to hope that you can be his."

The affliction of *Nouraly* at this conversation is not to be expressed.— "What a strange country, says she, do I live in? and what strange customs have you established? One is not

here at liberty to dispose even of one's self; here, the first blessing of life, a tender and reciprocal affection, is transformed into a most dreadful evil! I must then tremble to see Nelson again, and I must dread nothing so much as giving him pleasure; yet I would give my life to be one moment as amiable in his eyes as he is in mine. Surely, the best thing I can do in such a country as this, is to leave it; for who would stay where it is a misfortune to be loved?"

Nouraly heard frequently of vessels that were to set sail for India, and she took the resolution of embarking for her native country, without telling any body a word of the matter.

But at night, when she was leaving Lady Juliet, and going to bed, she kissed her hand with an emotion which she could neither suppress nor conceal. Lady Juliet perceived her lips press it with unusual ardour, and that her breast heaved with sighs to which she would not give vent.

This dear girl, said she to herself, leaves me to-night with an emotion that alarms me. She fixed her eyes upon mine with a most touching expression of tenderness and grief; what new trouble has now seized upon her mind? These reflections kept her waking the whole night; and sending early in the morning to see if *Nouraly* was up, the servant brought word that she was not to be found.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Abstract of an Act to provide for the Administration of Government, in case the Crown should descend to any of the children of his Majesty, being under the age of 18 years; and for the Care and Guardianship of their persons.

THE preamble to this act mentions, that in consequence of a tender concern in his Majesty for his faithful subjects, and anxious desire to provide for every possible event which may effect their happiness or security, in regard to the administration of the government, as set forth in his Majesty's speech; it is therefore enacted, that power be vested in his Majesty of appointing from time to time, by three instruments under his sign manual, a guardian to his successor, in case the crown shall descend to any of his children being under the age of 18 years. Such guardian is to have the care and management of the tuition of the person of

to execute the office of regent of the kingdom; and to be either the Queen, or Princess Dowager of *Wales*, or one of the descendants of the late King, usually residing in *Great Britain*.

A number in succession, by way of substitution, in case of death, may be nominated to succeed in the guardianship and regency; but no more than one person may act as such at one time; and any such persons are disqualified to act as guardians and regents by non-residence, or by marrying a papist.

The instruments of nomination are to be sealed with the King's seal; and the seals of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, and President of the Council; and to be severally deposited with them; But upon the revocation or alteration of such instruments by the king or death of any of the depositaries, they are to be delivered up; as likewise in case of removal of any of the said officers of state; and on the demise of the king, during such minority, the Privy Council is to assemble, and the said instruments are to be there produced and read.

A person guilty of opening any of the said instruments, without his Majesty's order, or refusing to deliver up the same to the privy council, incurs the penalties of premurure.

One of the instruments being produced, is deemed effectual to give authority to the person nominated regent; And all acts of regal power, done otherwise than by consent and authority of the regent, are declared void.

The council of regency for assisting the regent, is to consist of their Royal Highnesses his Majesty's brothers, *Edward Augustus*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*; *William Henry*, Duke of *Gloster* and *Edinburgh*; *Prince Henry Frederick*, and *Prince Frederick William*; and his Royal Highness his Majesty's Uncle *William Augustus*, Duke of *Cumberland* (the said *Prince Henry Frederick*, and *Prince Frederick William*, to be members of the said council of regency, when they shall respectively attain the age of 21 years, and not sooner) and also of the persons and officers following, viz. the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the time being; the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or the first Commissioner named in any commission for the custody of the Great Seal of *Great Britain* for the time being; the Lord Treasurer of

Great Britain, or the first Commissioner in that office for the time being; the Lord President of the council for the time being; the Lord Privy Seal for the time being; the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or the first Commissioner for executing that office; the two principal Secretaries of State for the time being; and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's, or Queen's Bench for the time being. But if any of the King's brothers, or his uncle, shall die, during his Majesty's reign, or shall be nominated regent on his demise; his Majesty by three instruments under his sign manual, sealed and deposited as aforesaid, and revocable at pleasure, may appoint some other person to be of the council; and such instruments of nomination are to be produced unopened to the Privy Council.

The Council is to meet as the regent shall direct, and five (where it is not otherwise specially provided) may act.

An oath of office is to be taken by the regent; and by each member of the council, to be administered by the Privy Council, and entered in the Council Books. The regent and council are to qualify themselves as for offices and places of trust; the regent taking and subscribing the oaths and declaration before the Privy Council; and receiving the Sacrament in one of the Royal Chapels.

Upon his Majesty's demise, during the minority of his successor, the Privy Council is to meet, and cause such successor to be proclaimed, pursuant to act 12 *Will. III.* upon pain of incurring the penalties of high treason. The consent of the majority of five or more of the council is necessary to make good all creations, pardons, gifts, grants, dispositions, instructions, orders, or authorities. The regent is disabled to make war or peace; to ratify treaties; or to prorogue, adjourn, or dissolve the parliament, without the consent of the majority of the council. Nor may the regent give the royal assent to any act for altering the succession to the crown, as established by act 12 *Will. III.* or for repealing or altering the act of 13 *Charles II.* or of 5 *Ann.* Members who are appointed by the council, in virtue of their dignity or office, are to be no longer of the council, than they continue in such dignity or office. Great officers of state

Site appointed of the council, are to continue in their offices, in case of the descent of the crown during such minority, for six months after; unless removed by consent of the majority of the council; or upon address of both Houses of Parliament. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, may be removed in like manner, from the council, as also any other members who are not constituted such in virtue of their dignities or offices. Vacancies in the council, by removal, death, or resignation, or by succeeding to the office of regent, or by death of the King's younger brothers, being under age, are to be filled up within two months by the regent and council. Nothing herein contained shall take away the rights of the Privy Council; but the regent is empowered to summon and hold the same as usual; and members of the regency may be also of the Privy Council.

Upon descent of the crown to a minor, the parliament then being is to continue for three years, unless such successor shall be sooner of age, or such parliament be dissolved by the regent with consent of the council; but if there shall be no parliament then in being, which shall have met and sat, the preceding parliament is to convene and sit for three years; except as before excepted.

The successor to the Crown being a minor, is not to be married during such minority, without consent of the Regent and Council, on pain of the marriage being void, and the persons concerned therein incurring the penalty of high treason.

In cases of an equality of voices in the council, the regent is to decide.

Where the consent of a majority, or one half part of the council is made necessary to the validity of any act, the members consenting thereto are to sign the same in the council-books. The clerk of the council is to be appointed by the regent, and take an oath of office.

All commissions, letters patent, orders, &c. to set aside, or change, the orders of government settled by this act, during the minority of the successor, are declared void; and the persons concerned therein incur the penalties of premunire, inflicted by the statute of premunire.

Abstract of an Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on the Exporta-

tion of Coals; and of several East-India Goods; and upon Policies of Assurance for retaining, upon the Exportation of White Calicoes and Muslins, a further part of the Duties paid on the Importation thereof; and for obviating a Doubt with respect to Stamp Duties imposed upon Deeds by two former Acts.

FROM and after the first of June, 1763, the the following additional duties are to take place, viz. 4s. per chaldron on all coals shipped for exportation to parts beyond seas, except to Ireland, to the Isle of Man, and the British dominions in America.

B 5 l. per Cent. ad valorem on all wrought silks and stuffs from Persia, China, and India, and on printed calicoes is to be paid without any deduction. The bond which is now by law required to be given for the due exportation of such goods, shall be with further condition, that the same shall be there landed accordingly, and not in any other part or place beyond the seas; and a certificate is to be returned of the due landing thereof, if in America, within eighteen months. Bond given on goods entered for Africa, is not to be discharged, till oath is made by the master of the due landing and disposal thereof without being relanded in any part of Great Britain, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or either of them, or any other part or place beyond the seas, except some part of Africa, which is also to be confirmed by the exporter's oath; and proof is to be made within eighteen months; otherwise the bond is to be put in suit.

D After the first of June, 1765, an additional duty of 2d. is to take place on all policies and assurances within the weekly bills; and of 2s. 6d. within all other parts of Great Britain. The clauses and provisions in other acts, relating to the duties on vellum, parchment, and paper, are extended to the additional duties here laid; and the counterfeiting or forging any of the stamps or seals, or vending counterfeit stamps, or fraudulently using the legal ones, is felony, without benefit of clergy.

G 10 per Cent. of the duties payable on the importation of white calicoes and muslins, besides one half of the old subsidy, is to be retained, on the exportation thereof to parts beyond the seas, except to Africa, and the British American plantations, pursuant to act 11 and 12 William III. and 3 and 4

Ann. An addition to the oath is to be made on exportation of white calicoes and muslins; and landing the said goods, otherwise than where entered for, is forfeiture of double the amount of the draw-back, and treble value of the goods. These duties are to be paid into the Exchequer apart from all other branches of the public revenue, and to be carried into the sinking fund.

Policies of assurance charter and parties are subject to the 6d. duty imposed by act 11 *Ann.*, and to the 1s. duty imposed by act 30 *George II.* and every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letter, or other minument or writing, between the captain or master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any merchant, trader, or other person in respect to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, wares, merchandise, or effects, laden or to be laden on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be deemed and adjudged to be a charter-party.

Arguments urged by the Defendant's Council in the Court of King's Bench, on shewing Cause why a Writ of Attachment should not go against him.

(See p. 243.)

FIRST, they contend that the pamphlet did not at all suit the party alluded to. And

Secondly, that supposing the pamphlet to be a reflection on the party alluded to, yet that an attachment was an improper mode of proceeding in this case.

In support of the first proposition they observed, that it appeared from the affidavits on behalf of the prosecution, that the facts were not as stated in the pamphlet; if so, there was an end of the cause for the particular mode of proceeding contended for.

That it was impossible that the character drawn in the pamphlet could be the portrait of an original, it deviated so far from the likeness of any Chief Justice, particularly the present one of the court of King's Bench.

That it was only an answer, by way of argument, to another pamphlet, that had advanced doctrines not agreeable to the notions of the author of *The Letters on Libels*.

As to the second head they observed, that if the Chief President of this court was alluded to, he had several methods to do himself justice without taking this; he was a member of a most illustrious body, who would ne-

ver suffer the slightest reflection on the character of any of their members to pass unnoticed or uncensured; that as a peer of the realm, he was entitled to his action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, wherein he need not fear, but that a jury would give him a proper satisfaction for any injury he should prove to them he had received.

That an attachment (the process of contempt) was originally instituted for the benefit of the subject; it was established to enforce obedience to the commands of the courts of justice; it was founded in necessity, for, if the courts of justice were not possessed of such a power, their proceedings would be vague and nugatory, and therefore as the case before them was not attended with any of the peculiar circumstances necessary to support an application of this sort, it would be too much for the court to extend it beyond its original limits.

That even the practice of granting informations, which went a great way, would be nothing if the present motion were granted.

The method to apply for an information is this, the party who conceives himself injured annexes the paper in which he thinks himself alluded to, to his own affidavit, wherein he swears that he believes the writer, printer, or publisher (as the case may happen to be) intended to reflect on him; whereupon the court grants the information, but the defendant is always tried, and the fact proved to the satisfaction of a jury; but in this case, if the attachment goes, the court exercises the distinct and peculiar provinces, of *Party, Judge, Evidence, and Jury*.

They observed, that it was no contempt to disobey the order of a judge at *Nisi Prius*, at the *Old Bailey*, or at chambers, till made rule of court, which was generally done of course, from the respect the court paid to the persons who made such orders; however, as the order in question never was made a rule of court, it was no contempt.

They instanced the late *Ld Ferrers's* case, in which an *Habeas Corpus* had issued in the vacation to bring his Countess before a Judge, which the Earl not doing, a motion was made the ensuing term for an attachment, for a contempt in not obeying the writ; but the court was of opinion it was no contempt of court, the writ not having issued by virtue of a rule of

of the court, and the motion was denied, and a rule granted for another *Habeas Corpus*.

Another case they instanced was, a motion for an attachment against the publisher of *The Moderator*, in which Lord Chief Justice Pratt's determination, for discharging Mr *Wilkes* from his commitment, was too freely mentioned; yet the rule was never made absolute.

Some Account of the Parochial Chapel at Market-Harborough. See the Plate.

THIS chapel is dedicated to St *Dionysius the Areopagite**, but by whom and what time it was built, I never could certainly learn; however *John of Gaunt*, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile and Leon, &c. fourth son of *Edward III.* King of England, has been pointed out by a very ancient tradition of the inhabitants for the founder; which also informs us that it was built in consequence of an injunction from the Pope, as part of a penance for maintaining a criminal conversation with *Katharine Swynford*, afterwards his third wife.

I shall endeavour to establish the credit of this tradition, by the following observations:

Mr *Burton* (in p. 128.) tells us, that in this Chapel were these Arms:

No. 1. Azure, a Cross patonce between four Martlets, Or.

No. 2. Gueules, three Lions passant gardant, Or;

No. 3. Gueules, three Lions passant gardant, Or; a label of three points Azure.

No. 4. The same with 9 Fleurs-de-liz, on a label

No. 5. Quarterly, France Seme, and England.

No. 6. Sable, a Lion rampant Argent; Co'onne, Or.—SEGRAVE.

No. 7. Or, three Pyles, Gueules, a border Azure, besantee.—BASSETT.

No. 8. Gueules, a Cross patonce, Or; a label of three points Azure. LATIMER.

No. 9. Azure, a bend, Or; a label of three points Argent.—SCROOP.

No. 10. Azure, Seme de Croisecroislets crossed a fesse double Dauntsey, Or.—ENGAIN.

No. 11. Argent frette Gueules, on every joint a besant.—TRUSSELL.

* Vide Mr *Burton*'s description of *Leicester-shire*, folio, dated October 30, 1632, p. 128: Also, *Magna Britannia*, &c. printed at the *Savoy* in 4to, 1714, p. 1340.

No. 12. Geronne, Argent and Gueules, a border Azure.

No. 13. Argent, three Bulles heads fable. OXCLIFFE.

No. 14. Gueules, a Canton and two A Leopard's faces, Argent.

No. 15. Quarterly, Gueules, a fesse, Or, between three Saltiers, Argent. BOIVILLE.—Argent, three bends Gueules.

No. 16. In a Lozenge, Barry of six Argent and Azure. GREY.

The arms of France was first quartered with those of England (thus, quarterly, 1st, Azure, Seme of Fleurs-de-liz, or (France); 2d, Gules, three Lions passant gardant Or, (England); the 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1st) by King *Edward III.* Anno 1341 f.

and they were thus marshalled till King *Charles VI.* of France, changed C the Seme of Fleurs-de-liz into three, when our King did the same, as appears by the seal of King *Henry V.* annexed to a writing bearing date 1407 the 8th of his father's reign, being then only Prince of Wales, and so hath it continued ever since f.

Now D there is only 66 years, from the time when the French arms was first quartered with the English, Anno 1341, to the alteration in 1407, by reducing the Seme of Fleurs-de-liz to three, in which interval its highly probable, *Harborough Chapel* was built.

1st. Because the arms at No. 5. above-mentioned by Mr *Burton* to have E been in this chapel, contain France, Seme of Fleurs-de-liz quartered with England, and consequently, must have been put up there sometime within that term of 66 years above-mentioned; and these are the arms of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of Lancaster, the reputed founder f; the label only being omitted, which might happen, either by the mistake of Mr *Burton*, in taking the blazon, or his printer, or even of the glass stainer; of all whose blunders we have too many instances. And,

† Francis Sandford's genealogical history of the Kings of England, &c. printed at the *Savoy* in folio, 1677, Book III. Chap. III. p. 157, notes.

‡ Ibid Book IV. Chap. II. p. 258, notes; and Book IV. Chap. III. p. 270, notes; also, Camden's Remains, &c. London, 1637, quarto, p. 225.

§ Sandford's genealogical history, &c. Book IV. Chap. I. p. 243, notes; and Thomas Miller's catalogue of Kings and Princes, &c. London, 1610, folio, p. 346.

284 Description of Harborough Chapel. (See the Plate.)

2d. The arms No. 3 and 4, mentioned also by Mr *Burton*, are indisputably the arms of *Blanch*, only daughter of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, and first wife of *John of Gaunt*, by whom he had (with many other titles and possessions) the duchy of *Lancaster*. She was married to him May 29, 1359, and died in 1369*.

3d. It appears, from the information of several ancient people, that about 80 years ago, there were on the west side of the steeple, just under the present dial, a large shield of arms between two lesser, in stucco-work, and on that part which was occupied by the south shield is still plainly to be seen the out-lines of a bend—From hence it may with great probability be conjectured, that it was charged with the arms of *Jeffrey le Scrope*, or *de Scrope*, to whom King *Edward III.* Anno 1334, the 10th of his reign, gave the manors of *Harborough* and *Great Bowden*†; whose arms, viz. Azure, a bend Or, a label of three points Argent, (See No. 9. above) are in the East window of the North ayle of this chapel, and are the only one now remaining.

4th. In a corner of the North-east window of this chapel is the remains of a ducal coronet, in form nearly resembling that with which the portrait of *John of Gaunt* is crowned, in a window of the library of *All Souls College* in *Oxford*‡; and it is not improbable but that this coronet might formerly have been placed over his shield of arms, mentioned above at No. 5.

And, lastly, the style of the building does silently declare it to be the work of that age; for, though it is in a much better taste than the generality of churches built in the preceding reigns, yet it is by no means decorated and enriched in that delicate manner, that so universally prevailed in the reigns of *K. Henry VI.* to *K. Henry VII.* inclusive, at which period the Gothick architecture was at its meridian.

The foregoing observations and remarks being duly considered, may we not, with a great degree of probability, conclude, that this chapel was built by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, &c. about A. D. 1370.

This building consists of a body, North and South ayle, a large chancel, North and South porch; all embattled and leaded, at the West-end is a neat, strong, well built steeple, of a fine hard durable stone, that bears the weather extremely well. The inside is paved in a neat, regular and convenient manner, at the upper end of the middle ayle is a handsome pulpit; all which with the pews were erected A. D. 1752. The length of the church from East to West within the walls, is 62 feet, breadth of the body and ayles 50 feet 6 inches, height of the roof of the middle ayle 39 feet 6 inches, length of the chancel 50 feet, breadth of the chancel and middle ayle 20 feet, height of the chancel roof 33 feet 3 inches. The whole length of the steeple, body, and chancel, from out to out, 140 feet; from the ground to the cross-stone, which finishes the steeple is 154 feet. In the steeple is a peal of six large deep toned bells, the 5th and 6th of which are esteemed by judges good bells; also a large good clock and quarters. The chancel is handsomely paved, and neatly fitted up, it is separated from the body of the chapel by a fine turned semi elliptical arch, 15 feet 6 inches span, neatly cased with stucco; at the East-end is a handsome window of five lights.

Some Account of Proposals for the improvement of Arts, &c. Continued from p. 168.

I. TO prevent hay, barley, &c. from being mow-burnt, observe the following directions:

Prepare a large sheaf, of two sheaves of corn straw tied together, and when you begin to make your stack, place it in the center; as the stack rises place other sheaves on the first, so that when the stack is finished, and the sheaves taken away, a funnel or chimney may be continued from the bottom to the top.

When the sheaves are drawn out, cover the stack, if out of doors, with a bottle of straw before thatching.

II. Lambs are frequently lost in snowy weather, because they cannot get grass, and will not eat hay; to make them eat hay buy half a score old sheep, and turn them among the lambs; the sheep will eat the hay fast enough, and the lambs will follow their example.

III. Soap ashes such as are made by the soap-boilers in London, used in the fol-

* *Sandford's General Hist. &c. Book IV. Chap. I. p. 244. and Miles's Catalogue, p. 327.*

† *Magna Britannia &c. page 1340.*

‡ *Repin's Hist of England in folio, 2d edit. London, 1732. Vol. I. Book X. page 437. t. 4. cut.*

*A Direct South View of the Parochial Chapel
of ST DIONISIUS,
in Market Harborough. Leicestershire.*





following manner, are an excellent manure, especially for stiff soils.

Make a large heap of dung and earth; two load of earth to one load of dung, placed in alternate layers to rot; when it has well fermented, turn it, and mix it, and leave it some time longer to mellow.

With this compost, mix soap-ashes, in the proportion of one load to ten, and leave the whole to mellow together.

About the end of September lay ten cart loads of it in little heaps, on every acre you intend to sow with wheat; spread it immediately, and after sowing the wheat broad cast, plough it in.

This management will produce a clean crop, free from smut or weeds.

IV. As an improvement in the broad-wheeled *waggon, it is proposed that the fore wheels be 6 inches wider asunder than the usual distance, and the hind wheels eight inches nearer; the track instead of nine inches, will then be sixteen: And the hind wheels running eight inches nearer than usual, the track will be just the proper width for all quattering carriages to run in; the increased width of the fore axle-tree will facilitate the turning of the carriage as the wheels will not touch the lock so soon by three inches.

V. Horses will sometimes stand in the stable till their legs swell, and they contract other disorders hard to be cured. It has hitherto been difficult to make them lye down, but this may be effectually done by the following method:

Take a piece of strong pack thread and tie it as tight round the horse's tail as possible, without breaking the skin, and the nearer the rump bone the better; this will give him a pain in the back, & he will try every posture to get ease, at last he will lie down, which, finding the most easy posture, he will take a liking to it.

Remarkable Address to his Majesty from his new Subjects the French Inhabitants of the Island of Grenada.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Y Our new subjects of the island of Grenada, humbly beg leave to throw

* By a general act relating to waggons, post-lash fissions, waggons, &c. with quinch wheels, so constructed, as to roll 16 inches surface, are to pay but half toll; nine inch wheels not so constructed, to pay twice, and narrow wheels three times as much.

themselves at your Majesty's feet, to renew their oath of allegiance, and implore your royal protection.

A These subjects, given you by the hands of victory, and destined to transmit by their offspring, to latest posterity, the glory of your arms, bless the God of Hosts for having placed them under your Majesty's dominion, since Fate was to remove them from that of the Prince under whose power they were born. The glory in being able, from the foot of your throne, to admire in their new master the sovereign of the seas, the conqueror of the age, the pacifier of Europe, and the illustrious object of the love of the most flourishing of all nations.

B What may not these happy Britons promise themselves from the sequel of a reign so shining in its beginning! and how flattering is it to your subjects of Grenada, to be intitled to partake, in time to come, of the splendor and glory which your Majesty gives to Great Britain, and to the name of British subjects.

C If the valour and strength of your Majesty's arms are proved (as in effect they are) by a rapidity of conquest, of which the astonished universe scarcely finds any example in history; your treaties with your enemies render equally memorable your benevolence for all mankind, the greatness of your soul, and the profound wisdom of your councils.

D Your Majesty, in giving peace to Europe, has acquired as much glory as advantage; and your goodness to the inhabitants of your conquests, in granting them the free exercise of their religion, and, as far as the laws will permit, the privileges of Britons, proves to the world, that your Majesty desires only to reign over happy subjects.

E There is indeed nothing wanting to make them completely happy, but the favour they hope your Majesty will grant them, of enjoying, without distinction, every advantage of a British subject.

F What may they not hope from your Majesty's goodness, after the proof given this colony of Grenada, of your paternal tenderness in appointing her a Governor, who, after having distinguished himself by his valour in the conquest of the neighbouring islands, is by his abilities, and the goodness of his heart, become the object of the admiration, the confidence and affection of the conquered people, and that in a manner as honourable to himself as advantageous to his country.

G We beseech your Majesty to permit us to assure you, that your Majesty has no subjects more faithful and thankful; more jealous of the support and increase of your glory; none in whose hearts you reign more sovereignly, and who are more warmly disposed to serve their new country, with their lives and fortunes, than your subjects of Grenada.

H May it please the Sovereign who protects Kings, and searches hearts, to watch incessantly on the preservation of your Majesty, to complete your glory, and attest the sincerity of our sentiments and vows.

Justine

Journal of a Tour from Rotterdam through Austria, Brabant, and Flanders.

Is an EPISTLE to a friend in England.

T WAS on a summer's morning fair*
Bright was the sun, serene the air,
Your friend, equip'd like any Lord,
With ruffles, major-wig, and sword,
(Which sometimes got between his legs,
And made him reel as set on pegs,
Raising his own, and others laughter,)
With four companions cross'd the water †
In his'd vulture we took our room
And bow'd away for Berg'-top-Zoom:
And there arriv'd, with wonder I can'd
Th' amazing ramparts ‡ Cabors plann'd.
Thence to the mines we took our way,
Deep, dreary caves remote from day.
In time of siege, in these dark cells
Insidious death in ambush dwells,
And bursting thund'rous from the gloom,
Like in-born fires from Ætna's womb,
At once sweeps hundreds to the tomb.
With horror at the idea pain'd
The welcome day-light we regain'd,
And saw, the sad event regretting,
Where the French stole in, or were † in.
Next morn, at ten, we drove away,
And Antwerp reach'd e'er close of day;
A town where once (for now she's flown)
Thy genius, *Compence*, held his throne,
Till lawless power, and priestly crammers,
Drove him from thence to th' *Amsterdamers*.
Tho' low reduc'd thro' loss of trade,
Her ancient beauty much decay'd,
Yet still she has some charms to boast,
So looks an antiquated toast.
Tho' Gothic, yet her buildings wear
A venerably pleasing air.
But ah, sad change! in ev'ry street,
You shoals of starving beggars meet,
And the grass springs beneath your feet.
Hence British souls, the rage deplore
Of bigotted, despotic pow'rs,
And learn, while penive here they roam,
To prize their liberties at home.
Here churches (wondrous to behold)
Profusely shine with gems and gold.
Where *Painting*, *Architecture*, join
Their mingled charms with *Sculpture*, shine.
Here *Rabon's* traits, some large, some small,
Glow vivid 'gainst the story'd wall.
'Twas thine great genius, to display
Whate'er the pencil could convey;
To speak, where meer narration's faint,
In magic eloquence of paint,
Th' historic art new charms to give,
And bid th' impassion'd canvas live.
But chief thing art's rich stores we see
In *Jesus* taken from the tree,
Whose form displays th' road of breath,
A certain majesty in death.
By thy creative hand pourtray'd,
We there behold such light and shade,
Such colouring, such bold relief,
Such attitudes, such varied grief!

We gaze, we sympathize, we sigh,
The big tear trembling in our eye.

Here 'midst the many neighbouring spires,
Peculiar notice & one requires.
Its fine gradations lightly rise,
Each lessening as it cleaves the skies,
Till where, sublime, its topmost spire
Resembles an imperial crown.

This master piece of gothic stile,
At distance seen of half a mile,
So tapering, so light, and rare is,
You'd think it was the work of skies,
Yet while it seems so light and small,
So pond'rous 'tis, and large withal,
You'd almost say, when you came near it,
Gigantic hands did surely rear it.
Its form's, so elegantly chaste,
It seems a beauteous toy'r of paste,
And stands confess'd a finish'd piece,
That rival's antient Rome or Greece,
Well then might Charles the Fifth declare
That they who had it under care
Ought to inclose it in a case;
And shew it but on holidays.

Here Rome! thy priests with plenty warm,
In ev'ry street like locusts, swarm,
Yea worse than locusts thy devours;
Shield me, kind heav'n, from Priests' power!
That worst of tyranny, which grinds
Aslike men's Properties, and Minds.

Here numbers of each order shine
With visage rosy as their wine.
Their jolly paunches (well they store 'em)
Walk on a yard or two before 'em.
With solemn air, and Lordly mien,
They strut behind a double chin:
With stolid daw, lapt, lapt, and banging,
O'er more than half their blue bands hanging,
That should one try, in brief, to trace
Their breadth, and jollity of face,
Their own back sides would surely be
The most expressive simile.

Here too we saw the begging crew ‖
With longer beards than Turk or Jew:
Who never wear a bit of linnen,
Or to do pennance, or to sin in;
Who have no stockings, shoes, or breeches,
And say they're mortify'd to riches;
It may be,—but not one in twenty,
You'd think was mortify'd to plenty.

These nasty sons of holy sloth,
Wear a long gown of coarse brown cloth,
Long as your clergymen's, or longer,
(Not *Edinburg* can smell much stronger)
And tramp the country round in pairs
To beg their fare, say mass, read pray'rs,
And — help some families to heirs.

From town we rode an hour or two,
On *Scheld's* delightful banks, to view
A Pallace-Abby, † that commands
A wide extent of fertile lands.
There *Bernard's* white-gown'd sons with glea,
Fatten on fruits of piety.

Their num'rous chambers, church and choir,
And curious pulpit we admire.

* June 10, 1764.

† From Rotterdam to the Tollhouse on the opposite side of the Maale.

‡ An eminent Dutch Engineer.

§ The Tower of the Cathedral Church.

‖ The Capuchins.

† The Abby of St Bernard's.

* And in their most low large carp rowl,
Call'd by a brother of the cowl.
His whistle they obey, and spread
The surface, to regale on bread.
Carp jostling carp, each morfel insap,
Like monks when scuffling for a cap.

Having seen all we went to see,
We entered the refectory,
There took a glass of wine, and then
Well pleas'd, to *Amberg* rode again.

Here morning, noon, and night, your ears
Are stunn'd with tinkling bells for pray'rs,
And shoals of people, high and low,
Are hourly running to and fro,
In dread of sacerdotal birch.
To this, and that, and t'other church,
And faints, and sarines, and priests reverse,
As *Indians* do the de'il for fear.
For *Saints* O Rome! to swell thy gains,
Are plentiful thro' thy wide domains.
But if a *Dominic*, † or *Francis*, †
Mad with enthusiastic fancies
If *Leyla*, § and such as these,
Sworn foes to social faith and peace;
If such who rein round 'em hurl'd,
And were the firebrands of the world,
If such the name of *Saints* must bear,
Pray tell us what thy *Sinners* are?

(To be continued.)

333

On the Death of the late HENRY VERNON, Esq;

TO soothe with flattery the man of pride,
Poor tho' I am, I'd scorn to condescend:
Then sure the muse will deign her bard to guide
Who *Vernon* mourns, of human kind the friend.

From death to life, did gracious heaven allow
That virtue shou'd her votaries restore,
These tears (a tribute due) wou'd cease to flow
In grief for *Vernon*, now alas! no more.

By ruthless fate condemn'd a life to lead
Obscure, unknown, ill suited to my mind;
Till God-like *Vernon*, deign'd to hear me plead,
And bad me hope a kinder fate to find.

Then all enraptur'd, how I rambled o'er
Each pleasing scene gay fancy cou'd present,
And felt a bliss to me unknown before,
The dread of want exchange'd for calm content.

The sportive Muse then slightly skim'd the lawn,
O'er slip'd from cow-slips the ambrosial dew,
Or sung the beauties of the grey-ey'd dawn,
E're fair *Aurora* rises to the view.

But envious clouds th' enchanting scene o'er'spread,
And all my fairest hopes involv'd in night:
For fate had number'd *Vernon* with the dead,
And cast me friendless, from my fancied height.

Now to dark cells, where dull despair and grief,
(Twin sisters) reign in solitary state;
Pensive I wander, hopeless of relief,
And almost murmur at unerring fate.

* See the *Angler's dialogue*. Dial. vii, l. 161-175; to which I am greatly indebted for the description of the moat and carp, and have the honour to rank the ingenious author among my particular friends.

† The founder of the inquisition, and the order of Dominican Friars.

‡ Founder of the Mendicant Friars.

§ The founder of the order of the Jesuits.

But come a philosophy, thy friendly aid
Will, tho' it cures not, mitigate my woe,
And dove-like patience, heav'n descended maid,
On me thy sorrow-healing balm bestow.

Walsal, June 10, 1765. S. CHATTERTON.

Ode on his Majesty's Birth-Day, June 4. 1765.
Written by Wm Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureate.

I.
HAIL to the rosy morn, whose ray
To lustre wakes th' auspicious day,
Which Britain holds so dear!—
To this fair month of right belong
The festive dance, the choral song,
And pastimes of the year.
Whate'er the wintry colds prepar'd,
Whate'er the spring but faintly rear'd,
Now wears its brightest bloom;
A brighter blue enrobes the skies,
From laughing fields the tephyrs rise
On wings that breathe perfume
The lark, in air that warbling floats,
The wood-birds, with their tuneful throats,
The streams that murmur as they flow,
The flocks that rove the mountain's brow,
The herds that thro' the meadows play,
Proclaim 'tis Nature's holiday.

II.
And shall the British lyre be mute,
Nor thrill thro' all its trembling strings,
With oaten reed, and pastoral flute,
Whilst every vale responsive rings?
To Him we pour the grateful lay
Who makes the season doubly gay;
For whom, so late, our lifted eyes
With tears besought the pitying skies,
And won the cherub health to crown
A nation's prayer, and ease that breast
Which feels all sorrows but its own,
And seeks by blessing to be blest.
Fled are all the ghastly train,
Writhing pain, and pale disease:
Joy resumes its wonted reign,
The sun-beams mingle with the breeze.
And his own month, which health's gay li-
very wears,
On the sweet prospect smiles of long-succeeding
years.

To a Young Lady, on her fine Ear for Music,
WITH joy, sweet *Resalind*, we hear
That Music has enrap't your ear:

O! may no harsh discordant strife
Far on the tenor of your life!
May Harmony all cares allwaye
From sprightly youth to solemn age
To solemn age from sprightly youth
Keep time, and lend an ear to truth;
Take Virtue for a lesson fair;
Let Honour be your favourite air;
Hold, as your happiness you prize,
In concert with the good and wise.
When the connubial joys you prove,
Such be the symphony of Love,
That you may deem your ravish'd ears
Imbibe the music of the spheres—
And when this being of a day,
Like some soft sound, has died away;
May you with angels join to sing
Praise to the Great Eternal King. M

was to the Song in our Magazine of
March last, p. 140.

fountain of her lovely eyes
sights of desire I drank,
for her company dies,
y with ought but Miss Pant.
the enchantments of love,
it has got such such a hank,
sleep, think, sit or move,
ht, dream, and word is Miss Pant.
fumes me, I then
fallen cheeks, and shrunk Shank,
d I gladly forgo
of the hopes of Miss Pant.

a Specter I rove,
pale, wither'd and lean;
the torment I prove,
nd heat me, Miss Pant!
the willow trees grow
rhes and rivulets dank,
nd I'll weave for my brow,
of cruel Miss Pant.
d, attend to my prayer,
ver thy goodness I'll thank,
t the insensible fair.
me with charming Miss Pant.

And to the celebrated Miss P—x, on
inspired by a Present of several Articles
Active, made of Paper, and put up
in a box.

pearl, must those fine eyes
to yield base envy joys?
have rais'd their rival's grief,
thus can give relief,
as in times of old,
Merit still makes bold;
r'd thief, without dispute,
thing but the fairest fruit e
is beautiful and young,
ould ne'er to you belong;
resents here let us sit,
sister, caps, and shift;
ery on' modish dress
t you, but ugliest;
dy Madam alters Nature,
fects the charming creature;
a's shape, and form complexion,
ches—all—but men's affection,
ich native charms surprise,
des improve not, but disguise,
r, whilst you shine to bright,
sickens at the sight.

, June 18, 1765. BICKERSTAFF.

AT, who sent the Author a Pair of
GARTERS.

My
saw, and deem'd it very shocking,
poet with a pucker'd stocking;
it of garters I was bare,
oblig'd me with a pair,
my legs are, firm and sound,
ble obligation bound;
saw among the *Tartars*
thank you for your Garters,
society men aspire
any favour higher,
Major.

A Prologue written by David Garrick, Esq; and
spoken by Mr LOVE, on opening the new Theatre
on Richmond-Green.

THE Ship now launch'd with necessities
for'd,
Rigg'd, mann'd, well-built, and a rich freight on
All ready, tight and trim; from head to poop,
And by commission made a royal ship;
May Heav'n's firm tempests, rocks, & privateers,
Preserve The Richmond!—Give her, boys, three
cheers!
Queen Mab, our Shakespeare says, and I believe
him,

In sleep haunts each wish mortal to deceive him;
As in her haste not she lightly trips,
By turns o'er eyes, ears, fingers, nose, and lips,
Each quicken'd sense such sweet enchantment
leaves,
We hear, see, smell, taste, touch—what'er she
Look round this house, and various proof you'll
see.

Strong glaring proofs that Mab has been with
She caught me napping, knew where I was vain,
And tickled every fibre of my brain:
Deep in my musing (deep as I was able)
Methought I saw her driving towards my table,
She whizz'd her chariot o'er my books & shelves,
And at my standish stopp'd her tiny elves:
What are you scribbling there?—quick, let me see!
Poh!—leave this nonsense, and along with me!
I grinning bow'd—Bright Star of Lilliput,
Shall I not crowd you in your bawls now?
She smiled, and shewing me a large fix'd hamper,
Get into this, my friend, and there you'll scamper;
I for this frolic wanting quick digestion,
Sent to my tongue, post haste, another question;
But crack she went, before that I could ask it,
She, in her rage,—I, *Falstaff*, in the basket;
She war'd her wand, then burst in fits of laughter,
To see me rowling, bounding, tumbling over;
And I laugh'd too,—Could you of laughing fail
To see a Minnow towing of a whale?
At last we rested on a hill hard by,
With a sweet vale to feast the glutton eye:
I'll show you more, she said, so charm and move me,
And to the gardens, quick as thought, she drove
us;

Then pointing to the shade—there, there they are,
Of this most happy life the happiest pair!
Oh! may those virtuous raptures never cease,
Nor public cares disturb their private peace!
She sigh'd—and like the lightning was the scene,
To drive her chariot o'er this fav'rite green;
Scam'd to this spot—where she insist'd such things
Might turn the heads of twenty play-house kings,
But fear dispersing all my golden dream,
And I just entering on this sly scheme;
With wild surprise I cast my eyes about,
Delusion ends—and now I wake to doubt:
May the dream be realis'd by you!
Your smiles or frowns can make this false or true.

On the death of the remarkable for drinking.

Beneath this stone Biber's Ghost is hid,
Who drank his passing cup and ruin'd to bed,
Death reach'd the bowl, and this precession gave,
"Dose now thy senses sober in the grave!"
Life paid the present debt; but oh! the fears,
When morn awakes him to his long arrears,
Charg'd with the secrets of each former day!
For there's a dreadful reck'ning still to pay.

List of new Books published; with Remarks.

1. FOUR new dialogues of the dead,
11. Sandby.

It is a sufficient recommendation of these dialogues to say that they are written by the noble author of those published some years ago; for a specimen of which (see Vol. xxx. p. 221.)

The first of these additional dialogues is between *Scipio Africanus* and *Julius Caesar*, in which their characters are admirably sustained, and their principles and conduct critically examined. — *Caesar* being reproached with making *Rome* the prey of his ambition, answers, "Was it possible that the conquerors of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, could tamely submit to descend from their triumphal chariots, and become subject to the authority of prætors and consuls elected by a populace corrupted by bribes, or enslaved to a confederacy of factious nobles, who, without regard to merit, considered all the offices and dignities of the state as hereditary possessions belonging to their families." He also reproaches *Scipio*, in his turn, with a violation of the laws of his country. "You talk finely, says he, but ask yourself whether the height and dignity of your mind, that noble pride which accompanies the magnanimity of a hero, could always stoop to a nice conformity with the laws of your country? Is there a law of liberty more essential, more sacred than that which obliges every member of a free community to submit himself to a trial, upon a legal charge bro't against him for a public misdemeanour? In what manner did you answer a regular accusation from the tribune of the people, who charged you with embezzling the money of the state? You told your judges, that on that day you had vanquished *Hannibal* and *Carthage*, and bade them follow you to the temple to give thanks to the Gods. Nor could you ever be brought to stand a legal trial, or justify those accounts which you had torn in the senate, when they were questioned there by two magistrates, in the name of the *Roman* people. Was this acting like the subject of a free state? Had your victory procured you an exemption from justice? Had it given into your hands the money of the republic without account? If it had, you were King of *Rome*, *Persia*, *Thapsus*, and *Munda*, could do no more for me."

Scipio answers, "I did not question the right of bringing me to a trial, but I disdained to plead in vindication of a character so unspotted as mine. My whole life had been an answer to that infamous charge."

And *Caesar* replies, "It may be so; and, for my part, I admire the magnanimity of your behaviour. But I should condemn it as repugnant and destructive to liberty if I did not pay more respect to the dignity of

a great General, than to the forms of a Democracy, or the rights of a tribune."

Scipio afterwards makes the following concession. "I acknowledge the generous pride of virtue was too strong in my mind. It made me forget I was creating a dangerous precedent in declining to plead to a legal accusation, brought against me by a magistrate invested with the majesty of the whole *Roman* people. It made me unjustly accuse my country of ingratitude, when she had shewn herself grateful even beyond the true bounds of policy and justice, by not inflicting upon me any penalty for so irregular a proceeding. But, at the same time, what a proof did I give of moderation, and respect for her liberty, when my utmost resentment could impel me to nothing more violent than a voluntary retreat and quiet banishment of myself from the city of *Rome*. *Scipio Africanus* offended, and living a private man in a country-house at *Luternum*, was an example of more use to secure the equality of the *Roman* common-wealth, than all the power of its tribunes."

Caesar replies, "I had rather have been thrown down the *Tarpeia* rock, than have retired, as you did, to the obscurity of a village, after acting the first part on the greatest theatre of the world."

Scipio answers, "An usurper exalted on the highest throne of the universe is not so glorious as I was in that obscure retirement. I hear indeed that you, *Caesar*, have been desired by the flattery of some of your successors. But the impartial judgment of history has consecrated my name, & ranks me in the first class of heroes and patriots; whereas the highest praise her records, even under the dominion usurped by your family, have given to you, is, that your courage and talents were equal to the object your ambition aspired to, the empire of the world; and that you exercised a sovereignty unjustly acquired, with a magnanimous clemency. But it would have been better for your country, and better for mankind if you had never existed. — Thus ends this dialogue."

The second dialogue is between *Plato* and *Dionysius*. The following speech of *Plato* will, perhaps, shew the principal view of this dialogue:

Plato.] According to your notions all government is destructive to liberty; but I think that no liberty can subsist without government. A state of society is the natural state of mankind. They are impelled to it by their wants, their infirmities, their affections. The laws of society are rules of life and action necessary to secure their happiness in that state. Government is the due enforcing of those laws. That government is the best which does this most effectually and most

people is the freest which is most submissively obedient to such a government.

The third dialogue is between *Aristides*, *Phocion*, and *Demosthenes*.

The subject of this dialogue appears from the two first speeches.

Aristides.] How could it happen, that *Athens*, after having recovered an equality with *Sparta*, should be forced to submit to the dominion of *Macedon*, when she had two such great men as *Phocion* and *Demosthenes* at the head of her state?

Phocion.] It happened because our opinions of her interests in foreign affairs were totally different, which made us act with a constant and pernicious opposition the one to the other.

Aristides then wishes to hear from them both on what principles they formed such contrary judgments concerning points of such moment to the safety of their country, which they equally loved. With this wish they comply in the sequel of the dialogue, which contains some very curious and interesting observations.

The fourth dialogue is between *Marcus Aurelius* and *Servius Tullius*, and discusses this question, "Whether after the expulsion of *Tarquinius*, the *Romans* would not have done better to have vested the regal power in a limited monarch, than in two annual elective magistrates with the title of consuls?"

2. Essays, by Mr Goldsmith. 3: Newbery.

3. A letter to the E. of L. concerning the regency. 6d Henderson. — Not worth notice.

4. The death of *Bacchus*, a burlesque tragedy, in two acts, said to be acted with applause at *Edinburgh*.

It is not wholly destitute of humour; but however it may have succeeded in *Edinburgh*, its indecency would have damned it at *London*, where we have two pieces of the same kind with which it can stand in no degree of competition, *Chronotoponologos*, and the *Life and death of Tom Thumb the Great*.

5. Letters on the force of imagination in pregnant women. Griffin.

The design of these letters is to prove that it is impossible for a pregnant woman to mark her child with the figure of any thing she has longed for.

The author observes, that this is a subject not merely speculative, because the notion here opposed affects the sex during pregnancy, it keeps them in a perpetual alarm, their cheerfulness and peace of mind lie at the caprice of the least accident, and their blood being consequently vitiated, they incur real evils by the dread of those that are imaginary.

The author first endeavours to prove the impossibility of a communication of ideas between the mother and infant; and then even supposing such a communication,

the child cannot be marked with the figure of those objects that struck the imagination of the mother.

His reasoning *a priori* however, is founded upon principles which may well be controverted, as they are relative to subjects of which our notions are very imperfect; the manner in which ideas are excited, the existence and use of the animal spirits, and the mechanism of the fibres, with respect to conception and sensation. In proportion as he proceeds from speculation to experience he treads upon better ground.

The mother, says he, cannot, by the force of her imagination, add new parts to her infant, nor destroy or change those already formed. She knows them only by their external appearance. She has not the least idea of their constituent parts and internal organisation; if it is admitted then that she can produce in the infant that of which she does conceive, it must also be admitted that her imagination cannot produce that of which she cannot conceive; for with what she cannot conceive imagination has nothing to do. The parts supposed to be added, destroyed, or changed, have an internal organization, like all the other parts, and if the mother could create one part, why not all the parts, and so produce a complete infant; if she can destroy one part, why not all the parts; and if this were the case, how efficacious would remorse and shame be found in the preservation of female honour.

He proceeds to shew that the irregularity in the shape of infants proceeds from their situation in the womb, by which they suffer compression on various parts.

To account for children's being born with only one arm or one leg, or otherwise mutilated, he supposes that the *ova* are impregnated by the entrance of the seed, that those parts of the *ova* which make too great resistance, will not be impregnated; that in consequence of this the impregnated parts will receive nourishment, and the unimpregnated parts will waste away; so if the resistance is too little in one part such part will become bigger by excessive growth. But here he is again out of his depth. Let him tell us upon his hypothesis, how an animal, produced between a dog and a fox, comes to be a mixture of their two natures throughout; how the dog's snout is made less, and his tail bigger, and *vice versa*; is this increase and diminution caused by the resistance of the *ova* to the seed, being more or less? and does more resistance, or yielding, produce in this case increase and diminution, with a certain invariable determination of figure, both in the part which is diminished and in that which is increased?

To account for the stains said to be produced by the mother's longing for red wine, he proves that all cutaneous marks must

essentially be red or brown, and observes, that if imagination could produce colour, it is strange that we never see children marked with green gooseberries or green currants, for which pregnant women, by the deprivation of their taste, frequently long; and that imagination never yet painted a carnation, or an anemone, distinguished by their green cup, and the admirable mixture of their colours. Colours most affect the eye, strike the fancy, and excite desire; and we see the skin every day marked with blue, yellow, violet, purple, and green, from other causes, the different combinations of which colours with white and red, produce all other shades.

If it is a true principle that the imagination of the mother, struck to a certain degree, will mark the child, it is also true that the child will always be marked when the imagination is so struck. But experience shews that the child is not always marked by that cause, and therefore it follows that the child is never marked from it, for there must be a never failing proportion between cause and effect. When the cause subsists, the effect must always follow.

It is, however, objected, that marks frequently appear on the bodies of children after the mother has suffered some sudden and violent agitation or desire, and therefore that there is reason to think the agitation produced the mark. In answer to this, the author allows that such agitation will produce a mark by producing a general effort of the blood, which causes a dilatation of the vessels of the skin, but that the disposition of the external vessels, and not the mother's imagination always determines the place and figure of the mark. We are sometimes told, says he, that a child felt ill of a disease with which the mother saw a person afflicted during her pregnancy, and admitting the fact, it is a farther proof against the effects of imagination. Imagination cannot operate with respect to things not imagined. Suppose a country girl should be told of the delicious flavour of the pine-apple, without any description of its form, could she mark her child with a pine-apple by the force of imagination? Now suppose a pregnant woman should see a person in convulsions; nothing in this case strikes her imagination but the external distortion of the countenance and limbs of the patient; the external figure, therefore, and that alone, was what she could mark the child with by the force of imagination. This, however, is not pretended to happen, but a disposition in the brain to cause convulsions, of which the mother could form no possible conception.

The judicious reader will see that there is considerable force in these arguments, and may probably wish to consult the work itself, which, in some places, appears to

be a translation from the French, particularly in the following expression, 'some time the spine of the back is curved in different senses.' This is certainly not English, but it has greatly the appearance of having been French for *some* in French signifies *sides*, and to be curved in different senses, means to be bent in different directions, or towards different sides.

6. Letters on the eloquence of the pulpit, by the editor of Letters between Theodosius and Constantia, as 6d. Becket.

The Author of these letters considers the eloquence of the pulpit as well with respect to composition as delivery, it is therefore greatly to be regretted that the composition of these precepts for composition, should be defective.

He observes, indeed, very justly, that a sermon ought always to be adapted to the congregation before which it is delivered, and that the subjects of sermons are now much better chosen than they were half a century ago, when they were chiefly controversial; but he proceeds to tell us, that "The *soporific* qualities of such discourses seem to have at length almost totally annihilated them, as opiates, continually taken, will, in time, destroy the bodies that they lull to rest." Now that *soporific* qualities should annihilate the subject to which they belong, is certainly very strange, and stands in need of illustration; and it is equally strange that the effects of opium upon those who take it, should be mentioned for that purpose. The author, however, proceeds to tell us, that discourses with *soporific* qualities did not cultivate peace; which is another strange thing, that in some future publication, perhaps, he will as happily illustrate as he has here done the wonder that precedes it.

Other passages there are which also require illustration; he tells us that it *should* be particularly *natural* for good men to wish the duration of their works; and, speaking of a celebrated preacher, he says, 'the benevolence of the supreme Being it was, or ought to have been, that he *should* have described.' We are afterwards informed, that there are none so pusillanimous in whom fear is not at sometimes suspended.

Of these strictures the author has no right to complain, for most of the passages which gave occasion to them are found in his own strictures on another preacher, which nearly fill the first 15 pages of his book.

After telling us what preaching should not be, he tells us what it should be; and, in his judgement, preaching should be *story-telling*.

He proceeds to treat of the style of composition, and here he confounds *term* with *style* and *idiom*. He supposes, very justly, that the preacher should use no terms but such as are well understood by his audience, but he supposes too that he should

fall into their *style* and *idiom*, and asserts, that if he preaches to peasants, instead of *cloathing* his words with the *flowers* and *feignings* of expression, he must divest them of every external *ornament*, and exhibit them naked to the eye, or they will not be known. It is, indeed, pity, that this author should ever go in quest of flowers, since he so frequently plucks weeds that give offence rather than pleasure. He has considered flowers and leaves as apparel in the first part of his sentence, and as ornaments in the next. As for his leaves, they cannot properly be considered either as ornament or cloathing ; it is difficult to say what is analogous to leaves in style, except useless epithets and synonymas, words without meaning, *Vox et preterea nihil*.

But he must know very little of language indeed, who is still to learn that a bold, an elegant, and figurative style may be formed of words familiarly known to the meanest peasant, which, with all the advantages of periphrasis, will have all the force of rhetoric.

He asks, " To what purpose it can be to pour into the ears of peasants modulated periods, and sentences metaphorically rich." A strange question, surely ! On whom have the wonders recorded of ancient eloquence been wrought, but upon crowds equally ignorant with our peasants ? And in what did that eloquence consist but in harmonious periods and just metaphors ?

He says, indeed, that the wonders recorded of ancient eloquence, were effected merely by sounds modulated and combined upon the principles of harmony. Eloquence then was powerful only as music, but even in that case it would be absurd not to bring the melody of the period into the account.

Men have an ear for the melody of prose as well as of poetry, whether pronounced well or ill ; and the mind is always pleased by the exhibition of images, and always moved by the force of figurative language, if it is without absurd mixtures, an empty swell, an affecting soporiness, and disgusting incongruity.

He tells us, indeed, that we sacrifice too much to the fancies of men, when, to *gratify* and *pay our court to them*, we seek to embellish divine doctrines and precepts with the decorations of human ornament : This perhaps may be true ; but does it follow that we sacrifice too much to the passions of men, when, from a sincere desire of fixing their attention, and impressing them with a sense of important truths, we avail ourselves of the power of eloquence, and give our language a force and beauty in some degree worthy of the sentiments it is to convey.

Is eloquence to be *displayed* only on trifling subjects ? if upon subjects of im-

portance, why not on those that are *the most* important in the highest degree ?

As to elocution, he comprises what he says of it under three heads, *tone*, *time*, and *action*. As to *tone*, he warns the preacher against effeminacy, harshness, bawling, whining, and monotony ; but as no man is guilty of these faults in his own estimation, an indiscriminate condemnation of them can produce no effect.

As to *time*, he says the preacher's expression must be neither rapid nor loitering, and as to *action*, he says very justly, that the preacher's deportment should be solemn and reverent, that his countenance should express the sentiments of his soul, and that his gesture should be restrained ; like that of a man under the most solemn and reverential influences.

7. The siege of Calais ; a tragedy, from the French, with historical notes. 11 6d Fletcher. — The profits arising from the sale of this play will be given to the Asylum.

The story upon which this piece is founded, is related by Froissard, a contemporary writer, and is well known.

Calais being besieged by Henry III. of England, John de Vienne the commander made a signal for a parley, in which he offered to leave the city with all its treasures to the king, if he would suffer the inhabitants to depart without injury to their persons. The king insisted they should surrender at discretion. To this the governor would not submit ; and the king at last said, that if they would send him six of their chief citizens, with halters about their necks, to be disposed of as he pleased, the rest should be free. Upon the receipt of this message, Eustace de St Pierre first offered to be one, and five others soon joined him in so generous a sacrifice of themselves for their fellow-citizens, who were perishing by famine. When they came to the king he brutally ordered them to be beheaded. All his nobles interceded for them, but in vain ; but the queen, being then with child, threw herself on her knees, and prevailed on the king to give her their lives.

It has received several alterations to fit it for the French stage, but, after all, an English reader will greatly wonder at its success.

8. The history of Miss Indiana Danley. G 5s. Dodsley.

9. The history of the Marquis of Cressey. 2s 6d Beckt.

10. The generous Briton ; or, authentic memoirs of William Goldsmith, Esq ; 6s Henderfen.

11. An account of the life of the late Rev. Mr Brainerd, a missionary among the Indians. 6s Knox.

12. Rational physic ; or, the art of healing, founded and explained on principles of reason and experience ; by W. Sampson, surgeon, at Sherborne. 2s 6d Fletcher.

By the act for laying a stamp duty on printed news papers, deeds, and parchments, in *America*, the respective duties on each are the same as in *Great Britain*, the monies arising therefrom, to be applied towards the necessary defence of the colonies. — In the course of the last sessions of parliament 223 bills received the Royal assent.

If any credit may be given to the foreign prints, the *French* live upon good terms with the *Corsican* malecontents; their chief *Paoli* having held several conferences with the *French* Commander in Chief, the issue of which has produced mutual civilities on both sides. *Paoli*, to supply the necessities of war, has taken from one of the churches in his district, several gold and silver images, which he has caused to be coined into *Corsican* money, which passes currently in the Island, and among the *French* troops, greatly to the prejudice of the *Genoise*.

There is an account from *Antigua*, that two *French* sloops laden with sugar had lately been sent into that island by a government cruiser, who had taken them off the island of *St Vincent*, on a contraband trade; but that the cruiser himself was afterwards taken by a *French* man of war, and carried into *Martinica*.

A new *Turkey* company is established by charter at *Berlin*; one million of rix dollars is already subscribed to carry on the trade.

His *Prussian* Majesty has thought fit to interpose his royal authority, in order to regulate the rents of houses at *Berlin*; the owners having made immoderate gains by extorting large sums from the occupiers.

Two ladies in the dukedom of *Lorraine*, one of them wife to a member of the general assembly there, and the other to the commissary at war, having quarrelled, determined to decide the matter by swords, and, accordingly, fought, when the former was wounded in the arm, and the other dangerously in the breast.

A globe of fire, of very large diameter, was seen at *Rome* the beginning of last month, the light of which, at ten in the evening, it is said, was nearly equal to that of the sun, and greatly surprized the inhabitants, but it soon disappeared.

The King of *Spain* has demanded of the republic of *Genoa*, a passage, reciprocally for the Infanta *Maria Louisa*, who is to be espoused to the Archduke *Leopold* of *Austria*: And also, for that of *Donna Louisa*, Infanta of *Parma*, who is to be espoused to the Prince of *Asturias*, son to the king of *Spain*, who are to pass thro' the capital, and territory of the republic, in order to embark on board the squadron, destined for their respective conveyance; to which the republic have returned a most respectful answer.

The only survivor of the five leagued gentlemen, whom his *Danish* Majesty sent out in 1762, to make discoveries in *Arabia* and along the *Red Sea*; arrived in *February* last, at *Bandar Abassi*, in the *Persian* Gulph, and there embarked on board an *English* ship from *Bombay*, for *Aleppo*, *Bagdat*, and *Diarbeck*.
(*Genl. Mag.* June 1765.)

The Lords commissioners of the Admiralty having received information, that, on the 20th of *January* last, a ship called the *Elizabeth*, of *Dunkirk*, *Adrian Frederick* master, in sailing from thence, bound for *Bourdeaux*; the said ship was piratically attacked on the high sea near *Powenset*, by two *English* shallops or large boats, the crews of which plundered and robbed the *Elizabeth* of several chests of merchandize, of very considerable value, in violation of the laws of nations. Their Lordships in order to bring the offenders to justice have promised a reward of one hundred pounds for the discovery of them, clear of all deductions.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, have proposed an extraordinary premium this year, for the discovery of 'The best manner of lighting the streets of a great city during the night, combining together brightness, facility of execution, and cheapness.' Both the subject and fund for this premium, which is 2000 livres, are furnished by *M. de Sartine*, Lieutenant General of the police.

A few days before the late action in the *East-Indies*, *Cosmin Ali Cawn* with a detachment of *Indostans*, fell upon a small party of our men, and cut them off. A few *Europeans* being amongst them, he cut off their heads, and sent them to the *Vizier*, which gave great joy to the enemy; but, instead of dispiriting our people, it inspired them with a spirit of revenge that contributed much to the victory. (See p. 256.)

The electoral academy at *Manheim* have ordered 30 ducats to *Dr Joosien*, for restoring life to a person supposed to be drowned, by means of beds of alms mingled with salts and proper frictions. The lad on whom this experiment was made, was about four years old, and was taken out of the river with his eyes closed, his lips vivid, his body cold, his head swelled, his breast without respiration, and for three quarters of an hour he appeared to be dead; but being rubbed with hot cloaths he soon after discovered motion, and in less than an hour came to his senses. — (See Vol. xxi. p. 426.)

The society of Sciences at *Harlem*, have proposed the following prize-question, for the year 1766. Whether it is permitted, in our conduct, to profit from the ignorance of our neighbour; and, in case of the affirmative, in what circumstances, and in what degree it is permitted?

The windward part of the island of *Dominica*, said to be about one half, was lately sunk, or ingulphed in the ocean, together with all its inhabitants. This dreadful event was preceded by repeated earthquakes, which had shaken the whole island.

The island of *Marigalante*, one of the *Antilles*, has lately been split in two, by the violent shock of an earthquake.

A storm that happened about the 25th of *March*, at *Portsmouth*, in *New England*, has done incredible damage to the wharfs and shipping in that town and the adjacent coasts. By the *Panther* man of war, arrived at *Portsmouth*, from the *East-Indies* we learn, that the
on
and

board, sailed from the *Cape of Good Hope* the 11th of January last, in company with the *Prince of Wales*; and, that his Lordship and all the passengers were in good health, though the voyage has been remarkably long. It is not expected that they can reach *Bengal*, before the end of March.

They write from *Boston* in *New England*, that among the acts passed in the last general assembly, are the three following; viz. An act to carry into execution an order of the general court for numbering the people within that province. An act for allowing necessary supplies to the Eastern *Indians*, and for regulating trade with them, and preventing abuses therein. An act in addition to and in explanation of an act for providing and maintaining two armed vessels to guard the coasts and supplying the treasury with seven thousand pounds for that end.

Sir *William Johnson*, at his seat at *Johnson-Hall*, in *North America*, has had a visit lately paid him by upwards of a thousand *Indians* of different tribes, all in friendship; greatly to the satisfaction of his Excellency, as tending to promote a good understanding with those nations, for the good of his Majesty's subjects.

Letters from *Kingston*, in *Jamaica*, dated March 23, advise, that the assembly there, on the 19th of the same month, presented an address to his Excellency Governor *Littleton*, representing to his Excellency, that there is a determination upon record in the office of the register of the Court of Chancery, which they apprehend to be destructive of one of the most essential privileges of the house, which has in its consequences been productive of many inconveniences, arising from the deficiency of money in the treasury, occasioned by the expiration of all the money bills, none of which were passed during the late assembly, their passage being then prevented by the dissolution: That under the pressure of that determination, they, with anxiety, find themselves incapacitated to enter into the consideration of those subjects, consistent with the honour and dignity of the house; and they are certain the obliteration of this determination, is the only measure which can restore that peace and tranquillity so greatly desired by every loyal subject and well wisher to his country.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

"Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"Your application to me in this address, is of so extraordinary a nature, that it is difficult to give it the answer it deserves: Surely, you cannot seriously propose to me to obliterate a determination which I myself have made, or be ignorant that a judge who should expunge a record of the court in which he presides, would deservedly incur the highest censure: But I see, with concern, that all my endeavours to promote that peace which you affect to desire, and to maintain that fair correspondence with which you might con-

tribute to the welfare of this country, are unsuccessful, and that I must look for no supplies from you unless I will consent to such things as you must know are alike inconsistent with my honour and my duty. I must therefore dismiss you and leave the unprejudiced world to judge whether the inconveniences which this colony may experience are to be ascribed to the faithful discharge of my judicial functions in the impartial administration of justice to his Majesty's subjects, or to your assuming conduct and undutiful resolution to withhold those grants which the King and the island had so much right to expect from you.

"I do in his Majesty's name, prorogue this general assembly unto Monday the 16th day of September next, and it is prorogued accordingly."

At *Napland*, in *Milford Haven*, his Majesty's ship the *Prince of Wales*, of 74 guns was launched. Ten thousand spectators covered the hills all round, which, with several of his Majesty's ships, a great number of sloops and other vessels, made a beautiful appearance. The ship is allowed by all who had the pleasure of viewing her, to be well constructed, strong, and beautiful. The decorations and carved work are light, graceful and elegant. The head is a bust of his royal highness, supported on each side by Liberty and Wisdom, and appeared with all the dignity of a Prince of the *Antient Britons*, smiling, and attended to the water's edge, amidst the acclamations of his subjects.

A private distilling office was lately discovered in *Giernewell*, of a most singular construction; it was situated in *Wragg-front*, at the bottom of the *Green*; the entrance thereto was dark and gloomy, which led to a most spacious place upwards of thirty feet square, where all the necessary utensils were erected; a large back supplied the stills with water, without the assistance of any pump, whereby a single man could perform as much work as four: The man who privately worked there in distilling spirits, &c. has absconded, and the proprietor is not yet known, but all the utensils are forfeited. The scheme of conveying the water, which flowed from the stills into the well, is reckoned admirable; and on the whole, several eminent distillers of this city, who have surveyed the same, pronounce it the best planned affair that ever came under their cognisance.

A carpenter passing through a field near *Gloucester*, was attacked by an owl that had a nest of young ones in a tree near the path. The owl flew at his head, and the man striking at it with a tool which he had in his hand, missed his blow, upon which, the owl repeated the attack, and with her talons fastened on his face, tore out one of his eyes, and scratched him in a most shocking manner.

The two gold medals given annually by the Duke of *Newcastle*, for pre-eminence in classical learning at the university of *Cambridge*, were adjudged in March last, to Mr *Travis* of *St John's*, and Mr *Sheppardson* of *Trinity College*, Bachelors of Arts.

In a field adjoining to *Deal*, in *Kent*, a countryman lately dug up an urn, in which were some old silver coin, which by the inscriptions are supposed to be as old as the residence of the *Romans* in that county.

A lock of a new construction is said to have been invented by an ingenious mechanic at *Birmingham*, by which the door of any house or room on which it is fixed, is secured from being forcibly entered; for it not only gives an alarm by bells, but it fires pistols in different directions, by which those who should make an assault would be in the utmost danger of their lives. Such a lock, however, seems liable to many objections, for honest inadvertent people might often suffer by it, who not being always collected, might forget the danger, tho' apprized of it, and suffer for their want of memory.

On the 15th of *May*, a man about the age of 30 years, in a ragged coffee-coloured coat of *English* cloth, black waistcoat and breeches, and a bob wig, of a middling stature, a broad face, dark eyes, and black teeth, came to an inn at *Naples*, on foot, and took a lodging there; two days after which, he bought the compleat dress of an Abbe; and on the 17th went to *Pazzuolo*, about six miles from *Naples*, and was brought home very drunk, about two o'clock in the morning, by the patrolle; when, after drinking another bottle of wine, he shut himself in his room, and was found the next day in a chair expiring; of which the *British* Consul being acquainted, sent the Chancellor of the Consulate and a servant, in whose presence, and in the presence of a person deputed from the *French* Consul, the man declared himself to be *English*, born at *London*, and his name *Morin*; soon after which he expired without uttering another word. No papers were found about him; but sewed in the lining of the under waistcoat, were two purses, containing, 470 guineas, 107 half guineas, 20 *Roman* zechines, 20 *Roman* half zechines, 6 *Venitian* zechines, one louis d'or, two pieces of six ducats, *Neapolitan* money; all of which has been deposited in the hands of his *Britannick* Majesty's Minister, who made all possible enquiry for more particulars, that might give light into this extraordinary affair; but could procure no more than what is above related.—This gentleman, it has been since said, was formerly a merchant in *Budford-street*, *Cow* Garden.

A daughter of a gentleman of *Dunfinnan*, in *Scotland*, of nineteen, being lately married to a gentleman of *East End*, in a very short time became deeply enamoured with her husband's brother, and about a month ago they were found in bed together. This atrocious injury the husband resented only by forbidding his brother his house. Nevertheless, about ten days ago, he found them again in the same situation; upon which he insisted upon their immediate departure. He suffered them, however, to breakfast before they went; and tho' he had been cautioned some time before, with respect to what he eat or drank, yet he drank a basin of tea with them, which being mixed with arsenick, threw him into the most violent agonies, and

he expired in three hours.—They afterwards endeavoured to make their escape, but were seized near *Forfar*, and are brought to *Edinburgh* in order to be tried.

A very curious *Indian* bow, with a quiver of arrows, has lately been sent over from *New-York*, as a present to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Prince *Dolgoruki*, the *Russian* Minister at the court of *Berlin*, waited lately on her Royal Highness, consort to Prince *Henry*, the King of *Prussia's* brother; and delivered to her Royal Highness, with great ceremony, the Empress of *Russia's* letter, together with the order of *St. Katharine*. In the evening that Princess, decorated with the order, went to *Schoenhausen*, the Queen of *Prussia's* summer palace, where there was a very numerous and splendid court; from whom her Royal Highness received the compliments suitable on the occasion.

Some days ago, a flock of an earthquake was felt at *Tiano* and *Mignano*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*, between thirty and forty miles distant from *Naples*. At *Mignano*, it was so violent as to drive out the inhabitants; three houses were thrown down, and two churches much damaged.

It is apprehended that the citizens of *London* have, by their charter, still a right to fish, unmolested, in the river *Thames*, so far as the city jurisdiction extends; and likewise to hunt in the counties of *Middlesex*, *Surry*, and *Kent*; notwithstanding the late game act, and that lately passed concerning fishing in rivers, &c. (See p. 255)

By his Majesty's proclamation concerning the *Isle of Man*, it is declared, That agreeable to a contract made by a late act of parliament, his Majesty having caused the sum of 70,000*l.* to be paid into the Bank of *England*, for the use of the Duke and Dukes of *Arbol*; the immediate care of the said island is now devolved on his majesty, who has been pleased to appoint *John Wood*, Esq; to be Governor in Chief; and to continue all persons in civil employments, (except those employed by the late proprietors in collecting the revenues) in their respective places and employments; all of whom are to take the oaths to his majesty, within one calendar month after the publication, and all jurisdictions, authorities, and forms of law, acts of state, &c. are from the 1st of *June* instant, to be executed and issued in his majesty's name.

The treasurer of *Westminster* infirmary has lately received by order of the Rt Hon. the Earl of *Lincoln*, high steward of *Westminster*, 39*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* arising from his Lordship's moiety of the amercements on persons dealing with false weights and measures, since *Lady-day*, 1764. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 348.)

The annual prizes given by the Hon. *Edw. Finch Hatton*, and *Thos. Townshend*, Esqrs. members for the university of *Cambridge*, are adjudged, that for the senior bachelors, to Mr *Chamberlayne* of *King's-College*, and Mr *Paley* of *Christ's-College*; and that for the junior bachelors to his *Le Trinity-College*.

Historical Chronicle, June 1765.

SUNDAY May 19.

A BOUT 11 o'clock in the morning, an earthquake was felt in the *Pyrenees*, and seventeen leagues round about. The shock lasted near a minute, and was very violent. The people being mostly at church to hear mass, discovered, on this occasion, all the terror which the fear of death can have on the minds of men. The priests left the altar, the congregation pushing upon one another to get out first, trampled on and bruised each other. Those in their houses, seized with the same fear, were upon the point of throwing themselves out of window. The shepherds in the fields knowing not where to find an asylum to avoid the large stones which fell with a terrible crash from the tops of the mountains, uttered loud lamentations of desolation and despair, surrounded by their affrighted flocks. In short, the greatest consternation prevailed every where; and not only so, but some persons lost their lives, and many are hurt and ill. A great number of cattle perished. The churches of *St Liewer, F. Arion, Duchentia* and others began to totter, several vaults and walls were cracked, and the furniture, &c. of houses thrown down and broken. This shock was followed by several others in the space of 24 hours, but much slighter. The learned of this country are of opinion, that there is some volcano in the bowels of the *Pyrenees* which, not being able to make an irruption, hath occasioned this shock.

THURSDAY 30.

The several troops of dragoon guards that were quartered in the villages round *London*, on account of the late insurrection were removed to their former quarters, every thing appearing peaceable, and no tendency to any farther outrages.

Gabriel Wright, a marine, having received sentence of death at a court martial, held for his trial at *Portsmouth*, was in the presence of the marines on that station ordered to be shot. He behaved very penitently, and made a great impression on the spectators. His crime was desertion and theft.

SATURDAY, June 1.

Between six and seven in the evening, while it was broad day, a fire broke out in *Princes street, Rotherhithe*, by which more than 200 houses were consumed, besides warehouses and other buildings, together with a ship and several lighters. The flames were so violent, and the flakes of fire that were driven by the wind so fierce, that they set fire to houses at a distance from each other, the progress of which it was impossible for the fire engines to stop. It was occasioned by a pitch-kettle boiling over, the person who attended it being called away upon some frivolous occasion. — By this calamity 240 families and servants, who were not insured, have suffered to the amount of 3000*l*.

Several very alarming fires have lately happened in and near *London*, as well as in several parts of the country, particularly at *Alresford, in Hants, Wincchester in Shropshire, and Hayles-*

bury in Wilt, where it is said three parts of the town is burnt.

TUESDAY 4.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, who then entered into his 28th year, the usual rejoicings were made, and their majesties received the compliments of the nobility and gentry at *St James's*. (*See the ode on this occasion among the poetry*.) — On this occasion the court made a brilliant appearance in the manufactures of *Great Britain*, not a French dress appearing in the whole circle; that of the Countess of *Northumberland*, including jewels, &c. is said to have cost 150,000*l*. His R. H. the D. of *Cumberland* dined with their majesties, and at night his R. H. the D. of *York*, and Princess *Louise Anne*, opened the ball.

The illuminations at the house of the Count *de Gueschy*, the French ambassador, exceeded any thing of the kind, but were attended with an unhappy accident, by the wickedness of a boy, who, having put a stone into one of the pieces of small artillery that were to be played off on the occasion, when the gun went off it shattered a man's leg all to pieces.

The fire-works on *Tower-hill* were very grand, and so well conducted, that no accident whatever attended their playing off.

D MESS. *Pinckbeck* and *Norton* set up at the Queen's house a new clock with four faces, which is greatly admired; the first and principal face shews true and apparent time, with the rising and setting of the sun every day in several parts of the world, by a moving horizon; the second front shews the motion of the planets in their orbits, according to the system of *Copernicus*. The third, the age and different phases of the moon, with the time of the tide, at 32 different sea-ports; and the fourth, by a curious retrograde motion in a spiral, shews every day of the month and year, with the months and days of the week in proper emblems. The calculations and numbers for the wheels for the solar system were given by *Dr Bevis*; and the designs for the dial-plates, with the numbers and calculations and mode of performing, &c. by *Mr Ferguson*.

Major *Sherlock* of his majesty's forces, delivered to the E. of *Halifax* a letter from *Mirr Jaffer Cawn*, the present Nabob of *Bengal*, written in *Persian* characters, and directed to his majesty. This gallant officer came home in the *Besicowes Indianman*, from *Bengal*, with a detachment, and the colours of his majesty's 79th regiment. This regiment landed at *Madras* Oct. 26, 1759, took the field the 12th of *November* following, and continued on service till the reduction of *Pondicherry*, in 1761; the *August* following, they were ordered to *Bengal*, and a detachment of 244 private and 24 officers perished in the *Pattajalam*, about forty eight hours after she sailed, seven officers, one serjeant, and a captain's lady, only being saved in the long boat, who were five days without provisions or water, and the first land they made was *Orissa*, where they remained prison-

ers, on rice and water, till the December following, when they were sent to *Fort William*, in the greatest distress.—In a few days after, Colonel *Carter*, who has signalized himself in the company's service, received the regiment, &c. in July, 1763, it took the field under the command of Major *Adams*, who, with the assistance of the company's troops, after many battles and sieges, drove the troops of *Coffin Ally Cason* (the late Nabob of Bengal) over the banks of the *Cannassara*, upwards of 700 miles from the company's settlements at *Calcutta*; but he unfortunately died when he was to return to *England*. On the death of Major *Adams*, the command devolved on Major *Sherlock*, who, having received his Majesty's orders to embark for *England*, distributed the small remains of the regiment in a most advantageous manner. It appears, since this battalion left *England*, which was April 1759, to January 1764, they buried 34 commissioned officers, one surgeon, four mates, and upwards of 1300 men.

WEDNESDAY 5.

A Frenchman was observed to be busy in throwing a composition of paste into the *New River*, in order to intoxicate the fish, which the populace resented so much, that they threw him headlong into the river, by way of example, to deter others from the like pernicious practice.

Was held a publick examination of the gentlemen cadets at the royal military academy at *Woolwich*, before the Marquis of *Granby*, governor, assisted by the E. of *Morton*, president of the royal society, the king's professor of mathematics and astronomy at *Plainsfield-House*, the chief engineer of *England*, and the principal officers of artillery, who expressed the highest satisfaction at the proficiency of the several military students in fortification, mathematics, drawing, and other branches of their education, and at the great advantage that must arise from this noble institution. Such of the young gentlemen who distinguished themselves most in the different classes, were rewarded with gold and silver medals, and other prizes of honour.

THURSDAY 6.

The Rt Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c. of the city of *London*, went in procession, preceded by the city-marshal, to *Saville-House*, and presented the freedom of the city to his R. H. the Duke of *Gloucester*, in a gold box; after which they were all elegantly entertained by his lordship at the *Mansion-House*.

SATURDAY 8.

His R. H. the D. of *York* set out for *Harwich*, on his travels into *Germany*. His cloaths, which are of *British* manufacture, are esteemed the richest ever made in *England*.

MONDAY, 10.

Being the birth-day of her R. H. the Princess *Amelia*, who then entered into her 55th year, their majesties received the usual compliments on that occasion.

At *Lower Brail* in *Warwickshire*, there was a violent storm of hail and rain, which has destroyed the greatest part of the corn and grass. Some of the hail stones measured seven inches and a half in circumference, which

killed many pigeons, rooks, &c. Several pigs, sheep, lambs, &c. were carried away by the torrent, and the damage is estimated at near 8000*l*.

At the little Theatre in the *Hay-Market*, Mr *Foster* received a letter, threatening a prosecution, from the person's attorney, who in the new piece of *The Commissary* is supposed to be characterized under the title of *Gruel the Orator*. (See p. 253.)

WEDNESDAY 12.

His R. H. the D. of *York* arrived at the *Haymarket* at five in the evening, accompanied by Gen. *Tork*, his majesty's ambassador to the states general, who went to receive his R. H. at *Helmerhuys*. His R. H. lodged at the hotel, called the *Marshall de Turenne*. The day following, his R. H. was complimented by a deputation from the states, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction; dined that day with the Prince of *Nassau Weilburg*, and supped with Sir *Joseph York*.

The society in the *Strand* came to a resolution of accepting an offer made them by Mr *Blake*, of returning the balance and carriages remaining in his hands, on account of the fish scheme to laudably patronized by that respectable society.

The judges met in Lord *Mansfield's* chambers in *Westminster Hall*, and chose their respective circuits as follow, viz.

Home, Lord *Mansfield* and Mr *Baron Smythe*, *Norfolk*, L. C. J. *Pratt* and Mr *Baron Adams*, *Midland*, L. C. B. *Parker* and Mr *J. Bahurst*, *Oxford*, Mr *Just. Clive* and Mr *Baron Perrot*, *Western*, Mr *Just. Wilmot* and Mr *Just. Aston*, *Northern*, Mr *Just. Gould* and Mr *Just. Yates*.

THURSDAY 13.

A Board of longitude was held, respecting Mr *Harrison's* time-piece, at which Lord *Morton*, and several members of the Royal Society, attended; but some debates arising between the Commissioners and Mr *Harrison*, the reward remains still unpaid.

A fire broke out in the stables of the *Talbot Inn*, in *Surry-street*, in the *Strand*, which entirely consumed the stables, with five saddle horses, and two dogs. The flames soon reached the house of Mr *Freere*, *Cyder* and *Brandy* merchant; Mr *Bromwich*, a master taylor; and three more houses, one of which joined to *Somerfet house*, and entirely consumed them. From *Surry-street* to *Strand lane* it is entirely burnt through. The back of *Naked Boy Court* is partly burnt and partly damaged; as is part of the *Talbot Inn*. The new pavement carrying on in the *Strand*, almost opposite *Surry-street*, being all raised and full of stones, greatly retarded the engines, which however began to play before eleven, and that so effectually as to bring the fire under before one o'clock. All the inhabitants of *Surry-street* were in the greatest consternation; some moved their goods, and the rest had them ready packed for moving. A young woman carrying a red leather trunk from the fire, it was snatched out of her hand by a ruffian, but being pursued up *Norfolk-street*, he was so ill treated by the mob that his life is not expected.

The *Sieur d'Eon*, who in last Trinity term was found guilty of printing a false and scan-

calous libel, highly reflecting on the honour of the Count de Guercy, ambassador extraordinary from the court of France to this kingdom, having absconded from justice, and not surrendered himself to the court of King's-Bench, to receive judgment for the said offence, was this day declared to be outlawed by the judgment of the coroners of the county of Middlesex.

FRIDAY 14.

At a cocking at *Morton West*, in *Gloucestershire*, one of the cockers laid, with an imprecation, that if his cock was killed, he would die also. It so happened his cock was killed, and the man did not survive many minutes.

SATURDAY 15.

The purser of the *Devonshire*, Capt. *Quick*, from *Bengal*, arrived at the *India-house*, with news of the safe arrival of the said ship in the Downs, after a passage of four months. The purser of the *Lord Clive*, Capt. *Webber*, also arrived, and brought advice of that ship's being off *Falmouth*.

MONDAY 17.

A cause which has been some time depending in the court of Chancery, between the Attorney General, at the relation of the Rev. Dr. *Blair*, rector of *Burton Coggles*, in *Lincolnshire*, plaintiff, and *John Cholmley*, Esq; proprietor of the said parish, defendant; with regard to the validity of a composition for the tythe, established by a decree in Chancery, in 1677, was determined by the Lord Chancellor in favour of the plaintiff, after a full hearing of two days; the said decree as far as it regarded the composition, though acquiesced in by different incumbents for upwards of 80 years, being declared by his Lordship to be void in law, and contrary to certain acts of parliament, intitled, *The Disabling Acts*.

TUESDAY 18.

Three companies of the Royal regiment of artillery embarked at *Woolwich*, for *New-York*, to relieve part of the regiment now stationed there.

FRIDAY 21.

About eleven at night, as Capt. *Stranover* was passing along *King Street*, *Soho*, a street-robber struck at him with a stick to knock him down, and the end of it passing through Capt. *Stranover's* left eye, mashed it quite out (so that it is irrecoverably gone) and wounded his nose and the other eye. The Captain was carried to a house in the neighbourhood, but it is doubted whether the other eye can be saved.

The new seals of his present Majesty were delivered to the great Officers of State.

SATURDAY. 22.

About ten o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Sail-cloth warehouse in the *Gun-Dock, Wapping*, which, in a few hours destroyed more than 30 houses, besides warehouses, and other out buildings.—This is the 4th fire that has happened in these parts within these three years. One of the persons burnt out at *Rotherhithe*, met with the like disaster, after his removal to *Gun-Dock*.

MONDAY 24.

Brackley Kennet, Esq; vintner, and *Ben. Coarwood*, Esq; apothecary, were chosen As-

TUESDAY 25.

This day the tickets for the ensuing lottery began to be delivered at the Bank.

WEDNESDAY 26.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, a terrible storm of thunder and lightning happened at *St Mary Cray in Kent*, which first of all shattered a stack of chimnies belonging to Mr *Chapman* schoolmaster; thence in descended obliquely on the school-room, it entered at the window in two or three places, melting the lead, and shivering many panes of glass, and some of the wainscoting. It would have been happy, had this been the whole mischief; but it pleased God to order it otherwise, for the lightning fell upon *Richard Isaac*, a school boy about 14, quite singeing his hair and cloaths, particularly his waistcoat, breeches, and shoes, in a remarkable manner, and left him dead upon the spot. It likewise struck four other boys, singeing their cloaths, hair, &c. and left them senseless on the ground; one of the boys has received a very long and deep wound on the inside of his right thigh.—What is worthy of observation is, the four boys that were stunned by the lightning were not conscious of what had happened to them, but when they recovered their senses, said they had been asleep.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1765.

- JUNE** LADY of Lord Grosvenor,—of a son and heir.
16. Cts of Ashburnham,—of a daughter.
18. Lady of Geo. Venables Vernon, Esq; member for Bramber,—of a daughter.
21. Countess of Coventry,—of a son.
23. Lady of Hon. Rich. Walpole,—a daughter.
26. Countess of Egmont,—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES in the Year 1765.

- MAY** REV. Mr Evans, belonging to the Chapel-Royal,—to Miss Baker.
Cha. Leslie, Esq;—to Miss Trevor, daughter to the Hon. Arthur Trevor, Esq;
JUNE 2. Sir John Oresham of Tilney-place, Surrey, Bart.—to the eldest daughter of Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart.
F Capt. Minett of Mile-End,—to Miss Ann Elliot of Thames-street.
4. Lord Percival, eldest son to the E. of Egmont,—to Miss Powlett, niece to D. of Bolton.
Hon. Col. Howe,—to Miss Conolly, daughter of Lady Ann Conolly.
Geo. Wombwell, jun. Esq;—to Miss Rawlinson, daughter of Alderman Rawlinson.
G R. Wyatt, Esq;—to Miss Edgell of Egham.
6. Wm Devon of Peckham, Esq;—to Miss Stephens of Camberwell.
Dr Fowell, chaplain to the Abp of Canterbury,—to Miss Petronel of Oldstone.
Wm Moore of Bowerton, Gloucestersh. Esq;—to Miss Wight of Blakeley-hall, near Northampton.
H Wm Wake of Waltham-Abbey, Esq;—to Miss Fanton of Banktop, Yorksh.ire.
Dr Smith of Mincing-lane,—to Mrs Woodman of Chelsea.
Rev. Mr Ray, canon of Wells, and V. of Westbury,—to Miss Carpenter.
Tho. Bateman, Esq;—to Miss Holdsworth

9. Joseph Poulton of Hatton-Garden, Esq;
—to Miss Crispe of Rotherhithe.
11. John Harvey Thurbury, jun. Esq; of Abington, Northamptonshire,—to Miss Ann Hanbury of Kilmarn.
- Sir John Griffin Griffin, Knt of the Bath,
—to Miss Clayton of Harlesford, Bucks.
- Cha. Berners, Esq;—to Miss Catharine Laroche of Englefield-green.
- Ralph Jenkinson of Miller's Meadow, Gloucestershire, Esq;—to Miss Cowley of Bedford-row.
- Fred. Flood, Esq;—to Lady Juliana Annesley, sister to the E. of Anglesea.
- Robert Clements, Esq;—to Lady Betty Skeffington.
- Sir Brook Bridges, Bt. member for Kent,
—to the Hon. Miss Fowler.
13. Capt. Luttrell of the Achilles man of man of war,—to the Hon. Miss Olmius, sister to Lord Waltham.
14. Tho. Gill of Lambeth, Esq;—to Miss Gill of the same place.
15. Rev. Mr Soame of Thurlowe, Suffolk,
—to a sister of Sir Charles Bunbury, member for Suffolk.
16. Rev. Mr Woollaston of Charter-house-square,—to Miss Palmer of the same place.
18. Mr Desley of Park-place,—to Miss Visant of Thatched-house-court.
20. Dr Negus, R. of St Mary, Rotherhithe,—to Mrs Sarah Margaretta Johnson.
- Geo. Clavering of Greencroft, Durham, Esq;—to the relict of Sir John Pole of Shute, Devonshire.
- John Freke, Esq;—to Lady Elizabeth Gore, daughter to the Earl of Arran.
21. Edw. Arthur Hefham of the Middletemple, Esq;—to Miss Le Clerk of Marybone.
- Isaac Bailey, Esq;—to Miss Widdowson of Dallington, Suffex.
22. Ambrose Cox Foots, Esq;—to Miss Kolles of Plymouth-dock.
25. Dr Brooke, one of the king's chaplains
—to Miss Hanchet.
- Edw. Shepherd of Avening, Gloucestersh. Esq;—to Miss Sarah Cox of the same place.
- Edw. Baldwin of Chertsey, Esq;—to Miss Grey of the same place.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

- March* Governor Dobbs of North-Carolina
26. **G**na, at Cape Fear.
- April* 10. James Crockett, M. D. at Win-yaw in South-Carolina.
- Capt. John Hall, at Kingston, Jamaica.
- Chr. Irwin, Esq; the inventor of the marine chair, at Barbadoes.
- Fra. Lafcelles, Esq; at Pontefract, Yorksh.
- John Summers, Esq; at Peddington.
- Capt. Gray in the E. India service.
27. Ezekiel Thynne, Esq; in Cumberland.
28. Joseph Crane, Esq; a justice for Surry.
29. Jn Braddyll, Esq; Qu. sq. Bloomsbury.
- John Morry, Esq; of Hampstead.
- Eliz. Andrews near Bicester, Oxfordshire, aged 106.
- Cuthbert Sheldon, Esq; a col. of the guards, at Fletwick, in Bedfordshire.
- The reigning prince of Anhalt Bernburgh, Duke of Saxony, &c. aged 64.
- June* 2. M^{rs} Ardel, a metacian engraver

- Capt. King, many years a Lisbon trader.
- Rt Hon. Lord Rollo, at Leicester, in his way to Bristol, for the recovery of his health; he was lately Lt Col. of the 2nd Reg. and was interred at Leicester, pursuant to his request, with all military honours.
3. Ben. Hillborough, Esq; at Beckenham.
- Rev. Mr Rushbrook, R. of Moundford, and V. of Goodenstone, Norfolk.
8. Cha. Whitfield, Esq; in Charterhouse-sq.
- Rev. Mr Johnson at Lancaster.
9. Jon. Trueman of Warwickshire, Esq;
- Rev. Mr Vade, V. of Croydon.
- Mrs Deverell. at Wells, aged 105.
11. Henry Van Noort, Esq; in Bartlett's buildings.
- Wm Wyatt, Esq; in Gr. Qu. st. Linc. fields
- Relict of Seth Jermy, Esq; at Richmond.
- Daniel Moreland, Esq; in Linc. Inn fields,
- Dr Blake, R. of Tortworth, Gloucestersh.
12. Geo. Hicks, Esq; in Red-lion-st. Holb.
- John Bennet of Aylesham, Norfolk, Esq;
- Gen. Guise, Col. of the 6th R. of foot, and governor of Berwick.
13. Ja. Wigley, Esq; memb. for Leicester.
- Wm Wardle, Esq; of St Edmund's-bury.
- Wm Ferdinand Carey, Lord Hunsdon, a peer of England, and the eldest member of the parliament of Great-Britain, at his country seat near Alphen, (a village three leagues from Leyden) in the 82d year of his age.—His lordship's ancestor, Henry Carey, Baron of Hunsdon in the county of Hertford, was so created in the first year of Queen Elizabeth (in regard of his being her first cousin, his mother being Mary, daughter to Tho. Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire, and sister to Anne Bullen.—Some of his lordship's later ancestors being younger sons, entered into the service of the states-general, and married into the most eminent families in Holland. And his lordship was born beyond sea, but naturalized in 1690. He succeeded to the title in 1702 (being the 8th Lord Hunsdon) and took his seat in the house of Peers in 1708. His lordship married in 1718, Grace, daughter to Sir Edw. Waldo, of London, Knt, and widow of Sir Nicholas Wolstanholme, of Forty-Hill, in Middlesex, Bart. but she died in 1729 without issue.
14. Sir T. Palmer, Bt. mem. for Leicestersh
- Edm. Godfrey of Crutched-friars, Esq.
15. S. Bonner, Esq; a master in Chancery.
- Talbot Williamson, Esq; at Ingatestone.
- Geo. White, Esq; at Goodrich, Herefordsh.
- Wm King, Esq; in Theobalds-row.
16. Lady of the Bishop of Fernes.
- Rev. Mr Toll of Greywell, Hants.
17. Wm Lethuillier, Esq; in Suffolk-lane.
- John Read, Esq; late accomplant to the South-Sea company.
- John Edwards, ploughman, near Basing-stoke, aged 105.
- Jeremiah Marlow, Esq; at Hackney; he has left to St Thomas's and the London hospitals 1000l. each; to St Bartholomew's, St Luke's, Bethlehem, and Christ's, 500l. each.
- Tho. Grant, in Norfolk, aged 111.
- Jacob Elton, Esq; sen. alderman of Bristol.
21. Ja. Wigley, Esq; mem. for Leicester.
25. Mr Empton, one of the librarians at the Museum.

List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1765.

(From the London-Gazette.)

St James's, THE Rt. Hon. Lord Fred.
May 29. Campbell, keeper of the
privy seal of Scotland, and Visc. Weymouth;
Lord Lieut. of Ireland, were sworn of the pri-
vily council.

Whitehall, June 8. Rt Hon. Cha. Town-
shend, appointed pay-master of the forces.

Hon. Henry Grenville, Esq;—a commissi-
oner of the customs, in room of Claudius A-
myand, Esq;

From other Papers:

JOHN Freemantle, Esq;—secretary of the
customs. (Wm Wood, Esq; dec.)
Geo. Knappton, Esq;—surveyor and keeper
of his majesty's pictures.

Peter Foreman, Esq;—groom of the pantry.
Wm Plaxton, Esq;—one of the gentlemen
usher quarterly waiters.

Mr Collins of Salisbury,—a commissioner
for taking special bail in the counties of Wilts,
Somerset, Dorset, and Devon.

Mr Jefferson, deputy clerk of the peace for
Middlesex,—clerk of the peace for Westmin-
ster, and treasurer of the county.

Ed. Montague, Esq;—a master in chancery.
Dr Alexander,—physician of the London-
hospital.

Capt. Cunningham of the 20th Reg.—
town-major of Gibraltar.

Sir John St Clair,—deputy quarter-master-
general to the forces in N. Britain.

Sir Henry Moore, Bt.—governor of New-
York, in room of

General Monkton,—gov. of Berwick.
Lt Col. Amherst,—Capt. Lt in the first R.

of foot-guards, in room of
Lt Col. Thornton,—capt. in room of

Col. Sherrade,—third major, in room of
Col. Salter,—ad major, in room of

Major Gen. Urmslow,—1st major, in r. of
Lt Gen. Hudson,—Lieut. Col. in room of

Major Gen. Durand,—col. of the 56th R.
in room of

Major Gen. Keppel,—col. of the 14th R.
of foot. (Jefferys, dec.)

Major Gen. Rufane, from half pay—col. of
the 56th Reg. of foot. (Gen. Guise, dec.)

John Wood, Esq;—gov. of the Isle of Man.
Hon. Gen. Geo. Bolcomwen,—ad in com-

mand on the Irish establishment.
Capt. Jenkinson,—capt. 12th R. dragoons.

Capt. Ja. Abercrombie,—capt. in the 7d
Reg. of foot.

Wm Davison,—capt. in 56th Reg.
Capt. Merriott of the marines,—a major.

Lt Wm Campbell,—capt. of a 64 gun ship.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

REV. Charles Dodgson, D.D.—Bishop of
Oxford, in room of the

Rt Rev. Dr Pocock,—bishop of Elphin,—
in room of the

Rt Rev. Dr Goss,—bishop of Meath, in
room of the

Rt Rev. Wm Bp of Meath,—promoted to
the archbishopric of Dublin.
Rich. Sutton, M. A.—a prebend of Can-

From the same Papers.

JOHN Sheehare,—Canon, R. Norfoll.
Rev. Mr Bathurst,—Weylyn, R. Hertford;
Rev. Mr Wicker,—Frampton Cotterell,
R. Gloucestershire.

Ph. Leach,—Bark Wiche, V. Norfoll.
Ja. Roberts,—Barkford N near Exeter;

Ja. Biggs,—Witley, V. Wills.
Dr Gordon,—chaplain to Bp of Lincoln.

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

John Golding, } Crickton, V. } Somerset-
M. A. } Burnham, V. } Shire.

Nab. Bates, } Martley, R. } Worcester-
M. A. } Onobersley, V. } Shire.

Wm Tinsnew, } Bratterley, V. } Surrey,
M. A. } Beckenham, V. } Kent.

New Members.

Place. Elected. In room of.
Peck, J. Gullen, jun. } Gullen, sen.

Drivies, — Sutton, Esq; Wm Willy, dec.
Kearns, dec. } Sir A. Ramsay, Sir J. Carnegie, Bt.

Scotland. } St Germain's. Wm Hussey, Esq;
Roxburgh, Gilbert Elliot, Esq;

* The vacancy was occasioned by Mr Gut-
ten's being appointed steward of the Children-
Hundred. The election was contested, and re-
sulting up the poll, J. Gullen, jun. Esq; had

43 votes, and J. Mauger, Esq; but 41.

B — K T — S.

Tho. Browne of St. Mary, Cornwall, dealer.
Jacob Roberts of Frowbridge, clothier.

Wm Wm of Bristol, merchant.
Edw. Hobson of Austerhaw, Lancrsh. chesport

J. Lloyd of Kington, Radnorsh. scrivener.
John Mito of St Michael's-alley, Cornhill,

hair-dresser.
Wm Waters of Teddington, Bedfordsh. dealer

J. Humble, late of Newcastle on Tyne, hostman.
Jo. Harrison of North Shields, linen-dresser.

John Burrows of Westminster, cabinet-maker.
T. Fordham of St Martin in fields, fishmonger

Joseph Levy of Smithfield, dealer.
Thomas Foster of Durham, grocer.

Jacob Abraham, late of Downing-st. mercha.
Rich. Weale of Cannon-st. hardware-man.

In Newton of Thong-bridge, Yorksh. dealer.
R. Jelson of St James's, Westminster, ironmonger.

Alex. Vink of Chancery-lane, merchant.
John Kemp of Middle Moor-fields, mercha.

Price of STOCKS, on Course of EXCHANGE,
June 28, 1765. June 26, 1765.

Bank Stock, 120. Amst. 364 2 2 1/2 Uf,
E. India ditto, — ditto at sight 36 2

S. Sea ditto, 102 1/2. Rotterd. 36 5 2 Uf.

Ditto Old An. 86 1/2. Antwerp. No Price

Ditto New An. 87 1/2. Hamb. 34 10 2 Uf.

3 per Ct reduced, 86 1/2. Paris rday's date 31

3 ditto consol. — ditto at a U 30 1/2

3 ditto India, — Bourdeaux 30 1/2

3 Bank 1758, — a U since 30 1/2

3 ditto 1758, — Cadix 30 1/2

4 per Cent 1763, 98 1/2. Madrid 30

India Bonds par. 79 1/2. Bilbao 30 1/2

Exch. Bills 1763, — Leghorn 30 1/2

Navy disc. — Genoa 30 1/2

Long Annuities, 27 1/2. Venice 30 1/2

Mary 4 per Cent. 99. Lisbon 30 1/2

4 per Ct. 1763, 98 1/2. Operto 30 1/2

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Sp.
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, We-
nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News,
Coventry 2
Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2

ST JOHN'S GATE



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
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For JULY 1765.

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- II. Letter to Lord B— relative to the late charges in the Ministry.
- III. Mr G—ville and Mr P— compared.
- V. The trial of Friendship, an affecting story.
- VI. Memoirs of the life of Gustavus Adolphus, the great king of Sweden.
- VII. Moral Letters to form the heart.
- VIII. A remarkable passage in Irenaeus illustrated.
- IX. Bill of mortality at Sheffield.
- X. Portrait of posterity; a political irony.
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- XVII. Lord Hardwicke's answer.
- XVIII. Balfour's account of the murder of the Earl of Murray.
- XIX. Archbp Spotswood's account of the same fact.
- XX. An honest man's reasons for declining to take part in the new administration.
- XXI. Poetry. Teut thro' Brabant and Flanders; thoughts on sudden death; Spring; the Stage Coach, &c.
- XXII. List of Books, with Remarks, viz. Account of inoculation in Scotland.—Political Logic displayed; or, a key to Dr B—'s thoughts of civil liberty, licentiousness, and action.—The philosophical Commerce of Arts.—An account of the culture of carrots, published by desire of the Society of Arts.
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- XXVIII. List of births, deaths, &c.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY, at St JOHN'S GATE

C O N T E N T S.

<p>Minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Longitude relative to Mr <i>Harrison's</i> clock. 303</p> <p>—Resolutions of the said board <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Letter from Mr <i>Harrison</i> to the board 304</p> <p>—Oath to be tendered Mr <i>Harrison</i> 305</p> <p>—Mr <i>Harrison</i> refuses the oath, the Board's unanimous resolutions thereupon <i>ib</i></p> <p>Letter to <i>Ld B --te</i>, relative to the late changes in the ministry <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Short detail of the artifices that produced them 306</p> <p>—An appeal to his Lordship, on his rash and inconsistent conduct 307</p> <p>Mr <i>G--ville</i> and Mr <i>P--tt</i> compared <i>ib</i></p> <p>The trial of Friendship; an affecting story, concluded 309</p> <p>—A generous expostulation <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Arguments introduced for Love, and opposed by Friendship 310</p> <p>—A letter, not of consolation, but distress 311</p> <p>—The struggles of Friendship and Love combating 312</p> <p>—A painful scene of double sorrow <i>ib</i></p> <p>—The force of Love irresistible in the female heart 313</p> <p>—How restrained by virtue and compassion 314</p> <p>—Happily and unexpectedly rewarded 315</p> <p><i>Memoirs of Gustavus Adolphus</i>, continued 315</p> <p>—Horrible barbarities committed after storming <i>Magdebourg</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Apology of <i>Gustavus</i> for withholding timely relief 316</p> <p>—Steps taken to recover an unexpected blow <i>ib</i></p> <p>—The battle of <i>Leipsic</i> restores his credit <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Censured for not marching to <i>Vienne</i> 317</p> <p>—Reasons against so rash a step <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Conversation between <i>Gustavus</i> and <i>St Etienne</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>—The famous battle of <i>Lutzen</i>, in which <i>Gustavus</i> lost his life 318</p> <p>—The question whether <i>Gustavus</i> fell by the enemy, or by treachery discussed <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Mr <i>Hart's</i> opinion confuted 319</p> <p>—Character and conquests of <i>Gustavus</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>Letters to form the heart, specimen of them <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Unreasonableness of repining at one's lot 320</p> <p>—Man not made for himself but society <i>ib</i></p>	<p>—The wants of nature easily supplied 321</p> <p>—A conformity to her dictates, an indispensable duty <i>ib</i></p> <p>—The wisdom of life to provide for immortality 322</p> <p>The passage in <i>Ireneus</i> (<i>see p. 262.</i>) illustrated <i>ib</i></p> <p>Bill of mortality for <i>Sheffield</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>Portrait of posterity, a satirical irony 323</p> <p>The dream of <i>Irus</i>, an instructive story 324</p> <p>—Imaginary scenes of human infelicity 325</p> <p>—An affecting instance of conjugal affection 326</p> <p>—Singular condition of a hermit 327</p> <p>—Of a pleader at law, and a recluse <i>ib</i></p> <p>—The conclusion 328</p> <p>A method of destroying Wasps and Hornets <i>ib</i></p> <p>Letter from <i>Cambridge University</i> to <i>Ld Hardwicke</i> 329</p> <p>His Lordship's answer <i>ib</i></p> <p>Observations on the old Song entitled <i>The bonny Earl of Murray</i> 330</p> <p>—<i>Balfour's</i> account of this murder <i>ib</i></p> <p>—<i>App Spotswood's</i> account of the same fact 331</p> <p>An honest man's reasons for declining to take part in the new administration 332</p> <p>POETRY. A tour thro' <i>Brabant</i> and <i>Flanders</i> 333</p> <p>—Thoughts on sudden death—a new ballad 334</p> <p>—Spring; The Stage Coach; Epithalamium 335</p> <p><i>List of Books with Remarks.</i> Account of the inoculation for the small-pox in <i>Scotland</i> 336</p> <p>Political logic displayed <i>ib</i></p> <p>Philosophical commerce of Arts 338</p> <p>An account of the culture of carrots 340</p> <p>A dialogue in the <i>Elysian fields</i> between two Dukes 341</p> <p>Character of the Marquis of <i>R--ham</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>Remarkable Events. Suicides, murders, punishments, national indignities, incursions, &c. 342</p> <p>—Part of Governor <i>Franklyn's</i> speech to the Colonists; Description of <i>Pensacola</i> 343</p> <p><i>Historical Chronicle.</i> Riots, wages, frauds, commemorations, duels, &c. Admiralty and other trials; marriage ceremony, discoveries, &c. 345</p> <p><i>Canada</i> bills stated; arch of <i>Blackfriars</i> bridge; petition of <i>Konigsbergers</i>, &c. list of marriages, deaths, &c. 347</p>
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U L Y 1765.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for Discovery of the Longitude, with respect to Mr Harrison's Watch. (See Vol. xxxiv. p. 380.)

The Commissioners present were
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, First Lord of the Admiralty,
 Sir John Cusé, Speaker of the H. of Commons,
 Viscount Barrington, treasurer of the navy.
 Sir William Rowley, admiral of the fleet.
 Henry Osborn, Esq; }
 Sir Edward Hawke, } Adm. of the White.
 Hon. John Forbes, } Admirals of the Blue.
 Sir George Pocock, }
 Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society,
 Reverend Mr Haskelyne, Astronomer Royal,
 Rev. Mr Hornsby, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford.
 Rev. Mr Betts, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford.
 Rev. Mr Shepherd, Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge.
 Mr Waring, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.
 Charles J. Kninson, Esq; } Secretaries of the
 Thomas Whately, Esq; } Treasury.
 Philip Stephens, Esq; } Sec. of the Admiralty.
 George Cockburne, Esq; } comptroller of the navy
 Rev. Dr Long, Savilian's Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.



Harrison's son being called in, was asked in what manner his father proposed to discover the principles of his Watch, or Time-keeper? He answered, by delivering to the Board the drawings from which the time-keeper was constructed, with explanations in writing; he added, that, upon this, his father expected a certificate to enable him to receive the first reward, directed to be paid by the act of the 24th of Q. Anne.

Mr Harrison then withdrew, and the board being unanimously of opinion, that drawings and written explanations

"Resolved,

"That Mr Harrison be acquainted, that the Commissioners do expect his compliance with what is under-mentioned, before they can give him the certificate he requires, viz.

"1. That he shall discover fully, by drawings and a written explanation, the principles upon which his said watch is constructed, and deliver the same to this board, upon oath.

"2. That he shall give a further explanation by word of mouth, and experimental exhibitions where judged necessary, of the said principles, and of every thing relative to the construction of the said Watch; producing the same; taking it to pieces; and answering, upon oath, to every question proposed by the Board, and such persons as may be appointed by them for the examination thereof.

"3. That he is to make over the property of the three several Time-keepers, and the Watch, when he shall receive his certificate."

Mr Harrison's son was then called in again; and a copy of the Resolutions being given him, he was told that the Board expected his father's determination on the next Thursday morning.

On Thursday the Board having met again, Mr Harrison, with his son, attended, and he consented to discover the principles of his Watch, agreeable to the Resolutions of the last Board.

The Board then took into consideration the nomination of proper persons to be present when the discovery should be made, and came to the following resolutions, in which Mr Harrison concurred.

"That, in addition to such of the Commissioners who shall chuse to be present, three gentlemen skilled in mechanics, and three watchmakers, be appointed to attend the above-mentioned discovery."

Cavendish; the Rev. Mr John Michell, late Woodwardian Professor at Cambridge; and the Rev. Mr Wm Ludlam, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge: And that the latter be Mr Tho. Mudge, and Mr Wm Matheus, of Fleet-Street; and Mr Larcum Kendal, of Furnival's-Inn Court.

"And, in case any of the former should refuse, that then Mr John Bird, mathematical instrument maker in the Strand: And, in case any of the latter should refuse, that then Mr Justin Pulliamy, of Pall-Mall, or such other persons as the Commissioners shall think fit, be desired to supply their places.

"Resolved,

"That the Secretary do write to the abovementioned Mr Michell, and Mr Ludlam, and also to Mr Mudge, Mr Matheus, and Mr Kendal, to know if they will undertake to give their attendance when the discovery shall be made; and, if they will, to desire they will meet the Commissioners at this place on this day fortnight.

Lord Egmont was pleased to undertake to write to the same effect to Lord Charles Cavendish.

"Resolved,

"That it be an instruction to such of the abovementioned gentlemen and watchmakers, as may be inclined to attend, to meet Mr Harrison as soon as possible, and to continue their meetings with him without interruption: And that they be enjoined not to make any discovery of the principles of the Watch to any but the Board, without leave of the Commissioners."

The Board then adjourned to that day fortnight.

On *Thursday*, the 13th of *June*, the Board being met again; Mr Michell, Mr Ludlam, and Mr Bird, (Lord Charles Cavendish having declined to come) with Mr Mudge, Mr Matheus, and Mr Kendal, watchmakers, were introduced; and Mr Harrison, with his son, being then called in, he was told that the Board was ready to fix a time for making his discovery, agreeable to the Resolutions of the two last Boards, to which he had consented: But Mr Harrison then denied his having ever given such assent, and absolutely refused to do it agreeable to the said Resolutions, referring the Board to a letter which he said he had delivered at their last meeting, containing his objections. The Board, not recollecting any thing of such a letter, made an enquiry concerning it, and

at length found that a letter had been discovered lying on the table by some of the Commissioners, who remained after the last Board broke up, and had been given by them to their secretary; but that it did not appear how such letter had been delivered. It was then called for, and read, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"On *Tuesday* I received, by the hand of my son, your resolutions on that day; the first of which is what I thought you would demand, therefore my son was commissioned to comply with it.

"The first part of the second resolution, viz "That I shall give a farther explanation by word of mouth" may also be complied with; but it, must be mentioned who I am to give this farther explanation to, for I will never attempt to explain it to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and who they may appoint; nor will I ever come under the directions of men of theory. As to the other part of this your second resolution, viz.

"Experimental exhibitions, where judged necessary, relative to the said watch, producing the same, taking it in pieces, and answering upon oath to every question proposed by the board, and such persons as may be appointed by them for the examination thereof;" these are terms which I cannot comply with.

"As to your third resolution, that, I certainly will comply with, when I have got my just reward.

"I cannot help thinking but I am extremely ill used by gentlemen who I might have expected a different treatment from; for if the act of the 14th of Queen Anne be deficient, why have I so long been encouraged under it, in order to bring my invention to perfection? and, after the completion, why was my son sent twice to the *West-Indies*? Had it been said to my son, when he received the last instructions, there will, in case you succeed, be a new act at your return, in order to lay you under new restrictions, which were not thought of in the act of the 14th of Queen Anne; I say, had this been the case, I might have expected some such treatment as I now meet with.

"It must be owned that my case is very hard, but I hope I am the first, and, for my country's sake, shall be the last that suffers by pinning my faith on an *English* act of parliament. Had I received my just reward, for

certainly it may be so called after 40 years close application in the improvement of that talent which it had pleased God to give me, then my invention would have taken the course which all improvements in this world do, that is, I must have instructed workmen in its principles and execution, which I should have been glad to have had an opportunity of doing; but how widely this is different to what is now proposed, viz. for me to instruct people that I know nothing of, and such as may know nothing of mechanicks; and if I do not make them understand to their satisfaction, I may then have nothing! hard fate indeed to me, but still harder to the world, which may be deprived of this my invention, which must be the case, except by my open and free manner of describing all the principles of it to gentlemen and workmen, who almost, at all times, have had free recourse to see my instruments; and if any of these workmen shall have been so ingenious as to have got my invention, how far you will please to reward them for their piracy, must be left for you to determine; and I must fit myself down in old age, and thank God I can be more easy in that I have made the conquest, and though I have no reward, than if I had come short of the matter, and by some delusion had the reward.

I am,

May 30, Lords and Gentlemen,
1765. Your humble Servant.

JOHN HARRISON."

The Board then told Mr Harrison, that nothing more was meant by experimental exhibitions, than that, if there should be any operation which could not be sufficiently explained by words, the experiment should be made, and the method of tempering his springs was given as an instance: Upon which he left the Board abruptly, declaring, "that he would never consent to it, while he had a drop of English blood in his body."

The following Oath was then drawn up:

Westminster to wit,

"I John Harrison do swear, that the annexed drawings and written paper contain a full explanation of the principles upon which my Watch or Timekeeper for discovering the longitude is constructed: And I further do swear, that I will give to the commissioners appointed by act of parliament for the discovery of the longitude at sea, and to the six

persons named below, who have been chosen by them to be present at the discovery, such further explanation by word of mouth, and by experimental exhibitions where judged necessary, as shall be required of me relative to the construction of the said Watch or Timekeeper; and that I will produce the same, take it to pieces, and answer truly to every question proposed by the said commissioners, and the other persons above-mentioned, or any of them, relative thereto."

And Mr Harrison's son (his father being gone) was asked, whether his father would take it, previous to the discovery? He answered in the negative: Upon which it was;

Resolved, nem. con.

That it is the opinion of this board that the terms which have been proposed to Mr Harrison, for a discovery of the principles and construction of his Watch, or Timekeeper, are reasonable and proper; and that, as he has so peremptorily refused to comply therewith, they do not think themselves authorised to give him any certificate, or that it is to any purpose to treat with him any further upon the matter, till he alters his present sentiments.

Extract of a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of B——, relative to the late Changes that have happened in the Administration.

MY LORD,

THO' in this public manner I address your Lordship, as a private person, yet I assure you I am far from thinking the subject of this letter a private concern; nor is the motive, that induces me to write it, of a private nature. From every consideration, you stand in a very public light; your influence, in the present political system, is so powerful and extensive, that it affects the whole community. For this reason, I shall venture to tell you very freely what I think of your past, and present conduct.

When the dawn appeared, that called you from a sleepy state of inaction, to flutter a-while in glory, we were blessed with a young and patriot King, who, born a Briton, had no attachment to foreign countries, or connec-

* The Rev. Mr John Mitchell, Rev. Mr William Ludlam, Mr John Bird, Mr Thomas Mudge, Mr William ——— can Readal.

sions, that were prejudicial to our national interests. The helm was directed by a most beloved and popular Minister, who had conducted us thro' innumerable dangers and difficulties, and by a series of victorious events, exalted this kingdom to the highest pitch of glory. Such, my Lord, was the situation of this happy, and at that time united country. How soon that able and upright statesman was driven, by your pernicious power and counsel, from the ear of his S——, and consequently from the aid of his country, needs very little recollection. Indeed it is impossible to forget it for a moment, while we see the same clouds which, at that period, first began to darken our prospect, gathering ever since, to such a melancholy degree, that they are now ready to burst on our heads, with ruin and devastation.

That your Lordship should contrive the dismissal of this patriot minister, and undertake yourself to give peace to *Europe*, will not appear at all surprising to those, who are acquainted with your turn of mind. If Mr Pitt had concluded a safe and honourable peace, you was aware that he would by that means have so endeared himself, not to the people only, but the King, as to have rendered himself a great and formidable rival: you was determined therefore to run all hazards, and undertake that office yourself. But here, with a sagacity unusual to your Lordship, you justly foresaw that your situation with regard to your country, and the want of credit, as well as influence, with your fellow-subjects, would oblige you to call in some powerful assistance, to compleat this salutary work. For this purpose you pointed out, to your prince, a proper person as a coadjutor; a prudent, powerful, and (till your sinister arts prevailed) a popular nobleman; who seeing the situation of his sovereign and his country, readily obeyed the call, and gave to both that respite they so much required. You will pardon me, if I here remind your Lordship of that base and ungenerous treatment which you shewed towards that Nobleman; how you embarrassed him in one of the most nice and difficult enterprises that ever was undertaken; how you perplexed him with your absurd and contradictory instructions; and, for fear he should conclude too soon a peace, and gain too much credit to his king and country, used your utmost endeavours to make him for

ever forfeit the esteem and approbation of both, I have often earnestly wished, that your whole behaviour in this important affair might be laid before the public. The most humane and candid person would then confess, that there was sufficient reason for that torrent of popular odium, which swelled to such a fearful height, and overwhelmed you with horror and confusion. I would, my Lord, whenever, in a wanton and arbitrary manner, you are going to abuse the power with which you are unhappily invested, you would sit down beforehand, and recollect the *pitiful* condition you was then in; when your *spirit* was so *wounded*, that it could not sustain its infirmity; when every darling passion of your soul was frozen up with fear; when your pride was humbled so low, as to want consolation; and your love of power was swallowed up in a dread of punishment.

After you had thus been hunted out of office by the public cry, what vows and protestations did you make, that you would never again interfere in public business: But these declarations were scarce made before they were broken. From the moment you sunk out of office, you determined to govern in the *shades* as absolutely as you had done during the little time your *tender eyes* could bear the light. Unhappily for you, the nobility of *England* were too stubborn to submit to be your tools and creatures; they made some little difficulty of adopting every plan of yours, which they could not approve; and were unwilling to take the blame upon themselves, for measures which you alone had planned and directed, and they were only allowed to hear and execute. This unexpected behaviour offended your pride, and excited your indignation: In a transport of courage, never felt before, you boldly, boldly indeed, had recourse to the patriot-commoner, and sued to him for refuge. Forgetful how shamefully and unworthily you had before treated him, you rashly introduced him to your master, and thus subjected your P——, your benefactor, and your friend, to the mortification of that refusal, which, if you had not been blinded by passion and folly, you might easily have foreseen and prevented.

It was then, my Lord, you was forced indeed to a retreat, and obliged to withdraw, for a time, that influence over our councils, which it was but

too apparent you still possessed: Happy would it have been for the repose of your master, and the tranquillity of your country, if you would have determined never more to intermeddle in the affairs of this kingdom. But you could not keep from meddling, and yet you durst not ACT OUT. All your emissaries were set to work, to obstruct the administration of those very gentlemen, you yourself had so lately recommended. Every engine was made use of to embarrass them, and every art employed to poison the minds of the people against their measures. But here your Lordship's character, and their merits, were to appear in opposite scales; and it needs not any pen to tell which would preponderate.

The public credit restored, the reduction of the national debt begun, and the arrangement of the finances compleated, are so many proofs of the abilities and integrity of Him who presided at the Treasury; and the peaceable and respectful conduct of foreign powers, together with the subsiding of those dissensions at home, which had either been occasioned by the hatred of the nation to your Lordship, or fomented by your own Emissaries for wicked and infamous purposes, are a sufficient testimony how happy, how permanently happy this kingdom might have been, if your Lordship would have set any bounds to your restlessness, and all-disturbing passions. But this, alas, was impossible! The confidence which our able and active ministers began every day to acquire, alarmed you; and those presages of future happiness, which others beheld with pleasure, your Lordship looked upon with jealousy. You grew apprehensive that your power in the closet maxim of *dividing and governing*, could no longer be reduced to practice: You saw how unanimously bent they were, to reduce your exorbitant power, and oppose your pernicious counsels. In such a desperate situation, the remedy was desperate; and there seemed to be nothing left, but to fly to the arms of that illustrious person, whose BULK you thought sufficient to shield you from the impending danger. You did not, it must be confessed, apply to him *immediately yourself*; such a step would have been too rash and hazardous. You was conscious how little favour you deserved at his hands; having formerly

taken every opportunity of manifesting your hatred and aversion to him, and subjecting him to frequent *mortifying proofs* that you had infused the same sentiments ELSEWHERE. However, at this critical juncture, forgetting the dignity and delicacy of your master, he appeared to you the fittest person for your purpose; and using every little artifice, and employing every emissary to enlist him into your service, you at length deluded him to lay aside his dignity, and, to the astonishment of all *England*, to become neither more, nor less, than your courier to *Hayes*, where you was ashamed, and afraid, ever to appear again yourself. The result of this negotiation did honour to the great patriot, and the few, whom his judgment and public spirit had connected with himself. The voice of the nation, tho' charmed with a prospect of his return to the helm, grew at once sullen and silent, when they found themselves disappointed.

Even this stroke, this desperate stroke of yours failed; you was unable to form such a ministry, as you fondly expected; and, for want of foresight, involved yourself in difficulties that you never dreamed of. Mr Pitt most nobly and resolutely refused to bear any share in an administration, that was to be packed together, and garbled by you. You have lost the support of his abilities and influence, and engaged ONE, who will not easily forego his purposes.

And, now, my Lord, sit down coolly, and reflect a little on your rash, inconsistent, passionate conduct; how wantonly you have sported with the repose of your master, and how frequently you have shewn yourself undeserving of that kind, that almost unparalleled attachment, he is unhappily taught to have for you. How shocking is it, that the dignity of the crown, the tranquillity of the nation, and the welfare of the people, are thus to be shamefully sacrificed to your predominant passions! How must it expose us to the scorn and ridicule of our neighbours, to have it known that all the great offices of the kingdom, the care of our laws, our treasures, our naval and military powers, have been offered over and over again to various persons; and for a long time none found hardy enough to accept them, upon such a plan, and under such a *Coadjutive Dictatorship*! Is not this, my Lord, risking the honour and

safety of the nation, and bringing us under universal contempt and derision? And what is it now that you and your *new Ally* have at last been able to effect? What sort ofutage is it, that, by every kind of art and chicanery, by wooing and entreating, by wheedling and threatening, you have at length contrived to set up? It is a perfect emblem of the *Bartolomew-fair Monster*, an old fellow's head, pulling and sputtering on a pair of children's shoulders. Surely, my Lord, there never was before such an inconsistent, motley ministry!

Oh, my Lord, what a melancholy scene are you preparing for that most excellent young Prince, who by supporting you, and listening to your evening tale, receives the only check that could be given to his happiness, and is deprived, in some measure, of that heart felt content, which his rare benevolence, and uncommon virtue, enables him to enjoy!—

Mr Gr—lle and Mr P—tt compared.

From the St James's Chronicle.

IF we were to seek for the most marked contrast which could be made out between two characters, either naturally or politically considered, I suppose it would be impossible to find any more perfectly fit to be set in direct opposition to each other, than those of Mr Gr—lle and Mr P—tt.

As much as a laborious perplexity differs from intuitive penetration, as much as narrowness differs from enlargement, as much as meanness differs from sublimity, so much do the genius, the temper, the dispositions, and the habits of Mr Grenville differ from those of Mr Pitt. And no man who can distinguish exactness from greenness, the detail of office from the great circle of politics, or a kingdom from a shop, will ever think of speaking of those two personages in the same breath, either as men or as ministers.

Their talents and turn of mind do not differ as the greater and the less; but are in direct opposition to each other. The political opinions of both are known and avowed; let us state and compare them.

Mr Pitt, along with Great Britain, that enjoys the advantages, and France who feels the losses of the late war, (so far as the late glorious peace has permitted the one to enjoy, and the

and the extent of our conquests, and the glory and the preservation of this country.

Mr Gr—lle considered the opinions we entertained of the late war, and the value we set upon our conquests, as the effect of popular madness; in all his speeches, and those of his party, it was always spoken of under the appellation of the *unfortunate War*.

Mr P—tt thought we ought to fulfil, with a fidelity worthy of the honour of Great Britain, all our engagements with a certain great prince; who, during the late war, by diverting the attention of a vast body of our enemies, left the field open to us, to carry our arms victoriously over every part of the globe.

Mr Gr—lle thinks it a wise economical measure to disgust our great Ally, by little cavils on the payment of his subsidy; and it is his opinion, that the saving of half a crown to the sinking-fund, is a more important object than the credit of the nation, and the affection of our allies.

Mr P—tt thinks that we ought, by well chosen alliances, to prevent the approach of danger, weaken the connections of France, and maintain the balance of power in our own hands.

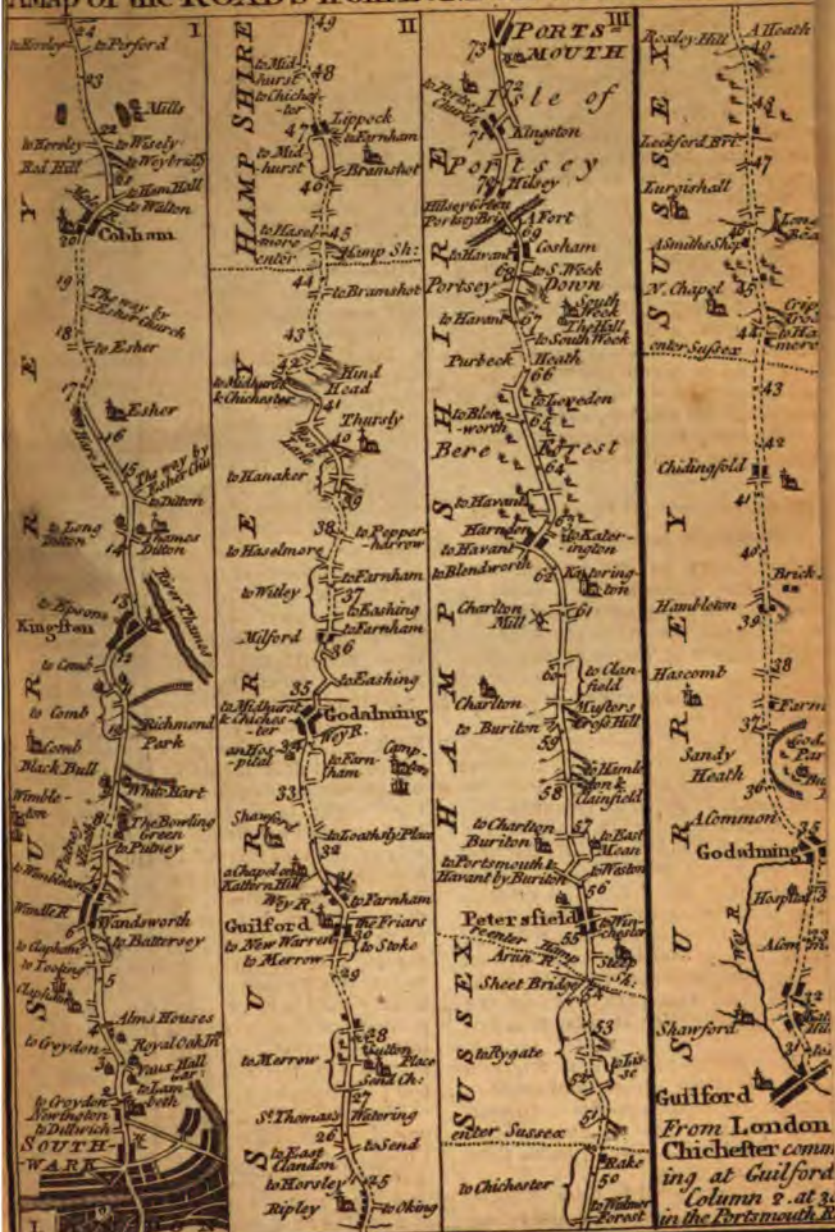
Mr Gr—lle disclaims all knowledge of foreign affairs; and thinks no alliance worth the money paid for engrossing the treaty.

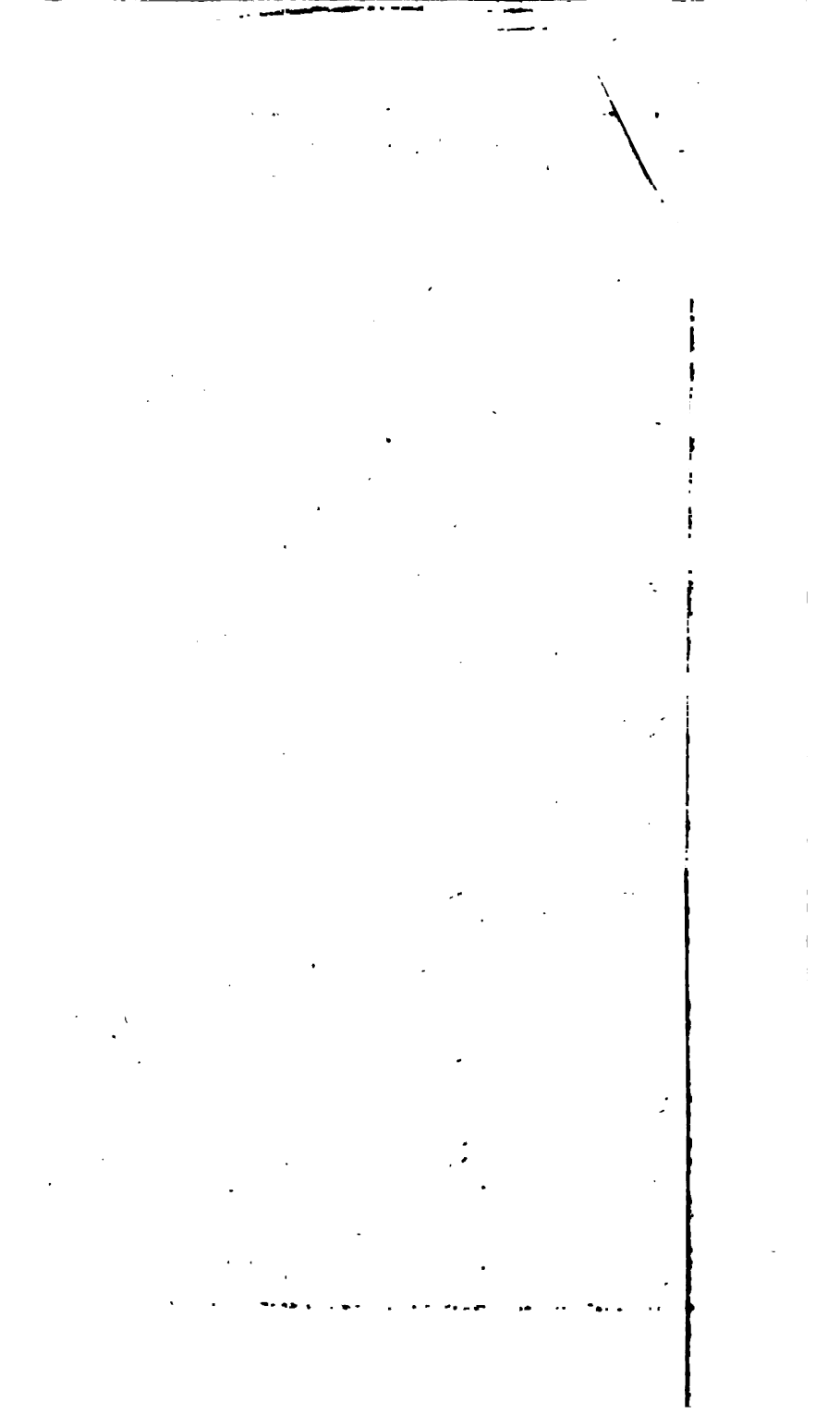
Mr P—tt thinks that the national stock ought to be increased; that our unprovided debt should be established on proper funds; that the sinking fund ought to be increased by new supplies, and not simply by futile savings; and that this fund ought to be kept sacred and inviolable.

Mr Grenville thinks, that an hundred and forty millions of debt is to be paid by saving of pence and farthings; that the unfunded debt should be left to take care of itself; that the sinking fund is to be applied to as a present resource; and that at the same time, the revenue is to receive no new aid, but what it may derive from his economy.

Which of these systems is the right one, I do not pretend to determine. I only say they are opposite; and that therefore no one can wish well to Mr Gr—lle's continuance in power, who does not wish him further opportunities (to use his own favourite expression) of *trampling on the great spirit of Mr Pitt*.

AMap of the ROADS from LONDON to PORTSMOUTH





The Trial of FRIENDSHIP. A Story.

(Concluded from p. 279.)

UPON farther enquiry they learnt that she went out alone in the plainest dress she had, and that she was gone towards the water side. Lady Aubrey rose immediately in the greatest consternation, and was fortunate enough to trace her to an Indian man that lay outward bound a little way down the river.

They found her on board the vessel, soliciting a passage, and surrounded by sailors, whom her beauty, her youth, the sweetness of her address, and the elegance of her manner, but above all the simplicity of her request, had, as it were, transported with wonder and admiration. She had nothing with her but bare necessities, having left every thing of value behind her except a small chrystal, in the shape of a heart, which she had received as a present from Nelson.

The moment she saw Lady Aubrey she yielded without resistance, but appeared a little confused at having deceived her. To her reproaches, which were tender and affectionate, she answered, That though she was wretched, yet she was free. "And do you see nothing here, said Lady Aubrey, but misfortune?" "If I saw only my own, replied *Nouraly*, I would have lived here for ever; it is Nelson's misfortune which I dread, and it is for his sake that I would be gone."

Lady Aubrey endeavoured to persuade her that the evil was not without remedy, and exhorted her to hide her weakness from Nelson, and by the exercise of her virtues to triumph over it. "This is certainly in your power, says she, and nothing is wanting but courage to attempt it." To this *Nouraly* replied, "That she had courage to sustain misfortune, but not to commit violence upon love; and that as to her virtues, there was not one that was not already in Nelson's interest." She therefore insisted upon her liberty, and required to be sent away.

Lady Aubrey was now extremely embarrassed and distressed; she saw her gradually pine away, always in tears, and always entreating to be dismissed. She therefore wrote an account of their situation to her brother, and urged him to come to town to save the life of his charge, and to prevent her from going abroad.

Nelson, however, was in a condition not less to be pitied himself. The so-

litude of the country had rendered him but too sensible of his condition; he found his friendship decline, and his public spirit forsake him. Love had no competitor but reason, and it had almost seduced reason to its interest: "What right, says he, can *Blandford* pretend to a heart that is another's? If I have gained *Nouraly*'s it was not a voluntary act, on my part, and it was not culpable on her's, for surely she is at her own disposal. He was, however, the next moment alarmed at this self seduction. "Can I, says he, suffer myself to debate whether a deposit put into my hands belongs to me, or to him that made it? *Nouraly*, indeed, is free, but I am bound; and if I consent to what was at first involuntary, from that moment it becomes criminal. I can question the right of my friend in this case from no other motive but a desire to invade it; if my reason deserts me, my conscience shall keep me faithful. Weakness is a misfortune, not a crime. I have fortitude that will sustain me under misfortune. I can sink only under a sense of guilt."

Such was the state of Nelson's mind when he received his sister's letter; He read it with sensations that cannot be expressed; and after much debate with himself, he determined to go to town. "I shall, myself, says he, be certainly more miserable after I have seen her than I am now; but it is her happiness that is in question and not mine. I am sure of a conquest over myself, and however painful the conflict, it would be a weakness and a disgrace to shun it, since my duty requires it of me."

When he arrived, *Nouraly*, though she had expected him with the utmost impatience, scarcely dared to appear before him; she came trembling and confused, her blood was chilled in her veins, and she seemed to consider him as a judge, who was finally to determine her fate.

At the same time Nelson was touched with a tenderness, not less painful by its excess, to see the roses faded on her cheek, and the fire of her eyes extinguished. "Come, says Lady Aubrey, and see if you cannot quiet the mind of our young friend, and remove her melancholy; she is dying with desire to go back to India."

Nelson then addressed himself to *Nouraly*, and endeavoured, by gentle reproaches, to engage her to explain herself in the presence of his sister,

but he could not get her to open her lips; Lady Aubrey, therefore, perceiving her presence to be a restraint upon her, left the room.

"What is the matter, *Neuraby*, says *Nelson*, what have they done to you; what is this that you have taken to heart?" "Don't you know, says she? Are not you sensible that my joy and sorrow can have but one cause? You said you would be my friend, but surely you treat me with unkindness: I live but in you, and you leave me to die. Yet I know this is not your fault, they make you do it; and they would make me renounce and forget you; they reproach and terrify me. I ask but one favour of you, said she, throwing herself on her knees before him, and that is, to tell me who I offend by loving you, what duty I violate, and what misfortune I produce? Is it possible there can be any laws so unjust and cruel as to prohibit me from making the most worthy use of my heart and understanding? Must I love nobody in the world! and if I may love, can I make a better choice?"

"My dear *Neuraby*, said *Nelson*, my friendship for you is sincere and tender in the highest degree; it would be unjust not to let you know it."

"You revive me, says *Neuraby*, you now talk reason." But, said *Nelson*, though I should think myself the happiest man in the world to be the object of your choice, yet it is a happiness to which I have no right, and which I must not consent to enjoy."

"Alas, said *Neuraby*, I do not understand you." "When my friend confided you to my care he was dear to you, said *Nelson*."

"So he is still, replied *Neuraby*."

"You had placed F your happiness, said *Nelson*, in him;"

"I thought it was there, said *Neuraby*."

"You loved him, said *Nelson*,

more than any other person in the world:"

"Ah, said *Neuraby*, but that was before I knew you."

"But, says *Nelson*, your deliverer, *Blandford*, loves

you, and he is, besides, your benefactor,

the person to whom you was con-

ferred by a dying father, and therefore

he has a right to be loved by you."

"The benefits I have received from

him, says *Neuraby*, are ever present to

my thoughts, and the love that I bore

to my father I have transferred to

him. "Very well, said *Nelson*, let me

then inform you that he has resolved

to unite you to him by a tie yet more

tender and more sacred than libera-

lity and gratitude can ever form. He

considers you as his other self, and he has confided you to me in his absence, wishing no happiness at his return but that of making you his wife." "This, then, said *Neuraby*, with a look of satisfaction, is the impediment to my having you; but make yourself easy; there is an end of it."

"How do you mean, said *Nelson*?"

"Why, said *Neuraby*, I here solemnly

swear to you that I will never marry

Blandford: It is impossible, and *Bland-*

ford himself will confess it: I revere

B him as a father, he has no right to re-

quire more, nor have I more to give:

It is not in our power to love whom

we will, and what is not in our power

can never be our duty; much less is it

our duty to pretend a love that we do

not feel, and consent to a violation, by

surrendering the person without the

C heart. We are disposed of by necessity

and not by choice: Nature has given

you graces that compel me to love,

and has given me a soul adapted to

feel all their power."

"Alas, said

Nelson, how much have I to answer

for to my friend!"

"Of what, said

Neuraby, can your friend complain?

what has he lost? what have you ta-

ken from him? I never loved him

but as a parent, and as a parent I love

him still: I love you as myself, nay still

better, and these passions are by no

means incompatible. But *Blandford*

has made a deposit of me in your

hands as his property, it is not you,

but he that is unjust."

"Alas, said

Nelson, it is I that oblige you to re-

claim what you have taken from him;

you would be his if you was not mine,

and the guardian is the ravisher:"

"Think more equitably, said *Neuraby*,

I was my own, and I am now your's;

this right could be transferred only by

myself, and I have transferred it to

you. You give Friendship preroga-

tives to which it has no right; and

then you exercise them as delegated to

you. What is it to me whether *Bland-*

ford injures me in person, or by a sub-

stitute; whether you or he deprive me

of my liberty I am equally a slave.

You sacrifice nature itself to friend-

ship, nay more, you sacrifice love; but

has love no rights among you? have

you no law in favour of the feeling

mind? have you no principle that is

violated by inflicting misery upon

those that love, that misery to which a

love for those that injure alone renders

them obnoxious. Her emotion here

stopped her voice, and almost her

breath; *Nelson*, who saw her in danger

of

of suffocation, and had not time to call her sister, made haste to untye the ribbands that straitened her breast, and though fear rendered him at first insensible to the beauties that he uncovered, yet the moment she revived he felt all their force: He caught her in his arms, and feeling herself pressed to his bosom, she looked up with a start of love and joy. In this situation, his virtue for a moment, was overborne. "Live, says he, my dear *Nouraly*!" "Do you wish me to live, said she, tenderly? then you must wish me to love." "Ah! no, said he, I should then be unfaithful to friendship, and unworthy of life. My friend, alas, foresaw and foretold my danger, but I despised his caution, and confided too much in my own strength. Pity me, my dear *Nouraly*; suffer me to fly from you, and conquer myself." "You wish me then to die, said *Nouraly*," and the conflict of her mind returning, she fainted, and sunk down at his knees. He thought her dying, and was about to catch her in his arms, but his sister just then coming into the room, he drew back: "Take care of her, said he, it is fit that I only should die." He then retired and left them together.

When *Nouraly* came again to herself, she asked eagerly what was become of *Nelson*, and was at first greatly afflicted to hear that he had left the house: A little reflection, however, gave her new comfort and new hope. She had discovered, by a thousand incidents, that her love was returned with equal tenderness and ardour; she therefore resolved, when *Blandford* came back, to tell him all that had happened, believing him to be too just and too generous to make a bad use of his power.

Soon after *Nelson's* return to the country, he received a letter from his friend, to acquaint him that he was coming home: "I hope says he, in the conclusion of his letter, than in less than three months I shall be again united to all that I hold dear in the world; you must forgive me if I connect you with the amiable and tender *Nouraly*. My heart, which was long yours alone, is now divided between you and her. It gives me the greatest pleasure to reflect, that I shall owe the improvement of her mind to the care of you and your sister; that love will be indebted to friendship; that I shall possess in that dear girl, a benefaction of yours, and that she will be made

still more amiable, and more disposed to love me than before, by your example and instruction."

Nelson sent this letter to his sister, read it says he, in a note that inclosed it, and let it also be read by *Nouraly*, what a lesson is it for me, and what a reproach to her?

It is then all over said *Nouraly*, when she had read this letter, I never can be *Nelson's*; but let him not expect to become another's. The liberty of loving him, is what I can never give up. Having taken her resolution, her mind acquired some degree of serenity, to which *Nelson's* was wholly a stranger. He spent his days and nights in a perpetual struggle between duty and inclination, his duty always prevailing, though his inclination lost none of its strength.

It was not possible that nature should long sustain this conflict without injury, he lost his cheerfulness, his appetite, and his rest, a slow fever came on, which, without any violent symptoms, silently and slowly undermined the foundations of life.

In the mean time *Blandford* was expected every day, and it was necessary to conceal from him the mischief that had happened in his absence: This however could not be done if *Nouraly* could not be persuaded to dissemble, and who could persuade her to dissemble on this occasion but *Nelson*.

He came then once more to *London*, but so altered that he could scarcely be known. At the sight of him, his sister was overwhelmed with grief and apprehension, and *Nouraly* was still more sensibly affected; he endeavoured however, to persuade them he was well, but this effort only encreased his disorder, and it was at length so violent, that he could bear up under it no longer. This produced a new contest between Lady *Juliet* and *Nouraly*. *Nouraly* would not stir from his bed-side, and insisted that they should permit her to attend and watch by him: At length, however, they got her away, in pity to her and prudence to him, but she was not able to take the rest which they intended her, she spent the whole night in creeping about the apartment of the sick, or sitting fixed like a statue at the door, with tears in her eyes, her soul upon her lips, and her ear attentive to the least noise, which terrified her like the cry of fire.

Nelson perceived that his sister suffered her to see him with great unwillingness, "Do not afflict her, says he

it will answer no purpose; this is no time for severity; it is by gentleness and forbearance only that you can hope to do good."

Nouraly, said he, one day when no body but his sister was present, "my dear friend you would give something to have me well, would not you," "O yes said *Nouraly*. I would give even my life." "You may cure me said *Nelson*, at a cheaper rate. Our prejudices are perhaps unjust, and our principles cruel, yet such as they are, an honest man is always a slave to them. *Blandford* and I have been friends from our childhood, he depends upon me with the same confidence that he would do on himself, and the regret that I feel at having deprived him of a heart that he intrusted to my keeping is every day bringing me nearer to the grave; you may judge of the truth of what I say by my condition. I have now discovered to you the slow poison which is destroying me, and you alone can apply an antidote. I do not require it of you, you are free to act as you please, but if you do not cure me, I must die. *Blandford* will be here in a few days; and if, when he arrives, he should discover the alienation of your mind, if you refuse him that hand which but for me you would have given him, be assured that I cannot long survive his misfortune and my own remorse. Consult your own heart, my dear girl, and if you wish that I should live, reconcile me to myself, and justify me to my friend."

"Oh! my dear friend, said *Nouraly*, live and dispose of me as you will." In this sacrifice of love to friendship her solicitude for *Nelson* made her wholly forget herself; but after a long pause, which gave her time for reflection, she found that she had taxed herself beyond her power. "How, says she, can I give a heart that is full of him whom I love, to him whom I love not?" "In a virtuous mind, said *Nelson*, the sense of duty will surmount all difficulties. You will no longer think of being mine when you know it to be impossible. It will cost you some pain, without doubt, but you will have some comfort in thinking that it saved my life." "Well, said *Nouraly*, you shall then sacrifice your victim; I may groan, but I will obey: Yet how can you, whose very heart is expressed in every action and look, how can you, who are truth itself, urge me to put on a disguise to

deceive your friend? If I must feign, who shall instruct me in the art?"

"You have no need to feign, said *Nelson*; I have not yet been so unfortunate as to extinguish gratitude, esteem, and a tender friendship in your mind. These sentiments are due to your benefactor, and they are sufficient for your husband, and he will not discover the want of any thing more. As to that inclination, of which he cannot be the object, this you ought to sacrifice to him, and conceal from him; that which would hurt him if he should know it, he must never know; and that truth which would be fatal to his peace, must make silence its asylum."

Lady Aubrey now thought it high time to shorten this painful scene, and therefore made a pretence to retire, and take *Nouraly* with her. She left no method untried to sooth and comfort her, but she sunk into a deep silent melancholy, which, though it admitted no consolation, was yet tenderly sensible of the attempts to give it.

Blandford at length arrived, and *Nelson*, feeble and declining as he was, went to meet him at his landing. They embraced each other with great tenderness, but *Blandford* could not forbear to express his astonishment and concern at the appearance of his friend. *Nelson*, however, made light of it: "I have been ill, said he, but I am now getting well again. I have once more the pleasure to see you, and joy is a good restorative. I am not, however, the only one that has suffered in your absence. Your pupil is a little altered in her person, the air of our climate, perhaps, does not agree with her. She has, however, greatly improved her mind, and if she can be recovered from the languor that has a little faded her beauty, you will possess a woman to whom nature has denied nothing that she could give."

Blandford, after this preparation, was not surprised to see *Nouraly* pale and languishing; but it touched him with the most sensible concern. "Providence, says he, seems to allay my happiness as a punishment for my impatience under the duties that kept me away. I am, however, once more at my own disposal; I am once more returned to myself and to my country, to friendship and to love." The word *love* threw *Nouraly* into confusion, and *Blandford* perceived it. "My friend, says he, should have prepared you for this declaration," "I am not a stran-

ger, said *Nouraly*, to your goodness, but can I approve of its excess?" "This," says *Blandford*, is a language that favours too much of the *European* politeness; but let you and me, my dear *Nouraly*, renounce it. I have known the time when, if I had asked you whether you would be mine by the dearest and tenderest tie, you would, with a most honest and amiable simplicity, have answered me *yes*, or *no*. Treat me now with the same frankness. I love you, my dear girl, but I love you should be happy; your infelicity will always be mine." *Nelson* looked at *Nouraly* with a beating heart, and did not dare anticipate her answer even in thought.

"I hesitated," said she to *Blandford*, from a diffidence like your own: While I considered you only as my friend, as a kind of second father, I said to myself, He will be content with a filial tenderness and respect; but if the name of husband is joined with others already so sacred, what is there more that you have not a right to expect? Have I that to give which it will be my duty to bestow?" "How amiable," says he, is this modesty! what a grace does it give to every other virtue! Yes, my dear *Nouraly*, all your duties will be fulfilled if you return the tenderness I feel for you. Thy image has been still present wherever I went, my soul still turned towards thee when half the globe was between us, and I taught the name of *Nouraly* to the echoes of another world."

Then turning to Lady *Aubrey*, "Madam, says he, you must forgive me if I envy your having possessed her so long; it is now high time that I should myself watch over that health which is so dear to me: I leave *Nelson's* to your care, in which I am scarcely less interested than in her's. My dear friends, let us live and be happy: You have taught me to set a value upon life, and I have often been made sensible of my attachment to it, when my duty required me to expose it to danger."

It was at length agreed that the marriage of *Nouraly* with *Blandford* should take place in about a week; in the mean time she continued with Lady *Aubrey*, and *Nelson* determined not to leave her till the ceremony was past: His spirits, however, were quite exhausted by the efforts he made to keep hers from sinking. To suppress his own tears while he wiped away those of armoured innocence and

beauty, sometimes fainting in his arms, and sometimes supplicating at his feet, without once yielding to desire, or relinquishing his resolution, was not possible to human nature. It

A is therefore no reproach to *Nelson*, that in this struggle his virtue was every moment forsaking him: He perceived it, and wished only to save himself by flight. "Leave me," said he, my dear unhappy girl. I am not a stone, but

B I have a feeling and impassioned heart which you are every moment tearing to pieces. Dispose of yourself and of me as you will; yet leave me at all events, and let me die still faithful to my friend."

"And can I," said *Nouraly*, determine to do what you will not survive? You must at least promise me to live, if not for me, for a sister, whose love for you is scarce less than mine." "If I should make you such a promise," said *Nelson*, I should certainly deceive you; not that I have the least thought of dying by my own hand, but I must die either by remorse or grief. You see already the fatal effects of disappointed love; and if to

D gratify my passion I should violate my mind, that shame which I now feel by anticipation, would soon hide me from reproach in the grave." "Does your conscience then," said *Nouraly*, suffer no violence by the violence you do to me?" "You are at liberty, replied *Nelson*, to act as you please; I

E require nothing of you; I do not so much as pretend to know what you ought to do, but I know what I ought to do but too well, and I will endeavour to fulfill my duty."

Such were the conversations that opened every source of anguish when they were alone, but the presence of *Blandford* still aggravated their distress. He visited them every day, and was continually making some proposal, with a view to secure the happiness of *Nouraly* as far as it was possible against all contingencies. "If I should die without children," says he, I shall leave half my fortune to my wife, and the other

G half to him who shall best console her for my loss. Give me leave, my dear *Nelson*, to think of you upon this occasion: Men of my profession seldom grow old; supply my place when I am gone: I despise the hateful and ridiculous pride which sacrifices the

H widow to the husband's ghost. Nature intended *Nouraly* as an ornament to the world, and she ought to enrich it with beauty like her own."

It is surely much more easy to conceive than to describe the sensations of our unhappy lovers when they were parties in such conversations as these; both were equally overwhelmed with tenderness and confusion; but *Nelson* had a consolation that was wanting to *Nouraly*: He comforted himself by reflecting on the uncommon merit of the man into whose hands she was falling; but this very merit increased *Nouraly's* distress, as it rendered him more worthy of that love which she could not give. She came at last, however, to the resolution of giving him all she could, and of submitting with the best grace she could to a fate which she could not avoid.

She was, therefore, when the day came, led as a victim to the very house which had been once dear to her as her first asylum, but was now dreaded as her tomb. *Blandford* received her with the utmost tenderness, and imputed the confusion which she could not conceal to the modest timidity which, on such an occasion, is natural to the sex. *Nelson* had collected all his strength to go through the ceremony with a steady countenance.

The marriage settlement was read, which was throughout a testimony of love, esteem, and liberality; Every one present was betrayed into tears of complacency and esteem, not excepting *Nouraly* herself.

Blandford then went up to her, and taking her hand with a mixture of the greatest tenderness and respect, "Come, says he, my dearest *Nouraly*, give to this pledge of my happiness the sanction of your name." *Nouraly*, pale and trembling, rose from her seat, and with the utmost difficulty went to the table, and took the pen in her hand, but as she stooped down to sign the contract, her strength wholly failed her, and she would have fallen if *Blandford* had not caught her in his arms. He looked around astonished and terrified, and glancing his eye upon *Nelson*, he perceived his lips quiver, and his countenance pale as death. Lady *Aubrey* ran to the assistance of *Nouraly*, and *Blandford* continuing sometime silent, at last cried out "Good God! What do I see! Anguish and death surround me! What am I doing, and what have you hidden from me! Oh! My friend, is it possible—Look up my dear *Nouraly*, you shall find me neither cruel nor unkind; I have no wish, but to make you py."

While the women who surrounded *Nouraly* were busy in affording her assistance, decency acquired that *Blandford* and *Nelson* should retire to the most distant part of the room. *Nelson* however remained silent, with his eyes immovably fix'd upon the ground. *Blandford* perceiving his situation, went up to him, and taking him in his arms, "Am I not still, said he, thy friend, and art not thou my other self? Open thy heart to me, and let me know what is passing in it: But I ask too much, tell me nothing, I know already all that you could say, this dear girl could not see thee, hear thee, and live with thee without loving thee. She has a quick and tender sensibility, and you have all that can give grace to virtue, and improve esteem into love. Thou hast imposed silence upon her, and insisted upon her making a sacrifice that would have been worse than death. O, my dear friend, how dreadful would have been the misfortune if it had been accomplished. But providence would not permit it, nor would nature suffer the violation of her rights. Take comfort my dear friend, I will save you from the crime you was about to perpetrate, the devoting *Nouraly* to me was a crime, but it was the crime of friendship." "It was, says *Nelson*, pressing the hands of *Blandford* between both his own; and I have, though without designing it, been the ruin of you, of myself, and of that amiable girl; but I solemnly declare that integrity, friendship, and honour, have suffered no violence."—"Make no protestation said *Blandford*, they are unworthy both of you and of me, you should not be thus near me if I could suspect you of dishonour for a moment. What I foresaw has happened, but without your fault. What I am now witness to, is a proof of it, and even that proof is superfluous. It is indeed true said *Nelson* that I have nothing to reproach myself with, but presumption and imprudence, and they are abundantly their own punishment. *Nouraly* I see cannot be yours, but be assured that she shall never be mine." "And is it thus, said *Blandford*, with some severity that you return the generosity of a friend; do you think yourself obliged to have recourse to childish expedients in your dealing with me? *Nouraly* shall not be mine, because she could not be happy with me, but the loss of a husband, whom but for you, she would have loved, is an injury which it behoves you to redress. The contract

is already drawn up, nothing more is necessary than to change the names, what I would have given to *Nouraly* as a husband, I will now give as a friend, or if you will, as a father. Come my dear *Nelson*, it must be so, do not mortify me by refusing my offer." "I am confounded said *Nelson* but not surprized; at this generosity I have a sense of it that I cannot express, I can only accept it with confusion, and revere it in silence; if I did not know how easily respect conciliates with friendship, I should no longer dare to call you my friend."

During this conversation *Nouraly* came to herself, and recognized her situation with a terror that was immediately visible in her countenance; but what was her surprise and joy when she became sensible of the revolution that had taken place. "Every thing is known said *Nelson*, catching her in his arms, and every thing is forgiven; make your acknowledgements, to your benefactor it is from his hand that I receive yours. *Nouraly* was about to express her obligations to *Blandford*, but he prevented her: "You are a child, says he, you ought to have made me your confidant, but say no more of it now, only remember, *That there are Trials which Virtue itself would do well to avoid.*"

Memoirs of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

(Continued from p. 224.)

COUNT *Tilly*, one of the greatest generals of his age, being appointed Generalissimo of the imperial armies, marched towards *Lower Saxony*, in order to stop the progress of the K. of Sweden, and took *New Brandenburg* by storm, which he gave up to be plundered. *Gustavus*, on his part, took *Demmin*, *Frankfort on the Oder*, *Landsberg*, and many other places, defeated and dispersed several bodies of Imperialists, among others one of 8000 men, and made proper dispositions for the relief of *Magdebourg*, which *Pappenheim*, by *Tilly's* orders, had besieged.

Gustavus was well acquainted with the great importance of that fortress; the success of the war seemed much to depend on its relief. But before he marched to its assistance he was desirous of providing for the support of his army, and of securing a retreat in case of need. For this purpose he desired the Elector of *Brandenburg* to put into his hands the fortresses of *Cystrin* and *Spandau*, under a promise that

they should be restored as soon as *Magdebourg* should be relieved. He endeavoured also to prevail with the Elector of *Saxony* to entrust him with the defence of *Wurtemberg*, and with the bridge there over the *Elbe*, to furnish him with provisions and warlike stores, and to join his troops to the *Svedes*. These two electors were not very ready to comply; the negotiations took up some time, and they were not yet finished when the news came that *Magdebourg* had been taken by storm. Neither the sacking of *Numantia*, the ruin of *Cartbage*, nor the destruction of *Jerusalem* equalled the desolation and horrors of which *Magdebourg* was the miserable scene. The imperial soldiers, the most profligate and the greatest robbers that were then in the world, never ceased from massacring while any victims remained, nor from plundering till the fire prevented them from entering the houses; and this soon became general, for as they had set it on fire in several places, and the wind was very high, the whole city was soon in flames, and the heat became so intense that the soldiers, not being able to support it, were obliged to retire to the ramparts, and even to leave the town. No wickedness that the thirst of gold, the most infamous lasciviousness, and the most barbarous cruelty could perpetrate, was omitted, to complete the miseries of that flourishing city. One cannot read the account without trembling. Of above 4000 houses, most of which were palaces, but 139 remained, which were not much better than the huts of fishermen.

The destruction of *Magdebourg* was a thunder stroke to the Protestants of *Germany*, and matter of triumph for the court of *Vienna*. The Emperor *Ferdinand* then saw himself as formidable as ever, and thought himself able to give laws to all who had dared to oppose him. The publick was astonished, as it could not conceive why the K. of Sweden had not prevented the loss of so important a fortress. *Gustavus* was sensible how much that unhappy event might discourage the Protestants and prevent the success of his arms; this induced him to publish, in *Latin* and *German*, an apology for his conduct, in which he proved that the loss of *Magdebourg* was wholly owing to the magistrates themselves, some of whom had maintained a correspondence with the Imperialists, and

in order to them had de-
clin-

clined the measures that had been proposed, to prevent the evils which threatened them. He made it appear that he had neglected nothing in order to enable himself to raise the siege, but that his designs had been thwarted and delayed by the obstinacy of the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, in rejecting the offers he had made them of acting in concert in this great enterprise, of at least of giving up to him some places which would protect the rear and the flanks of his army, and which, in case of accidents, might secure him a safe retreat. This apology had all the success desired, and the cruelties to which Magdebourg had fallen a prey served only to revive the courage of the Protestants, by making them dread the falling into the hands of an enemy, who, with such inhumanity, abused his victories.

Tilly, elated with his successes, affected to proclaim them to all the Protestant princes, in the style of a conqueror, and to threaten them with approaching destruction if they did not submit to the Emperor's authority. He filled with the terror of his arms the bishoprick of Bremen, the dutchy of Wurtemberg, the city of Ulm, Thuringia, and Hesse, and he had made preparations for totally crushing the last mentioned landgrave, when the progress of Gustavus Adolphus recalled him into Saxony. The K. of Sweden had at length engaged the Elector of Brandenburg to give up to him his strongest towns, and the Elector of Saxony to join his troops to the Swedish army, and to make it for the future one common cause. He had driven the Imperialists out of Pomerania, by the taking of Griphvalds; he had reconquered all the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg, and restored its princes. He had taken Tangermande and Havelberg, and had encamped at Werben, from whence he threatened Magdebourg, which Pappenheim feared he should not be able to preserve. Tilly, therefore, found it necessary to return into Saxony. Gustavus, apprized of his march, fell on his vanguard, cut in pieces five regiments of cuirassiers, and then returned to his camp at Werben. Tilly followed him, but did not dare to attack him in his intrenchments. He turned aside towards Saxony with a view of forcing the Elector into a submission, and having been joined by a fresh corps of 25,000 Imperialists, he flattered himself with being soon master of the whole country, and with

driving the K. of Sweden into his own dominions. With these hopes he endeavoured to come to a decisive battle. Gustavus, called to the relief of Saxony, repaired thither with great ardor, and being joined by the Saxons, he was not afraid to try his strength with the Imperialists, though their army was much superior in number to his. Two enemies who seek each other are soon found; the two armies, therefore, soon met at Breitenfeld near Leipzig. Our author here corrects a mistake of Mr Harle*, who says, "That Tilly was defeated at the same place where Charles V. had defeated and taken prisoners John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, and Philip, Landgrave of Hesse." Now the Emperor gained that victory on the heath of Lechau, near the city of Muhlberg, 15 or 16 leagues from Breitenfeld. Besides, the Landgrave Philip was not made prisoner at the affair of Muhlberg, not being there.

The Imperial and Swedish armies met near Leipzig, and engaged in the most dreadful battle that had been seen a long time. At the beginning of it Tilly's right wing broke, and put to flight the king's left wing, composed of the Saxons, so that Gustavus was left to oppose singly all the efforts of the Imperialists. Nevertheless he was not disconcerted; he had foreseen the flight of the Saxons, and had provided against the confusion which that might occasion; in short, he fought with so much skill and bravery that he gained a most glorious victory. Tilly was totally defeated, his army dispersed and put to flight, his baggage and all his artillery taken: Being wounded himself, he had great difficulty to escape; 7000 Imperialists were killed on the spot, and above 5000 were taken prisoners. The rout was general: Two days after the Swedes fell in with a body of fugitives, killed 2000, and made 3000 prisoners, of whom almost all enlisted in the king's army, so that it was five or six thousand men stronger than it was before the battle. Tilly fled to Halberstadt, and not finding himself safe there, he retired from thence with the broken remains of his army, telling the magistrates that the Emperor was no longer able to protect their city, and therefore that he gave them up its keys.

By this signal victory all Germany

* Cannon. of Windsor, who published a life of this hero a few years ago.

was laid open, and *Gustavus* only to traverse in order to subdue it. The battle of *Leipsh* was fought Sept. 7, 1631, and before the end of the year, this hero had reached *Frankfort* on the *Mayn*. Many writers, and among the rest, the Chev. *Folard*, in his commentaries on *Polybius*, have censured *Gustavus* for being guilty of a like mistake with *Hannibal*, when, instead of marching directly to *Rome* after the battle of *Cane*, he amused himself in *Campania*: This was *Oxenstiern's* opinion. He thought that if his master had marched to *Vienna*, he would have met with no resistance, and that the emperor so humbled, would have been forced to submit to all the terms which might have been imposed upon him. Our author justifies *Gustavus*, for these three reasons: 1. Because the encouraging the protestant princes, and the putting himself at their head, was of more consequence than the driving the emperor out of his capital. 2. That *Gustavus* by establishing his authority in the center of *Germany*, made himself the arbiter of the emperor, and the empire, and broke all the measures of the Catholic league, and all the negotiations of *Ferdinand*. 3. That it was necessary for him to pursue *Tilly*, and to prevent his raising a new army, which might enable him to take his revenge in the manner he wished.

We shall not follow this hero in the rapid progress of his conquests; it is probable, that he took less time in gaining than his historian has in describing them. In some months, he saw himself master of most of the provinces of the empire, from the *Baltic* sea to the frontiers of *France* and *Switzerland*, and from the *German* Ocean to the borders of the *Tyrolese*. Strengthened by the alliance and subsidies of *France*, and supported by all the protestant states, united in defence of their laws and liberties, he had made most of the princes of the Catholic league either afraid to take part with the emperor, or unable to do him service. Thus every thing seemed to prognosticate a total eclipse of *Ferdinand's* power. He was dreadfully embarrassed, and had scarce any hopes of re-establishing his affairs. Nevertheless, being too haughty to sue for peace to a prince whom he thought he could easily have crushed, he only considered of methods to continue the war. For this purpose, he recalled *Wallenstein*, from whom he had taken

the command of his armies. It was long before he could be prevailed on; nor would he accept of the post of generalissimo, but upon terms very shameful to the emperor, who complied with them. On the other side, *Ferdinand* had recourse to the Pope, in order to obtain from him pecuniary supplies; the Pontiff replied, that he applauded his zeal for the catholic religion, he thanked him for it with all his heart, he would readily assist him with his advice, but that he could not second him in any other manner, considering the exhausted state of *St Peter's* treasury. To testify the interest he took in the emperor's cause, he published an universal jubilee to implore the assistance of heaven for the protection of the Holy See, for the extirpation of heretics, and for union among the catholic princes. *Ferdinand's* ministers were very sensible that the Pope bantered them, and that these devotions were only a farce to cover the refusal of more substantial succours.

The emperor found a much better resource in *Wallenstein* than in the Pope. While this Pontiff, Pope as he was, said his prayers in private for the heretics, and in public had general processions, at which he assisted in person, without giving *Gustavus* the least uneasiness, the generalissimo raised an army, of which he made such good use, that he drove the *Saxons* out of *Bohemia*; he endeavoured to detach the elector of *Saxony* from his alliance with the king of *Sweden*, by advantageous positions which he knew how to take, and by a well contrived resistance he retarded that hero's progress, as appeared at the affair of *Nuremberg*, where the king could not force the intrenchments with which he was covered.

We cannot pass over in silence a very interesting conversation which passed between *Gustavus* and *St Etienne*, envoy from *France* at the court of *Bavaria*. *St Etienne* was come to the *Swedish* army to negotiate a neutrality in behalf of the D. of *Bavaria*; and to give weight to his solicitation, he made use of some menacing expressions, as if *France* had the Duke's interest very much at heart. 'M. de St Etienne, *Gustavus* briskly replied, I have communicated my intentions to his most Christian Majesty by his ambassadors, and I know those of the King your master better than you do. I depend on his friendship,

and I have reason to believe that you speak of your own head and in consequence of that zeal which you have for the Duke of *Bavaria*; but be assured, that if the king your master should break his alliance with me, it would not make me retreat one step. I have made war all my life, and I have found that no nation is invincible: My arms are just. I have had proofs of the divine protection, particularly at the battle of *Leipfic*; on that protection I rely more than on my own strength. I am only a feeble instrument which God employs for the execution of his designs. I have as yet lost nothing but my hat*. The *Imperialists* took it from me in *Prussia*, and sent it as a trophy to *Wallenstein*. I reckon that they have paid me very dearly for it, and that *Tilly* would have been very willing that I should have kept my beaver, and that he should not have been beat. If any other payment is yet to be made, *Wallenstein* may compleat it."

He did indeed effectually compleat it at the famous battle of *Lutzen*, where the Imperial army which he commanded was cut in pieces and put to flight, where he lost all his artillery and stores, and left in the hands of the *Suedes* the greatest part of his standards and colours. *Pappenheim* was mortally wounded there, and died the next day, and *Wallenstein* dismayed, fled as far as *Leitmeritz*, so leagues from the field of battle, and from thence to *Praue*, where he could rally a handful only of his officers and soldiers, and where he vented the chagrine and fury with which the shame of his defeat inspired him, by ordering some *Croats* to be hanged, and above twenty officers and several cuirassiers to be beheaded.

But amidst the songs of triumph which this most glorious victory could not but inspire, the *Suedes* bewailed the death of their formidable hero, who was become the glory of their nation, and the deliverer of *Germany*.

Gustavus Adolphus was killed in the heat of the battle; his troops knew it and revenged him. Instead of be-

ing discouraged by that sinister event they redoubled their efforts, and sacrificed thousands of the *Imperialists*, who were a sort of trophy raised on the tomb of this great monarch.

Our author, after having given a particular description of the battle of *Lutzen*, in a separate dissertation, discusses this point, viz. Whether the great *Gustavus* was killed in consequence of a conspiracy formed against his life, and by whom that conspiracy was formed and executed? He relates impartially all that the most eminent historians have said on the subject. It appears plainly that they are not agreed as to many circumstances of the battle, and the King's death; one even sees evident contradictions in the various relations of those who pretend that they were eye witnesses of that event. Our author does not disguise the embarrassment which every impartial judge must feel, in order to know with certainty whether the general opinion of that Prince's assassination be well founded. He dates not affirm it, for which he gives his reasons, which it would be too tedious to discuss with him; but he concludes that it is very probable that he was really assassinated, that it was done at the instigation of *Wallenstein*, the emperor, and the court of *Spain*, and by the hands of two traitors, the principal of whom was *Francis Albert* of *Saxe Lowenbourg*. This prince, some years before, had received a box on the ear from *Gustavus*, who had offered to give him satisfaction, but by the mediation of *Oxenstiern* these two princes were reconciled. Soon after, *Francis Albert* went into the emperor's service, became one of *Wallenstein's* most intimate friends, had the command of a regiment, and received many other favours from the emperor. Afterwards, on what account is not known, he came to the *Swedish* army, attached himself to the king's person, and followed him with such assiduity that the chancellor *Oxenstiern* entertained some suspicions of him, for which *Gustavus* saw no foundation: The battle of *Lutzen* was fought; that very day *Francis Albert* wore under his cloaths a green sash, which was the imperial colour, and he did not leave the king a moment: Seeing him go aside with two servants only to give some orders himself to his left wing, he followed him immediately with one of his confidants, whose name, it is thought, was *Falkenberg*, and

* In like manner the King of *Prussia*, the modern *Gustavus*, in a letter to M. d'Argens after the battle of *Lignitz* in 1760, says, "Dont talk to me of danger. The last action cost me only a suit of cloaths and a horse. This is buying victory very cheap." (*See Vol. xxx. p. 582.*)

and who passed for his equerry. At that instant the king was wounded in the left arm, and received a pistol shot between his shoulders; in short, he was killed; *Lowenberg* returned all bloody, but without a wound; he reported that the king had perished in the battle; he was the first who sent *Wallenstein* the news of *Gustavus*'s death, and two days after, he left the *Swedish* service, and entered into that of the emperor. At length, as he was a man fit for anything, he was involved in the affair of *Wallenstein*; he was arrested the same day that that generalissimo was assassinated at *Egra* by the emperor's order, and he would have atoned on a scaffold for his intrigues and treasons if he had not bartered his religion to save his life. Do not all these circumstances united, render it more than probable that this prince of *Saxe-Lowenbourg* killed the king of *Sweden*, or at least directed the hands which assassinated him? It is certain, that *Francis Albert* knew that he was accused of that abominable crime, and that he defended himself very poorly.

Nevertheless, *Mr Harte* affirms that this prince was entirely innocent of that odious attempt, of which he was generally suspected. If he is asked how he proves it, he replies, that "*Falkenberg*, the prince's equerry, a man of honour and distinction, killed, with his own hand, the wretch who gave *Gustavus Adolphus* his death's wound." But where did *Mr Harte* find this anecdote? This he has not told us. And, supposing it were true, how could it be proved? Would this be the first instance of the author's of a conspiracy dispatching those whom they have employed in the execution of it? And in this, the *English* historian is contradicted by *Wallenstein*, who was well acquainted with the fact, and who, in the account which he sent to the emperor, said, that the King of *Sweden* was killed by one named *Falkenberg*, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of *Florence*, who was afterwards killed himself on the very spot where he had killed the king. *Wallenstein* had too great a friendship for *Lowenbourg* to publish it to the world; he concealed his friend's crime, but he rewarded it.

So fell the great *Gustavus*! Wounded by the enemy, he was slain by the hand of a traitor. His death was matter of joy to the emperor and the King of *Spain*. Though the imperial

army was totally defeated and dispersed, they made bonfires at *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and *Brussels*. *Te Deum* was sung, guns were fired, comedies acted, in short, they displayed a most indecent extravagance of joy. But he was sincerely regretted, not only by his subjects and his troops, but also by all the protestants of *France*, *Germany*, *Holland*, and *England*. He died at the age of 37 years, 11 months, and 27 days, in the very arms of victory; he triumphed as he fell. This prince, by his great virtues and his heroic talents deserved the love of his contemporaries, the esteem even of his enemies, and the applause of posterity. A kind husband, a tender father, a good king, and the best of masters; popular, affable, disinterested, and generous; strict in his morals, frugal, a stranger to ostentation and vain magnificence; noble in his discourse and in his manners, but without haughtiness and pride; zealous for religion, and animated by a devotion equally pure and tender, he had the art of making himself both esteemed and beloved, and, by his example, he established in his dominions, and even in his armies, Christianity, good order, wisdom, and virtue. Though he is not the only one who has immortalized himself by great conquests, he is perhaps the only one who has made piety the basis of his throne, and who has deserved the uncommon title of a great man, and a virtuous hero. At the time of his death he was master of two thirds of *Germany*; he was in possession there of 130 strong towns.

MR URBAN,

THE ingenious M. Dusch of Brunswick published some time ago a work in two volumes 8vo. written in the German language under the Title of Moral Letters to form the Heart.

The following, which is a Translation of one of these letters, I think cannot fail of affording an elegant and rational entertainment to your readers. I am, Sec. Y.

CLEONICUS to TIRIUS.

*R*epine not *Tirius* at the situation of life in which providence has placed you; rather be ashamed of your unmanly impatience, doubly unbecoming when it is levelled at your Creator. Every dissatisfied thought about the station allotted you is blasphemy against his wisdom; every complaint a criminal revolt against the order of the supreme will of the

Almighty. Do not you know, that God is equally benevolent in the storms of winter, as in the breezes of the spring? Ought not your complaining to be against yourself, rather than against heaven? You lament that the calm of life is perpetually interrupted; that nothing is stable; and that every day alters the mutable scene. Have you never yet made this observation, *That our souls can find no rest here*; that the blossoms of the spring pass away; and that the sun-shine of summer is interrupted by clouds that descend in rain, or explode in thunder. If you have not, I do not wonder that the vicissitudes of life sit so uneasy upon your thoughts.

You were brought up in the bosom of a most affectionate mother, whose tender care protected you against all dangers. Whilst you were under her tutelage, the vexations, troubles, cares, and even the most necessary employments of this life were utterly unknown by you. This very tenderness has spoiled you: You imagined you were to live only for yourself, and that your business in this world, was only to enjoy it. But heaven has in pity removed the covert that sheltered you, and now you stand exposed to the inconveniencies of life, and feel that, of which it is necessary you should be sensible, *That you are made for society.*

Happy Tirius! How kind is Heaven to deliver you from a pernicious error whilst you are young. If this salutary affliction had not come upon you till you had attained a riper age, the prime of your youth, which now you may improve, would have been entirely lost. Your mother left you an humble competence, yet you begin to be afraid lest you may want.—Do not you know that an apprehension of want is a call to industry? Enter therefore upon the business of life; prepare yourself to commence a member of society in the rank providence has assigned you. The most natural weapon to repulse want is labour: Look around you through the whole creation: all is action, there is no rest, no standing still; a constant activity moves and preserves worms, insects, brutes, man, worlds and spirits; every creature exists for the good of another, and all work together for the preservation of the whole; and will you alone remain idle?

You imagine yourself unhappy, because heaven has refused you those riches which it often bestows on the

undeserving. For this very reason, *Tirius*, that riches are often bestowed in great plenty on the most worthless, you should be less anxious about them: Of what use do you think they are? You want to lead an idle life at the

A expence of other people's industry, and lament, that your forefathers have not sufficiently provided for you; but observe the rich, with a closer attention; how heavy does time lie upon their hands, while they find employment for half the world. When in a leisure hour you sit down to rest yourself from your work, uneasy thoughts steal upon you, you begin to imagine yourself better fitted for an idle spectator of the work of others, than many of your rich neighbours. You hardly pass by a palace, without secretly arraigning your fortune for hiding you under a humble roof: A nobleman's beautiful garden, instead of fragrance, breathes discontent into your breast. The grand cascades and vocal groves fill your ears with tumult. *Tirius!* what a difficult mortal art thou to be pleased! Nature perhaps ought to be wholly thy own to make herself agreeable to thee?

Do you know the source whence all your dissatisfaction proceeds? I'll point it out to you: It is self love misguided by education: Combat this false self love, crush it, and if it be possible destroy it. There will be no happiness for you in this world, unless you do so; God himself cannot give it you. This depraved self love is in fact covetousness, and a covetous temper is destitute of joy. Cares spring up in it as abundantly and naturally as thistles and weeds do in a stony field; infinite wishes proceed from it, each with it followed by desire, desire extorts tears, and tears drown your tranquility.

It ought not to be so, *Tirius*; but I know the disposition of your mind better than you do yourself.—What are your thoughts when in the shadowy silence of the evening hour, your weary hands quit their labour to support your head, reclined in all the melancholy of pensive discontent? Does not your self-love covet leisure? Does not a succession of restless wishes escape your soul? And does not your imagination aid your wishes? It does. In an instant you are transported into her enchanted regions. Castles arise before you, and fields innumerable, covered with rising harvests, and enclosed by the flowering thorn.—Here you see a rich valley bounded on one

side with green hills, and on the other with shady groves, where, in company with lovely *Myrtles*, you might take your evening walk.—From under yon rank bushes, a cooling brook runs parting along its shady banks, on whose downy moss you might take a soft repose.—A garden now rises to your imagination with cascades, grottos, and bowers, wildernesses, and alcoves; the palace now invites you from the shade, and the doors of the saloon are thrown open to receive you: In scenes like these, your thoughts are bewildered. How happy should you be in possessions like these! To make your condition completely wretched, imagination at once changes the scene. The castle, the fields, the valleys, the garden, and the palace disappear, and your own dwelling supplies their place. That instant your disagreeable situation recurs to your mind; your daily employ, the care for your subsistence, approaching old age and poverty, stare you in the face; the splendor of the former scene throws a more melancholy gloom on this, and your *real* condition becomes more and more unsupportable, by your comparing it with an *imaginary* one. To confirm yourself in the notion of your being unhappy, you always think how happy you might be.

Dear *Titius* be not so much your own enemy as to torment yourself with delusive dreams. The imagination is a faculty, which, under proper regulation, may contribute much to make the soul happy. Man moves in too narrow a sphere to range through all the fields of actual pleasures. We are too short sighted to do so, but imagination indeed may enlarge our view *ad infinitum*. What part, or how much do you think you could enjoy of this world, supposing it were all your own? You don't want a world to supply you with food: A single field will answer that purpose as well as an universe. The wants of nature are so few that your own hands may well supply them, and as to the rest, pray tell me what is it to you, whether a seat, a garden, or a field, belongs to you, or to somebody else, as long as the enjoyment of them consists in their entertaining your senses? Do you imagine a fine seat ministers more real pleasure to its owner than to his visitor? Affords the grotto coolness to him 'only, does the murmuring brooks please his fancy alone, do the birds warble from the groves

solely for his entertainment or delight or throws a wood left shade upon you because it is not your own?

You see, *Titius*, the beauties of nature are not created with a partial view, for the entertainment of some only; they are offered to all. God, the benevolent father of nature, has refused none of us the noble joys that arise from them; joys which the actual possession of them can neither increase nor diminish.

Endeavour to look for contentment in the sphere of life you are placed in, you will certainly find it there. Happiness is as common as the air: She does not live only in palaces and villas, she visits the cottages of the poor, she accompanies the solitary sage through the fields of blooming nature, embraces the swain by the brook, and walks at the side of the whistling clown while he guides the plough through the stubborn glebe. Were the rich (whom you seem to envy) so happy as you imagine they are, heaven would have been very unjust to the greatest part of mankind in the distribution of its blessings; but happiness is not confined to this or that particular station of life, neither can we always pronounce people happy by this outward appearance. Be advised: When the wants of nature are supplied; do not think more necessary; what you do not think necessary you will not desire, and at the want of what you do not desire you will never repine.

It is but reasonable, *Titius*, we should conform to nature, and conduct ourselves properly in the station assigned by providence. We, who are very short lived creatures, are not warranted to form any great expectations from the things of this world; and, since nature is contented with little, why should we desire to have much? But alas! we are but too apt to create desires to which she is a stranger, and then complain of heaven for not gratifying them! Heaven is justified in not gratifying the desires of creatures, who multiply wishes upon wishes, and of whose desires there would be no end.

You know one of the terms upon which you received life, is, that you are to die; this decree is immutable. It would be the height of folly to pronounce life miserable because it is finite; or to desire immortality of heaven for a body that is made of clay. You cannot expect more than what is promised you, without being both unjust and ungrateful for what you

have; and are not the vicissitudes and troubles of life as much the conditions of it as death? If you know this, how comes it to pass, that you forget your calling, and your nature? Whence have you got the art to form desires, and make yourself miserable by nourishing them? No wealth can give us possessions equal to our wishes; a whole world would not satiate them.

Alas! You would, like the insatiable *Greek* *and so* be soon dissatisfied with the possession of one world only. Riches, *Tirius*, consists only in content; content is never in want, but the wants of avarice can never be supplied. Learn to despise things, the possession of which would add but little to your satisfaction. The next hour knows nothing of your having dined the preceeding one at the table of a prince. When your stomach craves food, appetite will season your homely fare; if you have no appetite, you will not relish a feast, though it were prepared for the Gods. Surfeit always lurks under the tables of the great and the voluptuous, but never visits the homely board of industry and labour.

Collect your thoughts, and provide for your immortal part. Gratify the longing desire of your soul after truth, by acquiring the knowledge of it. Let your meditations frequently extend, beyond this narrow sphere, to a state where your soul will continue to exist for ever. Learn to know and practice your duty, and endeavour to be virtuous and wise, and know that there is no other Happiness on this side the Grave.

MR URBAN,

THE passage which your correspondent (*See p. 262*) has quoted from St *Irenæus* is only a piece of tradition which he received from one *Papias*, who pretends that he had it from the Apostle St *John*. But as for *Papias*, the only voucher of this tradition, *Eusebius* informs us, that he was a very fabulous writer, and a man of very slender judgment; but that the antiquity of the man prevailed with many of the Ecclesiastics to be of that opinion, particularly *Irenæus*. *Euseb. Hist. Eccl. L. 3. C. 39*. Besides, this tradition is so abused in itself, that hardly any man of sense can suppose it should come from the mouth of an Apostle. It

* i. e. Concerning the doctrine of the Millennium; which, *Eusebius* says, took its rise

is probable therefore that *Papias* had it only from the converted *Jews*, in whose writings, some learned persons have asserted that the words cited by *Irenæus* are to be found. It is well known, indeed, that the *Fathers* were imposed upon by several other traditional accounts received from that quarter, such as the story of the seventy translators of the *Old Testament* from *Hebrew* into *Greek*, who though they were placed severally in so many different cells, yet, by inspiration, are said to have performed this translation all in the same words. 2dly, That *Elias* the *Tishbite* should appear in person before the second coming of *Christ*; and, 3dly, That the sons of *God*, *Gen. vi.* were good angels, who were transported with the love of women, & begat of them giants and evil spirits.

But though the fathers appear to have been too credulous in matters of tradition which they received from the *Jews*, yet this will not invalidate their authority in any thing delivered by them as witnesses of what they saw with their own eyes, or declared to have been the practice of the church of *Christ*. I am, yours, &c. E. G—N.

D The Bill of Mortality for the Parish of Sheffield (*See Vol. xxxiv. p. 161.*)

From March 1764 to March 1765.

	Baptisms	Burials
At Trinity Church	809	555
At St Paul's Chapel	4	104
At Attercliffe	60	37
At Ecclefehall	20	

Total 893 696
Marriages 191

A PORTRAIT of POSTERITY;
Or the Journal of a Nobleman in the Year 1965.

NOON—Two a clock—'Woke and drank a dish of imperial tea and hartshorn—ordered *Varole* to wash my hands with lilly of the valley water, and to reach the cypress powder, which occasions an instant removal of those horrid beards that cist such a disgrace upon the features of humanity—a pimple on my nose as large as a mite—dispatched a messenger immediately for *Laxun*, the physician, who prescribed a dose of *maqua* in syrup of roses, and advised me by no means to stir out for a week, as a tenacity of that nature might be attended with the most fatal consequences.

Three o'clock—took the manna and rose from *Laxun*—Mum. The fellow's

hands were as brown as a buttock of beef—he having gone to bed a little inebriated over night without putting on his chicken gloves.

Four—visited by my friend Lord *Languish* the prime minister—consulted him about an elegant pattern for the uniform of my regiment—and received five thousand pounds, being the first quarter of my pension for supporting the interest of the government.—*Languish's* hair dressed in a most elegant manner, and a council to meet at his house that evening to settle a bill for encouraging the manufacture of *Naples* dew in this kingdom.

Five o'clock—finding myself inclinable to dose—sent to the seraglio for six of my most favourite women to watch me as I slept, and ordered them to contrive a new pattern lace for my visiting night caps.

Six—woke extremely amorous—ordered all the women away but *Arpasia*—kissed her fingers twice, and picked her teeth with one of the *Elysian* bodkins, just brought home from the jeweller's.

Seven—Read the new treatise in defence of sensuality—by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*—an exquisite performance.—The Christian heaven, like the *Mahometan*, incontestably proved to exist in women and wine—and the notion of trinity entirely confuted, as a heap of ignorant priestcraft and absurdity.

Eight—had a little *Ortolan* soup for dinner, and drank near two glasses of *Burgundy*—received a letter from my wife in the other part of the house, complaining that her lover was grown extremely indifferent of late, and requesting I would exert my influence over him, to procure an alteration in his behaviour.—Mem. To stop the rascal's salary till he becomes a little more attentive in his duty to her Ladyship.

Nine—received a card from Lord *Languish*, informing me that I had just that moment been appointed Chief Governor of *Ireland* by his majesty—Quite rejoiced at the news—and determined, let what would be the consequence of going abroad, to set out instantly in a litter to pay my compliments.—Mem. to order pensions of a thousand a year for each of my favourite women—and to give *Billy Sleek*, my chaplain, the first Bishopric—for his care in teaching my two sons the art of marking a card without any hazard of detection.

Ten—quite dressed—looked ex-

tremely delicate in my white satin suit, embroidered with silver—and ordered *Cabbage* the taylor to be paid his bill immediately to atone for setting him in the stocks two or three days before, when he had the presumption to trouble me for money, without receiving the necessary directions from my treasurer.

Eleven—paid my compliments at court—received with an uncommon degree of favour, and asked to make one at a masked ball given to the first nobility at the Lord Chancellor's seraglio next evening.

Twelve—returned home in great spirits—my pimple almost gone.—Diverted myself with a burlesque of one of the psalms,—and sent for the women to amuse me the remainder of the evening.

One—a disagreeable affair,—my sister, Lady *Julia*, discovered to be with child by *Will Sturdy* the coachman,—the only *English* servant in the family,—Vexed at *Julia's* indiscretion in being with child—but determined, however, to get it a reverfionary grant, whether boy or girl, of a good employment in *Ireland*.—Mem.—*Ireland*—a very useful place in thus providing for the strumpets and bastards of our *English* nobility.

Four o'clock went to bed—six of the women as usual sat up to take care of me while I slept—and to entertain me with their conversation in case I should have an indifferent night.

Ridiculous and extraordinary as this portrait may appear, yet I beg leave to ask, if there is any thing like the difference between us and posterity, as there is between us and our ancestors. If there is not, it is high time we should rouse from that luxury and sloth, in which we have been hitherto unhappily absorbed, and prevent the possibility of *Great Britain's* ever degenerating so far as I have endeavoured to prove it inevitably must, unless a different system of conduct is adopted by its inhabitants.

DEMOCRITUS.

G The DREAM of I R U S.

A *S Irus*, who had been labouring in the field from the dawn of the day, was returning in the evening, fatigued and dispirited, fainting under all the wretchedness of poverty, and secretly repining at his condition, he broke out into this exclamation:

"O! Happiness! thou object of universal desire, thou vane—"

"ty, whom all men ignotantly wor-
"ship; where shall I find thee, and
"in what temple art thou manifest to
"the children of the earth. Dost thou
"thrive in the palace, dost thou bide
"thyself in the cottage, or dost thou
"associate with Mediocrity?"

Irus, concluding his exclamation with a sigh, fate down at the foot of an oak, where he soon fell asleep; and the genius of instruction impressed the following images upon his mind in a dream.

He beheld a mighty prince making a triumphal entry into a magnificent city, surrounded by his nobles, and followed by an innumerable multitude, who filled the air with acclamations of praise. *Irus* remarked the grace and majesty with which he received this homage, and, touched at once with admiration and delight, he said to himself, "Surely this is a happy man. If one tender and faithful friend can soothe the infelicities and heighten the enjoyments of life, how happy must he be who has thus won the hearts of a whole nation!"

He then mixed among the crowd that closed the procession, and soon after found himself at the palace, where the king sat at table in the midst of his court. He was so gracious, and so easy of access, that every body was admitted without distinction. The pomp and elegance of the feast was universally admired, and the eyes of the prince sparkled with benevolent and joy, when he suddenly cried out, like one in acute pain, and gave orders to be immediately removed into his chamber. *Irus* was greatly surprised, but he soon learnt that it was a sudden and violent access of the gout, that had interrupted the publick joy, and sent his majesty from table to bed. "Alas, said *Irus*, surely this good prince deserves a happiness that is unmix'd."

The scene immediately changed, and *Irus* beheld an Asiatic sovereign who had not the gout; he was in the bloom of life, extremely handsome, and surrounded with whatever could administer delight. He was sitting beside his favourite lady, who was lovely beyond description; but there was a gloom in his countenance which neither love nor music could dispel; there was a nameless kind of wildness in his eye, a mixture of ferocity and terror, and his whole air and deportment discovered that his mind was not at rest. While *Irus* was contemplat-

ing this object with wonder and regret, he was alarmed with a confused sound, which grew louder and louder every moment; all of a sudden the door of the apartment was burst open, and a man rushed in, followed by several o-

A thers, armed with pignards and scymetars, who, in a moment, laid the Sultan dead on the ground. The whole palace was instantly filled with confusion and horror; they tore the mangled carcass of the Sultan limb from limb, and his still quivering remains were insulted, even by the favourite that had been sitting by his side, and participating of his pleasures. "Alas, said *Irus*, this man must certainly have been a number of wickedness. Happiness can never be the portion of guilt!"

All these objects then vanished, and *Irus* saw nothing but a little old woman, shrivelled and emaciated, who pulled him hastily by the sleeve, and cried, with a tone of importance and self satisfaction, look at me. "I do look at you, said *Irus*." "Then, said the old woman, you see Happiness it-
D self. I am the most fortunate of all women. When I was about 15, my father told me, one day, that he intended to marry me.—As you please, Sir, said I.—The husband I intend for you is very rich, said he; —so much the better, said I;—but he is not young, said my father.—
E What is that to me, said I?—and he has something of a hump, said he.—And what have I to do with that said I? he may be a very good man for all his hump.—I appeared altogether indifferent about the matter, and wished for nothing but the pleasure of managing my good man as I thought fit: In short, we were married, and I was so capricious, so imperious, so humourfome, and so obstinate, that I very soon broke his heart."

He left me mistress of a very large fortune, with a booby of a son, whom
G I governed with the most despotic tyranny, in common with my old cook, my monkey, and my parrot: My monkey and my parrot I had, indeed, some affection for, but I loved nothing else in the world.—
H I admire you infinitely, said *Irus*; a person with such a head as yours ought to govern even fate itself: I do not, however, envy your happiness, for it seems to be rather that of a tyger or wolf, than of a human creature."

The old woman disappeared, and
Irus

Irus discovered a more pleasing object. He saw a village situated on the declivity of a hill, crowned with wood at the top, and watered by a chrystal stream below, which, after many windings through the meadow, fell into the sea between two mountains which formed a very regular and beautiful piece of perspective. Out of this village came a young couple, crowned with flowers, and dressed with the neat simplicity peculiar to their situation: They seemed to be animated by a native and unaffected cheerfulness, and were accompanied by almost all the inhabitants of the place, who seemed to congratulate them on the marriage they were about to celebrate. Irus, who contemplated this rural scene with great delight, saw a table spread under the shade of some trees, at which the company were soon placed, without ceremony; they eat heartily, and drank often to the health of the bride and bridegroom: The young folks then danced with this cheerful assembly, and having taken their evening's repast at the same table, they retired to their cottage. It was a little thatched hovel, which contained nothing but a wretched bed and a few pieces of crazy furniture. "I did not expect," said Irus to one of the company who stood near him, that after so much appearance of pleasure and good cheer, the young couple would retire to a place so destitute of all that is decent and convenient, so little adapted to domestic enjoyment, and, indeed, so unfit even for the repose of labour."—These young people, replied the man, must do as we do. They must go out to their daily labour at break of day, and continue it till sun set: They will get children, who will complicate their labour with embarrassment and distress, and will, with incessant fatigue, solicitude, and anxiety, bring them up to be as miserable as themselves. Irus was sensibly touched at what he heard; "Alas," said he, I flattered myself that I should find happiness here, but I am now convinced I was mistaken."

The next moment he found himself near a house of a very good appearance, and saw an old man, whose figure touched him with involuntary reverence: He had a long white beard, which covered his breast, and reached almost as low as his girdle: He had a ruddy countenance, a piercing eye, and his aspect expressed the utmost satisfaction and tranquility. Irus saluted

him with the most profound respect, and asked, with an air of timid modesty, who he was? "I am," said the old man, the master of this house; I improve my own grounds, I live in great harmony with my wife and children; I practise hospitality, both as a pleasure and a duty; and, if you are willing, you may be witness to the truth of what I tell you."—In such a situation, said Irus, and with such sentiments, you must certainly be well satisfied with your condition.—"I do not complain," said the old man; I have a competency, and I hope I shall be able to settle my son and my two daughters in the world to advantage. I should, however, have been glad to do more for them than will come to their share. My neighbour, who is in no respect my superior, is about to marry his daughter to a lord. This unexpected good fortune has been some days uppermost in my mind, and I am determined to leave no stone unturned to make my daughter equal to his."—"I find," said Irus, that I am come too late, and I am glad I was not deceived by coming sooner: You are not my man, and so good bye to you."

As he turned from the old man he saw a stout young fellow fast asleep, at a little distance, upon the ground; upon going up to him he found him ruddy, and in good case, but his external appearance was that of a beggar. Irus awakened him, and the stranger looking up, and scratching his head, asked what he wanted. "Can I be of any service to you, honest friend," said Irus?—"To me I said the fellow: Thank God I want nothing. I wish you had gone about your business without waking me."—"This is pleasant enough," said Irus, he that seems to have most reason to complain, is the most content with his condition."—"Yes," said the other, I am content; I beg for what I have; I am troubled with no business, and have found out the secret of diverting myself at the expence of other people. I do nothing, I care for nothing, and I have nothing to wish."—While he fixed Irus's attention by this harangue, he was slyly picking his pocket of a leathern bag, the string of which hung a little way out of it; but at that moment a man with a short painted staff came softly behind them, and laying hold of the thief, whom he detected in the very fact, carried him away to prison. "So, Mr beggar," said Irus, are you a happy man now?"

While he was musing upon this event, his attention was drawn to a very different object, and very different passions took place in his bosom.

He saw a woman, who, though past the bloom of life, was still lovely; but her cheeks were pale, her eyes almost extinguished, and her breath short and interrupted. She grasped the hand of a man somewhat older than herself, who, perceived her to be dying, and by an effort of the most painful fortitude, restrained his tears, and endeavoured to give the comfort that he could not take. "My dearest and most tender friend, said he, though the felicity of twenty years which commenced, when our hands were united, has vanished like a dream of the night, and seems to have been scarcely of a moment's duration, it shall be renewed in a state that is beyond the influence of change and time; a state that shall commence when my soul shall be once more united to thine, when we shall meet to part no more; a few years perhaps I may be suffered to continue here for the sake of the charge you leave with me, our children, the dear pledges of a pure and ardent affection, and the images of a mother whom I shall still cherish, and admire in them; but I shall not be long divided from you, and we part only that you may enjoy before me, that happiness in heaven of which your virtue gave you an earnest upon earth."

"You now give me, said she, fixing her eyes tenderly upon him, a token of your affection that I could never receive before, and I am more sensible than ever, that I am dear to you; it is from what I feel, that what you have said derives its force: Fulfil the kind the important task for which you are detained from me, and let my children sometimes learn from you how tenderly they were beloved by their mother—but I feel my strength fail me. Let your remembrance at least go with me; but leave me now; let me consecrate my last moments to God; this request is my last effort; let it induce you to make yet this one sacrifice to me; we must part, but it will be but for a moment; this is my consolation."

The husband overwhelmed at once with a sense of her tenderness and piety, quitted her hand which was already cold, and which he now, for the last time, pressed first to his bosom, and then to his lips, in an agony of

speechless sorrow—he retired with a slow and interrupted pace, and his eyes at last quitted their favorite object, with a reluctance which his fortitude could scarce surmount. The moment he was alone, the tears which he had struggled to suppress burst out in copious torrents, and in a very short time he was told that his wife was dead: his anguish was too great for words; he only looked up to heaven, and, striking his hands together, continued some minutes in that attitude; then recollecting himself, he tenderly embraced his children, but without uttering one word, or breathing one sigh; the funeral apparatus immediately filled the chamber of the dead; the survivor taking his children by the hand, approached the coffin, and having first knelt down by the side of it, and indulged those sentiments, which words have no power to express, they stooped over the body and imprinted a last kiss upon the lifeless lips; they then retired, and the remains of the tenderest wife, and most affectionate mother were carried to the grave.

"O! most amiable couple, said *Irus*, his eyes overflowing with tears, how great, yet how cruel is such a parting, how much anguish would have been spared you, if you had died together!"

The next object that presented itself to *Irus*, was a kind of hermitage, the door of which stood open; he entered it, and crossed a little chamber, which led him to the entrance of a vista, through which, he discovered the adjacent country; the prospect was delightful; and while he was admiring it, he saw a man of a short stature, about fifty years old, walking among the trees at some distance, and to all appearance absorbed in profound meditation. After some time he looked up and saw *Irus*, who immediately apologized for the liberty he had taken in coming so far, and expressed some surprise at the easy access he had found. I don't wonder, said the hermit, that you think it strange; but I neither say nor do any thing that all the world may not hear and see; and I have always considered the *Roman*, who wished that his house was built so that every body might see all that passed in it, as one of the most respectable characters in the world. *Irus* was equally pleased and surprised at what he heard, and was the more struck with the hermit, the

the more he considered his appearance; there was something uncommonly penetrating in his look, and his countenance expressed at once wisdom and complacency: Upon a bank of turf at a little distance, lay a manuscript open and unfinished: I am persuaded said *Irus*, to the hermit, that you devote your leisure to study; you have scarce said three words to me yet, but they alone are sufficient to convince me of your wisdom, from which I hope to receive both instruction and comfort. This asylum seems to be the residence of that felicity, which hitherto, like the rest of mankind, I have sought in vain. Would to God, said the hermit, I could justify the favourable opinion you have conceived! But, alas! I possess only infirmities, misfortunes, and fame; I am at last weary of a celebrity which costs so dear; I have endeavoured to teach truth to mankind, and mankind, in return, have loaded me with calumny and reproach. I could succeed better by the practice of deceit, but God forbid, that I should forfeit my integrity. It happened the other day that I was in a mixed company, where I was not known, and I had the mortification to hear one of the persons present assert with the utmost confidence, that I was an Epicurean, and that I believed the transmigration of the soul; another of the company still more daring, and injurious, maintained that I was an Atheist; and yet I am every moment giving thanks to God, whom I consider as my Instructor in afflictions, and my benefactor in prosperity. In this solitude, however, I find tranquillity, if not happiness; and, as I hold all sublunary things cheap, and make no account at all of opinion, I do not much repine at my lot; I do what good I can and what is a more important and difficult task, I do no harm: I am as happy as I can be in this world, but if you should ever be in danger of being seduced by the charms of celebrity, remember, that he who possessed them, gave the preference to obscurity. Let my experience apologize for my advice. *Irus*, touched with reverence and gratitude, stretched out his arms to embrace his instructor, and was equally grieved and disappointed at his eluding his grasp, and vanishing from his sight.

The next moment, *Irus*, was involved in a thick cloud, and when it dissipated, he found himself in a court of

justice. He listened some time to a celebrated pleader, who spoke with great eloquence against several enormities which are consecrated by fashion, and the artifices of those who induce ignorant and querulous people, to spend immense sums in litigating a trifle. While *Irus* was admiring the talents and the integrity of the orator, a new scene suddenly presented itself before him; he thought himself transported to the house of this oracle of the law, where he found his wife still in bed, and perceived with indignation that she was not alone. Is it then, said he to himself, for the gratification of this faithless woman, in her caprices and extravagance, that the pleader exhausts his lungs, after having grown pale by the studies of midnight. Soon after, the orator came home, and madam, being then up, ran to meet him with a well affected joy, and received him with blandishments, which he thought sincere. How happy is this man, said *Irus*; he is deceived, indeed, but he derives from falsehood the same enjoyments as he would receive from truth. Indeed, honest man, you are very much obliged to your wife for her cunning.

The next object that *Irus* saw was a recluse, emaciated by fasting and mortification; he appeared, however, very well contented with his condition. "Father, says *Irus*, don't you find this kind of life very unpleasant?" "Sometimes, my son, said the recluse; but if life is long with respect to pain, it is short with respect to pleasure. I suffer pain, without doubt, but I hope that these transient evils will procure for me endless and unchangeable felicity. "I do not blame the severity of your discipline, said *Irus*, but are alms and good works less pleasing to God than penance and mortification, misery and idleness?"

The devotee vanished without reply, and *Irus* once more saw himself in the city of the Good Prince. As he looked up, he beheld a winged figure flying about in the air, and hovering first over one building, and then over another: It was of an human shape, but appeared neither to be man nor woman. *Irus* was much surprized, and continued to observe its motions with great curiosity; he perceived that it remained a very little while over the roofs of the great, somewhat longer over those of the poor, and longer still over the dwellings of mediocrity. "Thou seest, said the phantom, that I am

I am fixed to no spot; take care of thy health; labour for the necessities of life; and, above all, be just and temperate in thy desires. I shall then be sometimes thy guest. To me all conditions and both sexes are equal; I am every where by turns, and no where constantly; for health, virtue, peace of conscience, a competence, and moderation, are never, or are never long, the lot of man; and where these are, there only I am. As soon as any one of them departs, I depart with it. Endeavour to fulfil my councils, and remember that those enjoyments which are most easily acquired, are most worthy the acquisition, and that he risks the loss of all, who departs from the simplicity of nature."

A Method of destroying WASPS and HORNETS.

MR URBAN,

AS, in all probability, this dry season will produce a large breed of wasps, it may not be disagreeable to such of your readers as are in possession of fruit-walls, to be put in a way of lessening the numbers of those destructive insects.

Those that are not unacquainted with natural history know, that all the working wasps die every autumn, when the cold weather comes on; and that only a few females survive the winter, and keep up the breed. These (which are turgid with eggs, and much larger than the workers) come forth about April from their harking holes, and begin singly each its nest, which in a moderate time becomes very populous. It is therefore of great consequence to kill as many of these as possible, since a whole swarm is destroyed in every single female early in the year. The places to find them at are new posts, pales, melon-frames, or any solid timber; for, as they make their combs with the shavings of sound wood, which they rasp off with their fangs, and moisten up with a certain mucus that nature has provided in their own bodies, they will readily be found near such materials.

I had made use of some new boards this spring, to shelter my wall-trees, while blowing, from the severe winds; but a milder season coming, they were set by against the wall all in an heap. The cold weather returning, when I went to replace the boards, I found half a dozen female wasps between them, quite torpid and motionless. Thus I destroyed as many nests.

Hornets must be searched for on decayed posts, rails, &c. for they make their combs with touch-wood, and the same kind of natural cement.

In the very dry, hot summer, 1762, wasps were so numerous and alert, **A** that it looked as if no fruit could have hung till it was fit for the table. They began on the grapes before they were half ripe; and getting into the melon-frames, scooped out all the pulp of the fruit, leaving only the empty shells. I tried phials, as usual, filled with sugared beer, &c. This destroyed some, but did not at all seem to lessen the swarms. At last I bethought myself to buy some bird lime, with which I tipped several taper hazle rods of different lengths, and so began catching them by hand, applying the top of the rod as they settled on the fruit. **C** This appeared at first to be a tedious method; but after a little practice it soon had the desired effect; for an handy person or two would, in a few hours, entangle four or five hundred; and it soon appeared that they were not so numberless as we imagined; and the taking the workers starved the grubs, which are supported by them, and prevented a succession. By this simple method (ineffectual as it may appear) I saved my fruit entire, which hung till it was ripened to great perfection. Hornets, as they are a larger mark, and more sluggish, are easily taken. This method of touching them is a sort of angling, and not a bad amusement for half an hour. As fast as they are caught, they must be squeezed to death with a flat piece of a lath, and the tip of the rod refreshed with bird-lime now and then. The reason of providing rods of different lengths is to suit the different heights of the wall. **F**

While I am speaking of fruit, it may not be amiss to add, that this summer I recovered a peach tree that was quite rivelled up on one side, only by a partial watering, two or three times a week, of the affected part; the rest of the tree being too vigorous. I did not dare water it all over. By this means, the ailing side threw out wood by degrees, and is now furnished with suitable shoots, that will be fit to lay-in at the winter tacking, and in appearance will be fruitful. Had this remedy been omitted, it would have been an imperfect one-sided tree, and on the fore on the wall as long as it had lasted.

Letter from the University of Cambridge to the Rt. Hon. the E. of Hardwicke, their new high Steward; with his Lordship's obliging Answer.

Illustrissimo Dno. Dno. Philippo Comiti de Hardwicke, Summo Academiæ Cantabrigiensi Seneschallo. —

Illustrissime Domine,

RENUNCIATUM Te Fori nostri Præsidem, in Judiciis Arbitrum Sumamus: beati, qui et moram studio nostro rependere possumus; et quo serius, eo destinatus Tibi gratulari. Neque veremur, ne aut nostri Te pudeat obsequii; aut ipsi incurere in dignitatem tuam videamur, tenue quiddam et exile munus allaturi.

Multa sunt, unde quod honorificum nobis, idem Tibi non ingratum esse possit. Et quod enim nobis aliud agendum, quam ut Academiæ nostræ nam ille Patronus, qui clarissimis in eadem studiis adolescentiam suam exercuit, maturitatem ornavit? qui famam hujus loci solites sit in primorum hominum cætib; in consessu philosophantium propagare? qui præsidio suo, quos et jacentes recreare potuerit, eosdem nos florentes illustravit?

Reputabis insuper, quod molestiam Tibi in hoc munere, cuiusmodi fuerit, obeundo possit adimere, maximorum Te sedem atque optimorum hominum capessere. Dignitatem hanc cum titulis et honoribus suis componi passus est Nobilissimus Ille Academiæ nostræ Cancellarius: ad hanc demisit se in summo totius Reipublicæ loco Pater tuus.

Nolumus, hoc præsertim loco, ut præclarus Ille Vir et desideratissimus aut inani nobis luctu defleat, aut commendetur præconio: ne vel in pietatem tuam peccare videamur; vel ipse famæ Magnitudinem non satis perspicere. Id modo dixerimus, qui in Regis sui, in Patriæ salutem atque honorem omnia semper integerrimæ viræ consilia contulerit, eundem nostris artibus et disciplinæ amore pari, fide, sapientia providesse.

Destitui autem nos nullo unquam tempore voluit et orbari; quod ex se susceptos, summæ spei Juvenes, ex his ædibus in lucem hominum emisserit, et ad maxima Reipublicæ negotia. Quæ vero utilitates non exinde nobis vindicatæ? quæ jura non rectissima unius Hominis voluntate, ore, consilio sancita et gravissimis munita sententiis? ita insuper tractata, ut literis nostris et lumini Idem esset et præsidio.

In illud ergo munus ingredi, quod et Tui Tibi et Tuorum virtutes pe-

perere. Disciplinam nostram privatus adeo coluit: jure publico eandem et lege necessitudinis tuare. Ad omnia, nos officia peragenda paratos habere, quæ dignitati tue interseriant, nostrum in Te proutentur obsequium.

A

Sumus,
Illustrissime Domine,
Date
E Senatus nostro
vix Idus Martias
MDCCCLXV.
[Copy.]

Sumus,
Illustrissime Domine,
Omn. Observantia et studio,
Tibi maxime devotiss.
Procancelarius
Reliquisque Senatus
Academiæ Cantabrigiensi.

B

His Lordship's Answer.

To the Rev. and Right Worshipsul the Vice-Chancellor, and Senate of the University of Cambridge.

C

Mr Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen of the Senate,

I Return you my sincere acknowledgements for the distinguishing mark of your good opinion in electing me High Steward of your university; you may be assured I shall always retain a proper sense of the honour that has been done me, by this testimony of esteem from so learned and illustrious a body: which ought not to be remembered by me with less thankfulness, whatever accidents may have contributed to retard the effect of your favourable intentions towards me.

D

This office is the more agreeable to me, as it will afford me an opportunity of co-operating with that noble person, who stands in the highest and nearest relation to you; who has given you, on many occasions, the most substantial marks of his friendship and patronage; and in a long course of power and honours, paid an invariable attention to every thing which concerned your reputation or interests.

E

I am, indeed, truly sensible of the difficulties I am laid under by succeeding one in this situation, to whose eminent qualities you have born so just and honourable a testimony. However unable I may be to reach the more shining parts of his character, it will, I trust, be in my power to imitate him in that sincere regard which he always expressed for you, and that unalterable attachment which he always had to your service. And I have a pleasure in reflecting that the proper sense and remembrance which you entertained of his merit and services, had the principal share in recommending me on this occasion to your notice.

F

One circumstance, howe-

G

H

330 Balfour's Account of the Murder of the E. of Murray.

will permit me to observe, as it may be the only one which can distinguish me to any advantage. My father had a great and due regard for the university, as a place set apart for promoting those valuable ends, which he ever had at heart, the advancement of true religion and useful knowledge. But by enjoying, in the earlier part of my life, the advantage and improvement of your institution, I received such strong impressions in your favour as can never be effaced, and must make what was esteem in him, duty and affection in me.

The honourable station, which, by his majesty's favour, I have some time filled in the county of *Cambridge*, and their unanimous voice in electing me for three parliaments their representative, had before given me some connection with the university; and I shall be very happy if by this nearer relation, in which your favour has placed me, I may have more frequent opportunities of assisting in any deliberations, or concurring in any measures which may tend to your honour or advantage.

My thanks are, in a particular manner, due to you for the kind and respectful notice you are pleased to take of my brothers. As most of them received the benefit of instruction under your care, they have retained the same grateful sense of it, which I do; and if it has been in the power of any one of them, in the course of his profession, to do you real and acceptable service, he will think himself amply repaid by this publick and obliging acknowledgment, which he has the honour to receive from you.

It is my ardent wish, and will ever be my earnest endeavour to promote as far as I can, all the useful and important ends of your institution; and particularly to preserve that concord and harmony among you which are ever so favourable to the attainment of these ends, and so peculiarly become a seat of learning. By this means you will best secure the flourishing state which you have long been in, best support your credit in the public eye, and most effectually obtain, what you are doubtless most ambitious of, the regard and esteem of all good men.

I am, with the greatest respect, Mr Vice chancellor, and Gentlemen of the Senate, your most obliged and obedient servant, **HARDWICKE.**

Richmond, June 12. 1765.

Publiet in frequenti Senatu,

19 Janu.

[Copy.]

MR URRAN,

IN a collection of old songs, entitled, *Reliques of ancient English poetry*, there is one entitled, "The bonny Earle of Murray," written to commemorate the murder of the Earl of Murray by the Earl of Huntley, and; by some, supposed to have been contemporary with the fact. The editor, however, in his introduction, says, that he knows not any reason for supposing *James* the 1st to have been jealous of Lord Murray with his queen, whose Luve, or Gailant, Murray, in this ballad, is said to have been. There is, however, a writer of great credit, who lived at the time when this event happened, that has given the following account of it *.

'The seventh of *February*, this eire, 1592, the Earle of Murray was cruelly murdered by the Earle of Huntley, at his house in *Dunibrisfel*, in *Fyffe-shyre*, and with him *Dunbar*, *Sariffe* of Murray. It was given out and publickly talkt, that the Earle of Huntley was only the instrument of perperating this facte, to satise the king's jealousie of Murray, quhum the Queene more rashely than wisely some few days before had commend- ed in the king's hearing, with too many epithets of a proper and gallant man. The reasons of these tur- mises proceedit from a proclamati- one of the king's, the 13th of *March* following, ininbiteine the younge Earle of Murray to persue the Earle of Huntley for his father's slaughter, in respect he being wardeit (imprisoned) in the castle of *Blacknesse*, for the same murther, was willing to abyde a tryall. Averring that he had done nothing but by the King's majestie's commissione, and so was neither airt nor pairt in the mur- ther.' To this may be added, the authority of another *Scotch* writer, *Bp Burnet*, who gives much the same account in the history of his own Times, p. 19. 'Eight years before that time, King *James*, on a secret jealousy of the Earle of Murray, then esteemed the handsomest man of *Scotland*, set on the Marquess of Huntley, who was his mortal enemy, to murder him; and by a writing, all under his own hand, he promised to save himself for it. He set the house in which he was, on fire, and the Earl flying away, was followed and murdered,

* Sir *James Balfour*, Knt. Lyon King of Arms, whose MS of the annals of *Scotland* is in the lawyer's library at *Edinburgh*.

and Huntley sent Gordon of Bucquoy with the news to the king. But in order to understand this matter fully, we must go back to a conspiracy formed against the life of James the 1st, of which Abp. Spotswood gives us this account, p. 386. Bothwell is easily drawn in to condescend, and the conspiracy so ordered, that he and his followers should, under night, be let in at a back passage, that lay through the Lord Duke's stables; and first that they should seize upon the gates, take the keys from the porter, and go afterwards to the king's chamber, and make him sure. When Bothwell, with his company, had entered by the way named, and was come into the inner court of the palace, James Douglas, who minded nothing but the relief of his servants, drew a number to break open the doors where they were detained, and, by the noise thereof, all in the palace were put upon their guard. The king was then at supper, and being told that armed men were in the nether court, leaving the rooms wherein he lodged, went up to the Tower, as a place of greater security. Bothwell having directed some to inclose the Chancellor's lodgings, lest he should escape, made towards the Queen's rooms, where he expected to find entry; and perceiving all shut upon him, called to bring fire. But ere they could find any, Sir James Sandilands, one of his majesty's chamberlains, who had supped without the palace with a number of people of Edinburgh, entering by the church of Holy Rood House, did beat him and his company from the doors, and was in a possibility of taking them all if there had been any lights, but these being all extinguished, Bothwell, with the principals of his company, made shift in the dark, and escaped, returning by the same way that he had entered. In his out-going he was encountered by a gentleman of the equerry, named John Shaw, whom he killed with his pistol, yet lost nine of his followers, men of small note, who were executed next morning. The Abp proceeds, p. 387, in this manner; The enterprize thus defeated, Bothwell went into the North, looking to be supplied by the E. of Murray, his cousin-german; which the king suspecting, Andrew Lord Ochiltree, was sent to bring Murray into the South, of purpose to work a reconciliation betwixt him and Huntley; but, a

rumour being raised in the mean while, that the E. of Murray, was seen in the palace with Bothwell, on the night of the enterprize, the same was entertained by Huntley, (who waited then at court) to make him suspected of the king; & prevailed so far, as he did purchase a commission, to apprehend and bring Murray to his trial. That nobleman not fearing any such course, was come to Duny Brissil, a house situated on the North of Forth, and belonging to his mother, the lady Donne. Huntley, being advertised of his coming, and how he lay there secure, accompanied only with the sheriff of Murray, and a few of his own retinue, went thither and beset the house, requiring him to surrender. The E. of Murray refusing to put himself into the hands of his enemies, after some defence made, in which the sheriff was killed, fire was set to the house, and they within forc'd, by the violence of the smoke and flame to come forth. The Earle staid a great space after the rest, and the night falling down, ventured among his enemies, and breaking through the midst of them, did so far out-run them all, as they supposed he had escaped; yet searching among the rocks, he was discovered by the tip of his head-piece, which had taken fire before he left the house, and unmercifully slain. The credit of this narration is indisputable, the Abp being then on the spot, and his book published at a time when many living witnesses could have contradicted his account if it had been false. As to the king's proclamation mentioned by Balfour, it only inhibited the Earl of Murray's son from revenging his father's murder, by the murder of Huntley, till that nobleman could be brought to a legal trial.

Having stated these facts, I submit them to the judgement of your readers, and am Yours, &c. Aequus.

An Honest Man's Reasons, for declining to take part in the new Administration. IF I could have prevailed on myself, I says this writer, to have deserted that system which I have so heartily approved, and those friends with whom I have so uniformly acted for these two years, it must have been from motives, not of ambition or interest, but from the prospect of promoting still more effectually the pub-

benefit. I cannot, however, indulge this pleasing hope from the arrangements which are now taking place.

The new ministers are proclaimed the deliverers of their country. *The influence of the favourite is to be entirely removed, and his friends to be proscribed.* I will not enquire whether the favourite whom they pretend to abjure, is not the great magician, who gives even the appearance of solidity to this phantom of administration; neither shall I enter into an examination of the characters of the new ministry, of whom, having never mixed in those diversions to which they have given the greater part of their time, it is impossible for me to speak knowingly.—Sensible, however, themselves that the bottom of their abilities or experience is too narrow to bear them, they seek for shelter under other names than their own, and having received the nominations of every officer from a duke who himself stunk the least forward, hope to owe their success to the patronage of men who are known to be most adverse. With this view they are daily promising to their adherents the approbation and support of some who have absolutely refused, and of others who have not consented to an union with their party.

Those who hold the two highest stations in the law, have most falsely been cited, as giving sanction to a change, which in fact they have most publicly and sincerely regretted. The Marquis, the favourite of the army and of the people, and another noble Lord closely united to him in affection and in office, have, with equal injustice, been held forth as friends to a system of which they have declared their disapprobation. But these young gentlemen, who have never appeared on any stage before, in order to conciliate to themselves the good opinion of the public, have been industrious to inform us, that they undertake the representation of this political drama at the particular desire of the popular statesman. They have circulated with uncommon assiduity, that Mr Pitt heartily approved of the new system, that he would give to it himself, and solicit for it from his friends a cordial support. As I have no commerce with that gentleman, I can only judge of the part which he will take, from what I think his temper, his opinions, and his character would lead him to.

Did he really approve the system, to which, for the sake of procuring more numerous subscriptions, they have

prefixed his name, I am persuaded he would have taken some official department; that he would have nominated men, to whose interests he was attached, and on whose principles and plans he could have depended; and that being secure of answering his own purposes, by accepting the sort of government, he would not have suffered them to have dropped into the hands of a ministry composed of the extravagancies of youth, and of the infirmities of age. I know that another very respectable name is held out as the shield of *Ajax*, under which these military statemen are to march to conquest: It were to be wished, that those to whom the circulation of these reports is committed, had been forbidden to sport with names so near the throne, and particularly that a restraint had been put on that insolent publication, in which it was declared, *That this noble personage was recalled to a second life, by the distresses of his nephew.*—The single purpose of putting forward a name which must always be treated with respect, can only be that of uniting men: The uncertainty and variety of measures which have been pursued under it, leave little room to hope for a stability of system, even were his life to be as long as our regards would make us wish it. In whatever light, therefore, I look at this administration, whether on the hollow ground, on which they have chosen to put themselves, the exchanging or rather accumulating favoritism, which they pretend to abolish; or on the motley and discordant ages and characters, which compose it; or on those whom, either falsely or fruitlessly, they claim as their protectors; I am confirmed in my resolution of refusing to give it countenance or support.

If the enmity, which the new ministry professes towards Lord B— is sincere, they will be repaid in kind; and their ruin then is at the distance of a few months only; for it is not probable, that the man who has repeatedly broken his word of neutrality with those to whom he had been so considerably indebted, should keep it to those who declare open war with him. They cannot themselves be blind to this, but must expect that he who removed a well-grounded and successful minister, to revenge the dismissal of his brother, will not sit tamely by and see the rest of his friends proscribed by a set of men, who have neither popularity nor abilities to delay their destruction;

*Journal of a Tour from Rotterdam through Au-
strian Brabant, and Flanders.*

In an EPISTLE to a friend in England.

(Continued from p. 237.)

TO Mucklin, next we bent our way,
Arriv'd, we made but little stay,
Just saw the church, a fine old pile
Rich altars, paintings, grace each aisle.
Its candlesticks of massy plate
Would make a very fine estate.
These pomps of superstition seen
We hasten'd hungry to our inn,
There, having din'd, our coachman buil'd,
To get us in—then hie for *Brussels*.

Delightful city this, indeed,
High rais'd, it lifts its pompous head.
Its buildings, venerably fair,
Are cloth'd with a majestic air,
And from the verdant vale below
Rise up the hill in many a row;
A hill, whose summit yields a park
With grateful foliage almost dark;
A most delightful twilight scene,
While round you waves th' umbrageous grove,
And warbling birds of various wing
Ceaseless their pretty raptures sing.

From hence, wheres'er you turn your eyes,
A laughing landscape round you lies,
Such flow'ry meads and wand'ring streams,
Such wood cloth'd-hills, in poet's dreams
Amuse your fancy oft, but here
A real sweet existence wear.

Here coaches most superb you meet,
In every avenue and street,
With, scenting, as they pass, the wind,
Spruce essenc'd footmen stuck behind,
But the dropp'd window oft betrays,
Amidst the pomp of silk and lace,
A hagg'd, wrinkl'd, plaister'd, face,
At which the start'd stranger stares
And thinks *Madame* in all her airs
Not half so handsome as her maids.

Paintings and tap'stry here combine
Their mingl'd charms, with art divine,
And strike you with such sweet surprize
You scarcely can believe your eyes.

While strolling all about to see
Each pleasing curiosity,
We laugh'd at (pardon the recounting)
The boy who pisses forth a fountain,
And then, in brass, and hull undress'd,
Three nymphs, who pour out from the breast.
Prince *Charles's* palace we survey'd,
A grand old pile, but much decay'd,
Yet what's now us'd, would force a dunce,
To own it was a beauty once.

A choice *Museum* here we found,
Form'd by the prince himself. Around
We gaz'd with raptur'd looks, and view'd
Rich stores of nature, form'd and crude:
Here *Birds, Fish, Insects*, meet your eyes,
Each in its proper shape and dies;
There *Fossils stand*—here *Jewels shine*,
While others rough, as from the mine,
Contrast the former's polish'd blaze,
And put you at a loss to praise.

Thence, turning to another part,
You're struck with various works of art,
Where the skill'd workman's curious hand,
Has half put nature to a stand,

And almost puzzled her, to gose
Which are her works, and which are his.
Obedient to the ranger's hand,
In many a pleasing row they stand:
Some cas'd in gold, and some in amber—
But, oh the charming por'lain chamber!
Here you see beauteous jars, and flaggons,
With plump mand'lines, and grinning dragons,
As large as life—The last to cheat ye
You start back, fearing they shou'd eat ye.

But then to make amends for these,
There's something added, form'd to please.
For lo! in beauteous range, display'd is
A brilliant row of *Chinese ladies*,
And each, as suits her proper station,
Dress'd in the fashion of her nation;
While art so closely copies nature,
She wears her form in every feature.
Each look'd so like a bairn of *Adam*,
I'd almost said—*Your Servant, Madam*.

But one, in eastern splendour dress'd,
My fancy struck beyond the rest.
Her face so fine! so full of life!
She yielded only to your wife;
She look'd as tho' she'd been her sister,
And pleas'd me so, I'd almost kiss'd her,
This fine *Museum* may be reckon'd
The third, or fourth, if not the second
That *Europe* boasts; the first in fame,
And justly too, is *Britain's* claim.

Hence to a *Convent* we retreated,
Where *English Girls* are sadly cheated,
Hinder'd from ever being wives,
And shut up prisoners for their lives.

There, thro' an horrid iron grate,
We held first one, then two, in prate,
Good pretty girls,—my heart o'erflow'd
With grief to see them so bestow'd.

They, like your cunning folks, who're up'd
To clear themselves, before accus'd,
Unask'd, pretended high enjoyment,
In Piety's reclusive employment,
Rail'd at the world with aspect sable,
Just so the fox—You know the fable.

They said, tho' *Paul* commended marriage
He did not single life disparage,
But tells us, in that very letter,
A single life is far, far better.

—Thus I oppos'd her elocution
" 'Tis true, Ma'am, during persecution,
That single christians fight their warfare
Better than those who've mates to care for,
That this the true sense of that case, is
Demonstrable from other places.

For, says he not (my point to carry)
I will that younger women marry,
Bear children, rear them up, and guide
The house, with prudence void of pride.
How then, pray ma'am, can you withstand
Heav'n's best, beneficent command,
Which bids, that those who life receive
Should live, in turn, to others give,
In such a way as that decree
Appoints, to bless society!

Thus you should act, at least I wean,
Be found in use of lawful mean.

Fie, fie upon ye, girls! such beauties
To slight important christian duties!
Look in the glass—those eyes and faces
We're never made for these dull places.
Cannot your pray'rs with heav'n prevail,
Unless they're offer'd in a jail?

That lilly hand,—and here I try'd
To seize it—scarcely she deny'd,
Nor drew it back with angry nay,
While thro' the grate mine urg'd its way.
But when half thro', oh sad mishap!
It stuck some time, as in a trap.

So monkeys, as the story tells,
With huge oysters in the shells,
Their open'ings watch, and strive to snap
The rick'd morsel thro' the gap,
When lo! the fish, e'er pug supposes,
With anger on the robber closes,
E'er he can possibly withdraw,
And ho'ds him prisoner by the paw.

Soon freed, however, I renew'd
My strain, and argument pursu'd,
They laugh'd; for tho' shut up in num'ry,
They like a little am'rous gunn'ry;
And, as in my case, by their prattle,
Dare, and provoke you to the battle.

But lo! a figure in a'rice
Appearing, made us hush as mice;
T' amour as dead as marble slab is,
Enter'd the solemn Lady Abbess;
Yet soon I crack'd in former stile,
A jest or two that made her smile.

"Here quite content we live, she cries,
"And list the world can give despise,
"Our mansion yields such high delight,
"We would not quit it if we might."

"Well ma'am, if this I may rely on,
"Why all these massy bars of iron?
"Don't all these gratings plainly say,
"Some, if they could, would run away."

To this she answer'd with sly grin,
"These bars were made to keep you out, fir
"And not design'd to keep us in,
"The truth of which you need not doubt, fir."

"But if content ma'am, as you say,
Tho' all these bars were ta'en away,
Here chastity would run no danger,
From friend profess'd, or utter stranger."

"Well, fir, pray set yourself at ease—
"We'll drop this subject if 't you please"—

So said, so done, and then they brought
Purses with gold and silver wrought,
Ask'd if we'd buy, we bought a few—
They thank'd us,—bowing we withdrew.

(To be concluded in our next.) 334.

Thoughts on Sudden Death. To a Lady.

A H! with not, lady, with precarious breath,
The dreadful privilege of sudden death:
From sin no mortal ever yet was clear,
Who then, without repentance, can appear
Before th' eternal judge of wrong and right,
When angels are not perfect in his sight?
"Spare me a little ere I hence depart,"
Said the great sov'reign after God's own heart:
Ev'n *Hemshab* to the Almighty cried,
And ask'd a little space before he died;
Th' Almighty heard his pray'r, and saw his tears,
And to his days he added sixteen years:
These men were holy in Jehovah's sight,
And, tho' they sinned, were esteem'd awright;
They pray'd a time for penitence—and say,
Are we more holy, or more good than they?
No—tho' we faith's and virtue's paths pursue,
And follow peace and chastity, like you.
Think of our late great monarch, Britain's friend,
How sudden, how untimely was his end

He rose,—he fell—with faltering voice, he cried:
"Where is *Amelia*—tell me where?" and died:
For one short day he would have then paid down
With joy, the brightest jewel in his crown.
How precious then will seem a single day,
Which now in trifles we consume away?
The very best have some accounts to make,
Before our journey to the dead we take,
(The land where darkness and oblivion dwell)
To bid our children and our friends farewell:
For heaven, some space before the righteous die,
As erst to *Stephen*, opens to the eye,
We see as saints—Oh! then what bliss to give
Counsel to our lov'd kindred that survive!
To shew where we have err'd, or rightly trod,
And point the paths to happiness and God.

But chiefly this—I'd wish an hour to spare,
For my soul's health, and give it all to pray'r;
Detach'd from earth my mind to heaven should
spring.

And stretch her whole devotion on the wing,
Till my soul, melted with the fervent ray,
In deep contrition should dissolve away:
Then grace would dawn from yon propitious sky,
And beams of glory brighten on my eye.
Till in faith's glass I saw my sin forgiv'n,
And, freed from earth, my spirit wing'd for heav'n.

A NEW BALLAD

THO' the laws of Great Britain do wisely
provide, [supply'd,
That the wants of 'quire *Ketch* should be amply
Yet I dreamt t'other night that more necks
might be ty'd Unto Tyburn Tree.
The fellow that flatters to serve his own end,
That bids, with full belly, the de'il take his friend,
This honest and worthy would I recommend
Unto Tyburn Tree.

The gentleman gamester, that sours for his prey
Then darts on the simpson, mark'd for the day,
His last game of chances should certainly play
Upon Tyburn Tree.

The man that for money would cut *British*'s
throat,
That sees dirty scribbler to sit for a groat,
Make room for his honour to vote his last vote
Upon Tyburn Tree.

The priest that o'er sinners so sorely can mourn,
Yet, to compass lawn-sleeves, his dear bible
would burn,

And damn his disciples—let him take a turn
Upon Tyburn Tree.

The deep virtuoso, by medals beguil'd (child,
That, to purchase an *Ortho*, would part with a
Or starve his old dad—let him starve and look wild
Upon Tyburn Tree.

The dame scientific, neglected so long,
That sows fatal strife 'twixt the fond and the young
Quick! I seize madam caution, and seal up her
tongue Upon Tyburn Tree.

The barrister, brimful of justice and law,
That creeps into your bosom your bowels to gnaw
Let him mount, and report, if he finds out a flaw
In Old Tyburn Tree.

The witting that pilfers each hoary conceit,
That stalks on tall stilts, never made for his feet
I'll wagge, repentant his words he would eat
Upon Tyburn Tree.

The critics, that splutter and kick at the muse,
With the sense of a goose, and the candour of *Yew*
Let them open their jaws, and their judgement
insufe Into Tyburn Tree!

The patron, that ey'd you without one half crown,
And fed you with hopes of the sky's falling down
Let him knit his false brows, and forbid in a frown
Upon Tyburn Tree.

Should all swing in halters that say and unsay,
That for sumpce would swear, and belie, and
betray,

Some dozens, I think, might be ty'd up to-day
Upon Tyburn Tree.

Far off from the few honest folks that despise
The hummers of fashion, the whipcream of lies,
May the riff-raff remove that fobst on disguise,
Unto Tyburn Tree.

SPRING. A POEM. By J. N.

Inscribed to Mr. TOOKE.

STILL must, my friend, the briny torrents flow?
Still must the muse's sun'ral dirge rehearse?
Still breathe thy strains in energetic woe?
Still filial duty claim the heart-felt verse?

Not change thy numbers! let the *sapphic* lyre
Again invite the melting soul to peace;
With *lyric* sweetness join *Pindaric* fire,
And emulate the prodigies of *Greece*!

Ab! dwell not on *Corduba's* solemn page!
Ah! cease on *Plato's* learned lore to doat;
Let sprightlier themes thy studious thoughts en-
And hail *Parnassus* in a lighter note! [gaze,

Blame not my counsel—'tis with kind intent—
Tho' dear the parent—terrible the stroke—
The meed she gain'd, of years devoutly spent;
The chain which stay'd her flight to heav'n, is
broke!

'Tis friendship's force impels an unskill'd muse,
With zeal officious to remove thy grief:
And will my friend inflexibly refuse
To talk of comfort, or receive relief.

See! lovely *spring*, with renovating hand,
Her blooming empire o'er the world display!
Plenty the fountains through the smiling land,
And with new raptures wakes the genial day!

See nature's gifts demand thy tuneful voice!
The vernal meads thy devious steps invite;
In heav'n-*taught* lays where warbling larks rejoice,
And *Philomela's* trillings cheer the night!

Heedful no more of winter's dreary reign,
Of frozen slumbers, or accreted snow,
The sportive floods their wonted channels gain,
And glide unmindful of their frigid foe?

None now are dumb!—The vegetative race
With eloquence insatiable preach!
Inanimates exert a pleasing face,
And to mankind instructive lessons teach!

Loos'd from his reins, the snorting courser bounds
Neighs to the heavens, and shares the general
With savage gratitude the wood resounds! [joy!
Love-breathing hymns the milder flocks employ.

Nor is man silent!—Cheerful as the day,
Sultrious hides the festive dance explore;
Their only wish (bland health, and pleasure gay
Th' *Eternal* grants)—enaptur'd, they adore!

Oh! join the blissful choir!—The cheerful note
Let echo's magic from the caves rebound;
Whilst o'er the lawns adonis'd wood nymphs
float, [round]

And Sylphs well pleas'd, by myriads flock a-
Here if the poignant pangs of sorrow's dart,
Or the fell demon, grief, perchance alarms;
Safely repose each secret of thy heart,
And lull each care in *Amarantha's* arms!

Here too the spirit so completely blest
(A mother once!—a guardian angel now!)
Shall ease the sigh, which binds thy lab'ring breast,
And heaven-ward waft the well directed vow!

THE STAGE COACH:

In Imitation of Mr. Bourn's *Ufus Quadrigarum*.

RESOLV'D to visit a far distant friend,
A porter to the *Bull-and-gate* I send,
And bid the slave, at all events, engage
Some place or other in the *Chester stage*:
The slave returns—It's done as soon as said—
Your honour's sure, when once the money's paid,
My brother whip, impatient of delay,
Puts to at three, and swears he cannot stay:
(Four dismal hours ere the break of day.)
Rous'd from sound sleep, thrice call'd, at length
I rise, [eyes;

Yawning, stretch out my arms, half clos'd my
By steps, and lanthorn, enter the machine,
And take my place, how cordially! between
Two aged matrons, of excessive bulk,
To mend the matter too, of meaner folk:
While, in like mode, jamm'd in on t'other side,
A bullying captain, and a fair one, ride;
Foolish at fair, and in whose lap a boy—
—Our plague eternal, but her only joy:
At last, the glorious number to complete,
Steps in my landlord for that bodkin-fear.

When soon, by ev'ry hillock, rut and stone,
Into each other's face by turns we're thrown;
This gramin scolds; that coughs; the captain
swears,

The fair one screams, and has a thousand fears;
While our plump landlord, train'd in other lore,
Slumbers at ease, nor yet asham'd to snore;
And master *Dicky*, in his mother's lap,
Squalling, brings up at once three meals of pap:
Sweet company! next time, I do protest, fir,
I'll walk to *Dublin*, ere I'd rise to *Chester*.

IGNAVUM PECUS.

Epitaphium on the Marriage of W. W. Esq;
with Miss C.

By their affectionate Friend P. V.

HYMEN! great, mysterious power!
Now thy smiles propitious wear!
Deck the Hymenian bower,
To receive this blooming pair!

Here no sordid vows are plight'd,
Fortune's fleeting gifts to share!
But two faithful hearts united,
Form'd to make a happy pair!

Wedded Love adorns his grotto!
HYMEN takes them to his care;
Conjux! he names their mate,
And records the happy pair!

List of Books published; with Extracts.

1. **A** N account of the inoculation of the small-pox in Scotland; by *Alexander Moore, senior. Miller.*

This account is written in answer to queries sent by the delegates of the faculty of medicine at Paris, to Dr Moore.

These delegates were appointed by the faculty to make a general inquiry concerning inoculation, and report the answers they should receive; in order to enable the faculty to determine whether inoculation was or was not an eligible practice.

With this view they wrote to every country in Europe where the practice had been adopted, and, among others, to Scotland, addressing their letter to Dr Moore.

The Doctor did not send his answer in time; so that the report of the delegates was made to the faculty without it. It is, however, now printed, and the questions of the delegates, and the answers of the Doctor, are in substance as follow:

Question 1.] Has inoculation been long practised in your country, and with what success?

Answer.] Inoculation was first introduced into Scotland by *Charles Meisland*, a surgeon, in the year 1726, after having tried it on criminals, and inoculated the children of the royal family in England.

The practice first became frequent at *Dumfries*, where the natural small-pox were of a remarkably bad kind. Though this was as early as the year 1733, the practice was very slowly introduced into the other parts of Scotland. The Doctor answers the second part of the question, as to the success of inoculation, by the following paragraphs:

In three inoculated, a fever was observed at the common time, but went off without eruption.

One had no variolous eruption, but suffered greatly from an abscess in the arm-pit.

One, on the sixth day of inoculation, had an erythema on the face, which went off without any variolous pustules appearing.

Of twelve infants, inoculated within a fortnight of their birth, not one had the small-pox; but in some of them a rash appeared about the time when the variolous eruption uses to be seen.—Children five months old, inoculated at the same time, and with matter from the same subject, had the small-pox in the regular manner.

Several who had no small-pox from a first inoculation, had this disease by repeating the operation once or twice.

* In a letter of a gentleman of long practice, it is affirmed, that those who have a fever excited by natural or artificial variolous infection, without eruption, are as little subject ever after to the true small-pox, as those in whom this disease proceeded in the ordinary form; and that he had frequently foretold, and was not once disappointed.

Some in whom the inoculation had failed to produce the desired effect, underwent, after some time, the small-pox in the common natural way.

A few in whom the inoculation had been repeated without effect, have now had communication several years with those in the small-pox, without being infected by it.

The success as to life relates to the next question.

Q. II.] Did some of the inoculated die?

Ans.] Scarce one out of 78 dies of the small-pox by inoculation. Of those inoculated in England during the first 8 years after inoculation was practised, there was one in fifty died, and of those that take it naturally, one in six dies.

Those who died by the inoculated small-pox fell a sacrifice, not to the distemper, simply considered, but to one or other of the following faults, errors, and accidents.

1. A bad constitution of the patient.
2. An improper time of inoculation.
3. The bad management of the inoculated.

4. The natural infection taking place in the inoculated subject.

5. Supervening diseases.

Q. III.] Did any who had undergone inoculation take the natural small-pox afterwards, and at what time?

Ans.] It is universally agreed here, that no person is ever attacked by the true small-pox, after they have had the true kind, whether communicated by art or nature. If any of the pustules seem ripe, and collapse before the seventh day, though there may be a succession of them till some days after the seventh day, the disease is not the true small-pox.

Q. IV.] Do you know that any other diseases have been ingrafted with the small-pox by inoculation?

Ans.] We all agree in opinion, that no other disease is ingrafted with the small-pox by inoculation, yet I must, says the Doctor, relate a history which has been thought by some to infer the contrary.

A physician, who had a number of patients in an epidemical rash, caused his own child to be inoculated, and being attractive to its welfare, visited it often.—On the 3d day after inoculation the rash appeared on the child, but going soon off, the small-pox rose, and were of a very good kind. Matter taken from this child's pox was employed to inoculate other children, who had the rash and the small-pox in the same way as the former one:—the matter taken from these had the same effect on another set of children; and these, I am told, but not on so good authority, infected a third set in the like manner.

As the first child mentioned in this history, had the rash from its father, or the epidemic constitution of the air, many think

think that the *rash* in the other children was rather owing to contagion communicated in some such way, than to the various matter with which they were inoculated.

Q. V. Whether did many, after inoculation, labour under various diseases, which seemed to be owing to this operation? and whether did this happen more frequent or seldom than from the natural small pox?

Ans.] Sometimes the swelling of the arm, in which the incision has been made, has been considerable; the glands of the arm-pit have also sometimes swelled, and become hard, but both symptoms have generally disappeared as the pock ripened. In a few the axillary glands have suppured, but in a mild way, and soon healed.

Two children in the fever before the eruption of the inoculated small pox had such coldness in their feet and legs as could scarcely be removed by any applications, but went off as the pimples appeared.

The convulsions that happen about the time of the coming out and subsiding of the inoculated small pox, is the most frequent bad symptom in the disease; by them most of those that I have known die in the inoculated small pox have lost their lives.

A rash, and suppurating tubercles, in different parts of the body, have been observed after the artificial small pox blackened*, but the symptom has generally been removed without difficulty.

One had a slow swelling on the ankle that was some months in healing, and one became subject to glandular swellings and excoriations of the feet.

Several children of a tender and unhealthy constitution, have had their constitution greatly mended after undergoing the inoculated small pox, and it is universally agreed here, that there are not, near so numerous or various bad symptoms after inoculation, as after the small pox by natural infection.

Dr Meuss observes, that if the seeds of this disease could be destroyed by medicines that would not hurt the constitution, before they produced an eruption, it would be happy for mankind. That neither Beers's antimonial and mercurial medicines, the antiphlogistic method, nor Dr Lobb's *Æthiops Mineral*, have produced this effect; but he relates the two following extraordinary facts:

A lady, when the small pox raged in her neighbourhood, bathed all her children daily in a bath made with juniper, and burnt juniper wood in their rooms. Not one, of eight or nine children thus used, ever had the small pox, though, when adults, several of them attended their own children while in the disease.—On my telling this to

a gentleman, says the Doctor, he asked me, if this might not possibly be the reason why none of a parish where juniper grows in great quantity were infected by the plague, so destructive to Scotland about the time of the Restoration, while the neighbouring parishes suffered greatly? which he assured me he had been well informed was fact.

The Doctor, in his turn, proposes the following queries to the faculty, which we should be extremely glad to see answered in our Magazine.

Q. 1. How soon after birth do infants suffer the small-pox?

2. Whether are children most subject to convulsions and *rash* in the small pox, either natural or inoculated, before they are six months old, or from six months to two years, or from two to six years of age, or from this to puberty?

3. Is the bathing the extremities of children with warm water, when the eruption of the small pox is expected, a common or successful practice?

4. What are the effects of immersing all the body in the warm bath when the pocky pimples subside unexpectedly, or when the patients are attacked by convulsions?

5. How many have the small pox after a years of age? In Scotland it is almost wholly confined to children.

6. What is the number of those who die in, or recover from the natural small pox?—The ministers of parishes have the best opportunity of determining this, and, it is hoped, will communicate the result of their enquiries.

2. Political logic displayed; or, a key to the thoughts on civil liberty, licentiousness, and faction. (See p. 51) 1s 6d. F. Newbery.

To this piece are prefixed some satirical verses, addressed to Dr B—, and the work itself consists of quotations from the Doctor's thoughts, with such alterations and additions, in a different character, as are intended to shew his doctrine to be fallacious and absurd. Of a work written in this manner, it is impossible to give an epitome, but the reader will be enabled to judge of it by the following extracts:

"To the superficial and ignorant it will doubtless appear a superfluous labour to fix the true idea of civil liberty in a country which boasts itself free.

Yet the writer esteems it a necessary task: Not only that he may appeal to his own idea of it thus established, but also because in the conduct (at least) if not in the writings of his countrymen, it hath evidently of late been utterly mistaken.

The natural liberty of man consists in living in a brutal state of nature, that is, in a state contrary to Nature; therefore such a state is strictly unnatural; and consequently the natural liberty of man is unnatural.

Q. E. D.

* In Scotland the small pox is said to blacken when the pimples begin to shrivel, and the matter they contain changes to a dark colour.

"The natural appetites, passions, and desires of man are the universal fountain of his actions; but there is also a strong and essential connection between his actions and his thoughts, opinions and principles." Now to form this connection, either his thoughts must proceed from his actions, or his actions from his thoughts. But it is evident that his thoughts cannot proceed from his actions, because in that case, a man must do a thing before he thinks of it, which is absurd. His actions then must necessarily proceed from his thoughts. But according to the hypothesis "his actions flow from his passions alone." Therefore thoughts, opinions, and principles are the same (or synonymous terms with) natural appetites, passions, and desires. *Q. E. D.*

"The passions and reasons of a child will put themselves in action, however uncontrived and inconsistent, in the same manner as his limbs will make an effort towards walking, however awkward and absurd. The same objection, therefore, that lies against insinuating salutary habits and principles, will arise against teaching him to walk erect; this being, indeed, a violation of the natural freedom of the body, as the other is of the natural liberty of the passions and the mind. The consequences too are of the same nature; for sure a child left to the direction of his own appetites and reason would stand the same chance to grovel in absurdities, as to crawl on hands and knees, and wallow in the mire."

Therefore, as our nurses have provided an adequate remedy for these natural defects of the body, by the invention of a machine, known by the name of a go-cart; the writer, in imitation of these sage matrons, would recommend the use of an instrument of the like nature, which may be called a go-cart for the mind.

"There is no difference with respect to the real and internal freedom of the mind, between opinions insinuated, and opinions caught by accident. For, in truth, the mind cannot be compelled to receive any habit of thought, principle, or opinion. These may, indeed, be offered to the infant mind, but the reception of them is its own voluntary act."—So when an ignorant chap, who has been induced to purchase a nag at Smithfield by the extravagant praises bestowed on him by the jockey, finding 't upon trial turn out a mere jade, returns to the dealer full of indignation at this imaginary imposition; the honest Yorkshire man too coolly replies, with equal strength of argument:—It is very true, matter, I offered you the beast, but whatever I said of it, you know I could not force you to take it; you might have had it or let it alone, just as you pleased; so that if you did buy it, it was your own voluntary act and deed.

3. The philosophical commerce of arts,

intended to improve arts, trade, and manufacture, Part 3, 4; by *W. Lewis, M.B.* and *F.R.S. Wilcock.*

Mr Lewis having employed himself several years in chemical experiments, and made proper dispositions for continuing them, published proposals so long ago as the year 1748, for printing a very extensive work containing an account of those experiments, and of such information as he should be able to obtain from artificers of various kinds, not ranged in any order, but only referred to from an index. His friends, however, thought it would be better to methodize the facts, and give a complete history of every art by itself; but as it was impossible to execute such a plan without assistance that could not easily be procured, and as a simple detail of mere manual operations would not coincide with the materials he had procured, nor the views with which he had engaged in this undertaking, it was laid aside.

But another method occurred, not encumbered with the same difficulty, nor liable to the same objection. Many of the arts have a natural connection with each other; the same property, or fact, may therefore equally influence several: A colour that can be easily fixed in animal and vegetable fibres, is equally beneficial to the woollen-dyer, the silk-dyer, the dyer of linen, and cotton thread, and the callico-printer; and a colour that will bear the fire, and unite with vitrious bodies in fusion, equally concerns the glass-maker, the enameller, and the painter on porcelain.

But those who are employed in one art are generally very ignorant of the processes of others, though dependant upon the same principles, and frequently their own art is imperfect for want of their knowing an effect that has actually been produced in another: The dyer of linen cloth, and of linen and cotton thread, is not able to give them a black that shall endure the wearing; yet the callico-printer can fix as durable a black as can be desired, both on linen and cotton.

So all the arts of which iron is the subject, have common principles: The farrier, the lock-smith, and the cutler know how to work iron; but each of them knows only the manner of working he has learnt, and is wholly ignorant that the art of working iron has general principles, which would be useful in many cases to which his common practice cannot be applied.

To enquire, therefore, by experiment, into the different means of producing the same effect, and trace it through all the arts in which such an effect is required; to examine the chemical properties of one subject, and consider its uses in all arts,

seemed to be the most effectual method of establishing certain and invariable principles of all the arts as now exercised, of procuring such a communication of knowledge as might supply their defects, multiply their resources, improve their products, and facilitate their operations.

Such is the plan, therefore, which he has chosen to follow; and to enable others to pursue chemical experiments still farther, he has given instructions how to procure, at a small expence, a set of furnaces very commodious, and easily manageable, which may be all worked under a common chimney, and some in the middle of a room, without offence, and with which most of the experiments that require fire may be performed with great ease, expedition, and safety. He has also given an entire essay on the improvement of the machines for blowing air into large furnaces, by a fall of water without moveable bellows, by virtue of the air carried down by the water as it falls through pipes.

The volume now published, however, is but part of the work, some has appeared before, and the rest will appear with all convenient speed. For the amusement and instruction of our readers, the following curious experiments are extracted, which it cannot but afford a more permanent entertainment to repeat.

“When quick lime is dissolved in water, if we add to the transparent fluid a little vitriolic acid, the acid particles unite with the dissolved particles of the lime into a new compound, which, notwithstanding the pungent taste of the one ingredient, the corrosive acidity of the other, and the solubility of both, proves insipid and indissoluble, and which, therefore, separating from the water, renders it at first milky, and, on standing, settles to the bottom, in form of powder or small chrystals, of the same general properties of the native gypsums, or plaster-of-paris stones.

If this powder be ground with inflammable matter, as powdered charcoal, no action happens between them, how exquisitely soever they be mixed: the two powders continue gypsum and charcoal, and may be in great measure parted from one another by means of water, the charcoal powder remaining for a time suspended in the fluid, while the heavy gypsum settles. On exposing [the mixture to a proper degree of heat, the acid quits the lime, and unites with the inflammable principle of the coal, forming therewith another new compound, common brimstone, which, like the former, proves insipid, and indissoluble in watery liquors, though in other properties remarkably different; melting in a small degree of heat into a red fluid, in a somewhat greater heat, if the air is excluded, rising into the upper part of the

vessel unaltered; on the admission of air changing into a blue flame, with a suffocating volatile acid fume, which by air and moisture returns into the original, inodorous, ponderous, vitriolic acid.

A By mixing the brimstone with iron filings, a fresh transposition is produced; and as in the preceding case the action is excited by fire, so in this it is excited by water. The mixture, kept perfectly dry, continues unaltered for years: on being moistened with water, it grows spontaneously hot in a few hours, and if the quantity is large, it even bursts into flame, with such commotion as has induced many to ascribe earthquakes and volcanoes to this cause. During this action the acid is transferred to the iron, and the inflammable matter, before combined with it, escapes into the air. The combination of the acid with the iron forms the green vitriol or copperas of the shops, a salt of a strong taste, and of easy solution in water, though the quantity of iron in it is very far greater than that of the inflammable matter, by which, in the form of brimstone, the miscibility of the acid with the water was destroyed.

D To the green solution of the vitriol, if some vegetable ashes, or the earth called magnesia, be added, the iron falls to the bottom, considerably altered, in form of ochre or rust, deprived of its attractive power to the magnet, and of all its metallic properties, which, however, are easily restored by exposing it to the fire in mixture with a little charcoal powder. In room of the iron thus thrown out from the liquor, the acid attacks the vegetable earth or magnesia, and though with one kind of earth, as we have seen above, it forms an insipid and indissoluble concrete; with both these earths it composes a bituminous salt, which dissolves easily, and which, at least when magnesia is made use of, is the same with that of the purging mineral waters.

If to the solution of this salt we add a volatile alkaline salt, the penetrating smell of the alkali is suppressed in an instant, the acid uniting with the alkali into a new compound, and depositing the earth which it had taken up before.

G From this compound, fixt alkaline salts absorb the acid, and set at liberty the volatile alkali, with all its original properties. Though the acid and fixt alkali, separately, are very pungent and corrosive, and so strongly disposed to unite with water that they imbibe it from the air, yet the combination of the two has only a mild bitterish taste, and dissolves in water very difficultly and sparingly.

H After all these transpositions, the acid may still be recovered pure, and made to pass again through the same and through

a multiplicity of other combinations. From almost all its combinations it may be transferred to inflammable matter, and from the inflammable matter to iron: from the brimstone which it forms with the one, the acid may be obtained by burning, with a proper apparatus, and from the vitriol, which it forms with the other, by distillation.

4. An account of the culture of Carrots, and their use in feeding and fattening cattle. By *Robert Billing*, farmer, at *Wickham Norfolk*. Published by desire of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce at *London*. *Dodley*, 6d.

Mr *Billing* says, that the culture of carrots for the winter feed of cattle, has been long practised in the eastern parts of *Suffolk*, but never in the county of *Norfolk*, where turnips has hitherto been preferred. The premium offered by the Society of Arts encouraged him to make trial of them in the latter county, and in 1763 he sowed 30 acres and a half in three fields; one of 13 acres, one of half an acre, and one of 17 acres. The piece of 13 acres, was a cold loamy soil, shallow, and underneath it a loamy gravel; the half acre a mixed soil upon a moist clay; and the 17 acres, a light dry soil, newly improved with a marl, 14 acres of which were a shallow black sand upon a kind of imperfect grit stone, called in that county car stone.

Mr *Billing* advises plowing the land for carrots early, before the Winter begin, that the ground may have all the benefit of the frost for mellowing the soil; and setting it in the spring for the reception of the seed. The ground for carrots, every body knows, cannot be made too fine, and where dung can be had, the crop will be much increased by it.

He sowed 4 pounds of seed upon an acre, in the same manner as turnip seed is sowed, only passing it first thro' a fine chaff sieve, to make it sepearate.

He recommends late sowing as a means of checking the weeds and lessening the expence of hoeing; for as carrots lie long in the ground before coming up, the weeds are apt to get the better of them; but this seems to have little weight, the land being well cleaned, early sowing, in *March*, is most undoubtedly the most proper season; and every man's experience must direct him in the hoeing of them. He owes, that harrowing the weeds out, after the carrots come up, will not hurt the carrots.

Of the carrots on the 13 acres, many when dug up, measured two feet long, and from 12 to 14 inches round, at the upper end. These were sown on wheat stubble, dugged the year before; the half acre was sowed in dung'd for the carrots,

and there they grew considerably bigger. This 13 acres and a half produced 240 cart loads of carrots; and the 17 acres about 270 loads, in all 510; equal in use and effect to near 1000 loads of turnips, or 300 loads of hay, as experience has convinced, by the various ways in which they have been tried.

The season for drawing the carrots, is a little after *Michaelmas*. Mr *Billing*, says, that the best way of drawing them is by a man with a four pronged fork, who breaks the ground about six inches deep, & a little boy follows him to pick them up; but this method being tedious in large plantations, he found it necessary to plow them up with a narrow-sharped wheel plow, which going slow turned them up without much injury to the carrots; and the cattle being put into the field, eat them up without waste; the first plowing does not throw them all up, but those thrown up by a second and third plowing, are equally good, with those thrown up at first.

With this crop of carrots Mr *Billing* fattened 33 meat beasts, and 49 shearing wethers. At first, he gave the cattle with the carrots a mixture of cabbages, 40 loads of which grew on half an acre of arable.

This 40 load of cabbages, he computes to be equal to 16 loads of carrots; the cattle were fond of these at first, but having gradually taken to eat the carrots, they soon preferred them. To the 33 meat beasts, & 49 wethers, he allowed one load of turnips when his cabbages were spent, and 3 loads of carrots each day, and they fattened as fast upon these, as upon 7 loads of turnips, as experience taught him. He computes the profits of this small flock to be about 100 l.

He, also fed 16 working horses with these carrots, without hay or corn, during the Winter, except when they carried corn to *Brundisford*, at 16 miles distance, and to the team employed in this service, he allowed only a bushel of oats a day, Peasethaw, chaff, & carrots, yielded all their ordinary food. For the horses, Mr *Billing* had the carrots washed, their heads and tails chopp'd off, which served the hogs, and sometimes they had a cut or two besides. The 16 horses eat two loads of carrots a week; equal to more than a load of hay.

Mr *Billing* has not given so exact an account, as might be wished, of the manner of drawing his carrots, and feeding his cattle, tho' the omission does not proceed from design, but inadvertency. It should seem, that at first he pulled up his carrots, by a man and a boy, carried them to a feeding close, and dispersed them about for the cattle to pick up; but afterwards, finding perhaps, this way tedious, he made use of the plow, turned his cattle into the same

same field, where the carrots grew, and left them to pick them up, dirty as they were for their own subsistence. This seems to be implied, but here we are not told what quantity of ground he plowed up at a time; whether more than the cattle eat in a day; or whether those the horses eat were plowed up fresh, or whether he had any method of keeping them for future use after being dug or plowed up. It should seem by some expressions indeed, that he suffered them to continue in the ground all the Winter, as, he says, they were difficult to be dug up, during a hard frost; but if carrots will keep without damage during the winter, it were easy to preserve a quantity to provide against the rigour of frosts, or other accidents.

5. A dialogue in the *Elysian fields*, between two d—kes. 6d Hooper.

The characters are, the Dukes of D— and B—m; and the design of the dialogue seems to be, to account for the death of the latter. The writer makes him give this account:—"I have much cause to regret my rashness, although at the same time I must declare, my treatment was such as might justify the deed. Upon the repeated conferences lately held at St Y—'s, I began to grow uneasy at the reserved behaviour of my compatriots. Upon hearing that a new arrangement of officers was preparing by the D— of C—, I signified my expectations of being included in the number. I found then my importance diminished, and that I should be obliged to sit down with my loss. I was told that it was quite a new plan; that L—d T— and Mr P— would shew, by their disinterested behaviour, that they were worthy the appellation of patriots, and that I had been looked upon in that light. I flew to H—, and intended at least to recover what I had been forced to quit, but it was with difficulty that I got access. The shy reception I met with permitted me not to hope much. I asked only for my lieutenantcy, and - - - and a bl— r—bb—d, the latter of which I had ardently coveted, and had been promised a long time ago. Consider, my lord, my situation; reduced to the necessity of suing for the restitution of those honours which I had lost by joining the party.—I was fallen indeed! But to whom did I sue?—the very men in whose service they were lost. But, good God! to be refused, was such a complication of insolence, injustice, and ingratitude, as was not to be borne."

6. A letter to the Rev. vicar of *Sewoy*, wherein M. *Roussseau's* treatise on education is humorously examined and exploded. 1s *Dodgley*.

7. *Reliquæ sacre*; or, meditations on several passages of scripture; by Mr *Parry*, late minister at *Taunton*; published (*Gent. Mag.* JULY 1765.)

from his MS designed for the press, by T. Gibbons, D.D. 6s *Buckland*.

8. An honest man's reasons for declining to take any part in the new administration. 6d *Wilkie*. (See p. 331.)

A The Commissary, a comedy of three acts, as represented at the Hay Market; by S. Foote, Esq; 1s 6d *Pailliant*. (See p. 253.)

10. Minutes of the proceedings of the commissioners of the longitude. 6d *Billingley*. (See p. 303.)

11. A short, seasonable, and plain address, from an honest old man to the good people of England. 6d *Wilkie*.

This pamphlet is written to introduce the following character of the Marquis of R—m.—This nobleman, says the writer, was very early in life the only male heir of an illustrious and powerful family; and at an age when, too frequently, other youths of quality are left to the care of a dancing-master, or under the tuition of some miserable pedant, my lord, about the age of fourteen, appeared at the head of a regiment, raised by his father, in defence of his country, at the time of the late unnatural Rebellion; and was impatient to expose himself to the most imminent danger, under his R. H. the D. of Cumberland, at *Carlisle*; if the Duke had not had more regard to the anxieties of his lordship's relations than the young hero had to his own safety, when engaged in so good a cause.

The campaign being ended, he was sent to travel abroad, I am his witness, that for some years he applied himself to the acquisition of all kinds of useful knowledge, with an ardour uncommon even to those who are to live by their learning. When his travels were finished, he came, by the death of his father, into the possession of one of the amplest and greatest estates in the kingdom, which he has employed in a manner that does him honour, to the noblest purposes, in the encouragement of learning and learned men, and the cultivation of letters, and the polite arts. One instance, amongst many others, must not be omitted; to his munificence and patronage the world is indebted for the publication of a work (the antiquities of *Athens*) which will be esteemed as long as any sparks of true taste and genius shall remain in this nation, and will be a lasting honour to our country. He is brave, manly, resolute, unshaken, endowed with excellent natural parts, a clear comprehensive understanding, an upright mind, and well placed heart; a real friend to liberty and his country: If he persists in the same laudable pursuits, of which you need not entertain a doubt, you will have reason, my dear countrymen, to render hearty thanks to his majesty, who has called him to a public exertion of these talents for the emolument of his fellow-subjects,

which

miralty, when the marine-table for finding the longitude at sea, by the lunar method, invented by Mr *Witchell*, was taken into consideration and approved, and a thousand pounds order to be advanced to enable the inventor to carry it into execution. By this order, it should seem that the commissioners do not think the longitude sufficiently discovered by Mr *Harrison's* time keeper.

MONDAY 22.

Being the birth day of her Royal Highness the Princess *Caroline Matilda*, youngest sister to his Majesty, and designed consort for the Prince Royal of Denmark, who then entered into the 15th year of her age, their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility and foreign ministers on that occasion.

TUESDAY 23.

The center of one of the middle arches of the new bridge at *Black-fryars*, was entirely struck, and that arch cleared for the use of the public. It is 22 feet wider than the widest arch in *Westminster-bridge*, 28 feet wider than the great arch at *London Bridge*, three feet wider than the basted *Rialto* at *Venice*, yet two feet less than the widest arch of the same bridge.

WEDNESDAY 24.

A young American from *Carolina*, was apprehended, and carried to *Bristol*, on suspicion of forgery. He arrived at that port about a fortnight ago, and very expeditiously contracted for goods to a considerable amount, some hundred pounds worth of which he got shipped for *London* next day, and having passed a bill in payment; he set out immediately himself by land. His sudden departure, and some other corroborating circumstances raised a suspicion that the bill was forged, on which a proper officer was immediately dispatched in pursuit of him, who having apprehended him, carried him before a magistrate, and, on his examination, bills to a great value was found upon him, all supposed to be forged.

THURSDAY 25.

At a court of common council, a petition from the magistrates of the city of *Königsberg*, in the dominions of *Prussia*, was read, setting forth the immense loss that city sustained by the dreadful fire that lately raged there, and praying assistance; when it appearing that the loss sustained amounting to 600,000*l.* being above the faculties of any single corporation, their agent was advised to apply for a general brief. This petition was addressed to the most illustrious, noble, learned, and venerable, the Lord Mayor and Senators of the renowned city of *London*, &c.

WEDNESDAY 31.

A discovery has lately been made in Sweden, of a medical tree, known by the name of *Quassi-wood*, of more powerful virtues than the *Quinquina*, for intermitting fever, &c.

A late conspiracy against the life of the King of *Portugal*, has been discovered and defeated; it is supposed to have been formed by Jesuitical emissaries, and the poison was to be administered by the hands of a pious

A dreadful inundation lately laid under water considerable districts both in *Naples* and *France*. In the former it wash'd away the whole land of *Rocca-di-Montepiano*, men, women, and cattle; and, in the latter, it overflawed a great part of the province of *Avignon*. In the town of *Billon* the deluge rose so fast from story to story, that there was no other way left for the people to save themselves than by getting on the roofs of houses: The damage is inexpressible.

List of MARRIAGES in the Year 1765.

- June 27. *C* Charles Wray, Esq; banker. Fleet-st. —to Miss Bowles of Bradford, Wilts.
28. Richard Sutton of the Inner Temple, Esq; —to Miss Suf. Crespigny of Camberwell.
30. Mr Silas Duncombe, of Doctor's Commons, —to Miss Walter of Christ-church, Surry.
July 2. Wm Wadley, Esq; —to Miss Chambers of Wimbledon.
Dr Simpson, R. of Wayhill, —to Mrs Eys of the Close, Salisbury.
C Moses Franks of Teddington, Esq; —to a daughter of Aaron Franks, Esq.
4. Henry Robinson of Wandsworth, Esq; —to Miss Hodgson of Cork-spur-st. Westminster.
John Gideon Loten of New Burlington-st. Esq; —to Miss Coates, niece to the Countess of Northampton.
Wm Buxton of Burford bridge, Lincolnsh. Esq; —to Miss Somerville of Marybone.
D Major Inglefield of Richmond, —to Miss Heathcote of Barner.
8. Cha. Vere Dathwood of Leadwell, Oxfordshire, Esq; —to Miss Diana Dathwood of Wells, Lincolnshire, Esq.
Walter Acton Moseley of the Mere, Staffordshire, Esq; —to Mrs Devey.
10. Vife. Torrington, —to Lady Lucy Boyle, sister to the E. of Ormerv.
Tho. Lee of Leeds, Esq; jun. —to Miss Foster of Greenwich. 10,000*l.*
Sir George Yonge, Bart. member for Honiton, —to Miss Clove, heiress of the late B. Cleeve, Esq; of Foot's Cray-place, Kent.
11. Rev. Mr Cullum of Huxted-place, Suffolk, —to Miss Biffon of West Ham.
F Morgan Lloyd of Abertament, Cardigan-shire, Esq; —to the only daugh. of Lt Liffburn.
16. Dr Fawcett, one of his majesty's chaplains, —to Miss Brown of Epsom.
John Garden of Dorchester, Esq; —to Miss Ann Hurd of Exeter.
19. Wellbore Ellis, Esq; —to Miss Stanley, sister to Sir Hans Stanley, Bart.
G Hon. Ant. Montagu, only son of Vife. Montagu, —to Lady Halkertoun.
Tho. Dixon of Newcastle on Tyne, Esq; —to one of the daughters of Lt Col. Gardner.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

- March 21. *M* R Edgworth Hoff, at Fishkill, near New York, aged 128. He was born in Norway, and could remember that he was a lad driving team a team when the news was brought to his country that King Charles the first was beheaded. He served as a soldier, under the Prince of Orange in the time of King James the Second.
Rt Hon. Geo. Forbes, Earl of Oransard, at Dublin, one of the Privy Council, and senior

admiral of the navy; he is succeeded in title by his eldest son, Major Gen. Lord Forbes, Col. of the 29th Reg. of foot.

24. Mr Anderson at Alnwick in Northumberland, aged 99.

Edw. Atterbury, Esq; at Hackney, nearly related to the late celebrated Bp Atterbury.

Mr Hitchcock, a wealthy farmer at Weston-Stony, Bedfordshire; being prepossessed on his death-bed that he should come to life again, he was put into a coffin slightly nailed, and placed at the top of the inside of his barn, according to his own desire.

Tho. Walwin Hereford of Herefordsh. Esq; 30. Rev. Mr Atkinson, V. of Lacock, and Sutton Beuger, Wiltshire.

Sir John Peachey, Bt. at West dean, Suffex. July 3. Rev. Dr Holme, R. of Headley, Hants, 47 years; aged 90.

4. Jonathan Wellington of Norfolk, Esq; Hon. Mr Lechmere, late surveyor of the Customs in North America.

5. Duke of Bolton in Grosvenor-sq. suddenly, (See p. 341.) he is succeeded in title & estate by his only brother, Lord Harry Paulet. Eleanor Anderson, at Shield-Dykes, near Alnwick, aged 107.

8. Joseph Dearsley, Esq; at Stratford, Essex.

9. Capt. Perry Warner, at Poplar.

11. Geo. Davis, Esq; first gentleman usher to the king.

Edw. Rushworth, Esq; register of the Arch-bishop's Court, and deputy-register of the province of Canterbury.

Relict of John Turner of Ileden, Kent, Esq; aged 90.

12. Rev. Mr Cooke, one of the minor canons of St Paul's, and V. of Edmonton.

Relict of Vincent Amcotts, Esq; at Lincoln.

13. Robert Lockwood, Esq; Capt. of the Royal Ann in Q. Anne's wars, aged 83.

Relict of Sir Randal Ward of Norfolk, Bt. Mr Havard, comedian, at Dublin, suddenly.

His Epitaph, by a Friend.

*The clay-cold tenant, underneath this stone,
Had once those virtues which a prince might own.*

Capt. Mills of the Tower Hamlets.

Rev. Ph. Barton, L. L. D. one of the canons of Christ-church, Oxford, fellow of St Mary, Winton-college, and minister of Portfay.

Dr Harvey, a physician at Birmingham.

14. Anthony Bridgman, Esq; at Maidstone.

15. Francis Stukeley of Lincolnshire, Esq;

16. Wm Price, Esq; in Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden; the most ingenious painter and stainer of glass in Europe.

The Countess of Nithsdale, at Paris.

Ant. Proctor, Esq; hop-merch. in Southwark.

Geo. Pershore, Esq; near Maryland Point.

18. Sir Ant. Walton of Walton-hall, Surry, Bort.

26. Joshua Perry, Esq; at Hackney.

Wm Perrot of Northleigh, Oxfordsh. Esq; In Derly, Esq; an alderman of Norwich.

Lady of Gov. Littleton, at Jamaica.

Capt. Horn of the 38th R. of foot at Dublin.

23. Rev. Mr Chilton, R. of Ufford.

27. Sir Rob. Cann, Bt. at Aust, Gloucestersh.

Wm Budge, Esq; at Battersea.

List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1765.

(From the London-Gazette.)

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to appoint Wm Gordon, Esq; envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark.

July 8. — to grant unto John Major of Worlingworth-hall, Suffox, Esq; and his heirs male, and in default of such heirs male, to John Henniker of Newton-hall, Essex, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

St James's, July 10. The D. of Grafton, and the Rt Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; were appointed principal secretaries of state [in r. of the Earl Halifax and Sandwich.]

— the D. of Portland, — lord chamberlain of the household, [in room of Earl Gower.]

July 12. His majesty appointed the Earl of Winchelsea, — president of the council. [in room of the D. of Bedford.]

Whitehall, July 13. The Marquess of Rockingham, the Rt Hon. Wm Dowdeswell, Lord John Cavendish, Tho. Townshend, and Geo. Onslow, Esqrs. — Lords of the Treasury, [in room of the Rt Hon. G. Grenville, Lord North, Sir John Turner, Bt. Tho. Orby Hunter, and James Harris, Esqrs.]

— Rt Hon. Wm Dowdeswell, Esq; [member for Worcesterhire] — chancellor of the Exchequer.

St James's, July 15. The Duke of Newcastle took the oaths as keeper of the privy seal [in room of the D. of Marlborough, ref.]

— July 16. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Kt, Chief-justice of the Common-Pless, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Baron Camden, of Camden-place, Kent.

Whitehall, July 16. — to appoint the Earl of Belborough and Lord Grantham, post-masters general. [in room of Lord Trevor and Lord Hyde.]

St James's, July 20. The Rt Hon. the E. of Alburnham, — appointed keeper of the great wardrobe. [in room of Ld Le Despencer.]

— Vis. Barrington, — secretary at war. [in room of Wellbore Ellis, Esq;]

Whitehall, July 20. Wm Fryon, Esq; — gov. of N. Carolina, in r. of R. Dobbs, Esq; dec.

Sir Henry Moore, Bart. — gov. of the province of New York. [in room of Gen. Monkton, made Governor of Berwick.]

— The king has been pleased to grant to Joseph Mawbey of Botley's, Surry, Esq; [member for Southwark] and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet.

From other Papers.

LORD Edgcombe, — treasurer of the household, [in room of Earl Peckis.]

E. of Scarborough, — cofferer. [in room of Earl of Thomond.]

Tho. Pelham, Esq; — comptroller of ditto, [in room of Lord Charles Spencer.]

Vis. Villiers, — vice chamberlain of ditto, [in room of Hon. Wm Finch, Esq;]

Wm Melish, and Cha. Lowndes, Esq; — joint secretaries to the Treasury, [in room of Mr Jenkinson and Mr Walsely.]

Lord Cornwallis, — a lord of the bed chamber, [in room of Lord Bellingbrooke.]

Lord Gage,—pay-master of the pensions, [in room of the Hon. Neville Nevill, Esq.]
Wellbore Ellis, Esq;—one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland.

Sir A. Gilmour,—a clerk of the board of Green-cloth, [in room of the Hon. Han. Fr. T. Bynne, Esq;]

Sir Wm Dolben, Bart.—one of the verdurers of Rockingham-forest.

Wisc. Galway,—master of the buck-hounds.
Fra. Hales, Esq;—one of the commissioners of appeals for regulating the duties of excise.

Lt. Col. Amherst,—groom of the bed-chamber to the D. of Gloucester.

Sir Horatio Petus, Bart.—register of warrants inwards, at the Custom-house.

Tho. Slade and John Williams, Esqrs.—surveyors of the navy,

John Robson, Esq;—surveyor of his majesty's warehouse; J. Loftus, Esq;—land-surveyor; and John Scot, Esq;—land-waiter in the port of London.

Rob. Colebrooke, Esq;—ambassador at Constantinople.

Mr Greene,—deputy register of the arches court of Canterbury.

Tho. Nuthall, Esq; solicitor to the E. India company,—solicitor to the Treasury, in room of P. C. Webb, Esq.

Wm Mitchell, Esq;—cashier of the salt-office, [in room of John Hyde, Esq;]

Cha. Jenkinson, Esq;—auditor of accounts to the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Cutcher Juvenel, Esq;—private secretary to the Duke of Grafton.

Henry Potts, Esq;—secretary of the inland office at the general post-office; and S. Potts, Esq;—comptroller; (their former places) in room of Ant. Todd, and Rob. Charles, Esqrs.

Lady Ann Gresham,—house-keeper at the General Post-office.

Ph. Code, Esq;—pay-master to the band of gentlemen pensioners.

Capt. Jon. Furling,—Major of the 14th R. Major L. Ferd. Carey, from half pay,—Major of the 60th R. (Gates, retires on half pay.)

Lt. Col. Pigott,—keeper of St Maw's castle.

Capt. Henry Conyngham,—town major at Gibraltar.

Major Wm Jones,—Lt. Col. to 13th of ft.

Tho. Bland, Esq;—major, in room of Major Hay,—Lt. Col. 7th R. of dragoons.

Major Hunter,—Major 8th R. of foot.

Tho. Dilkes,—Capt. in the 43d Reg.

Capt. Sutherland,—capt. in the 21st Reg.

Capt. Ogilvie,—major of the 13th R. foot.

Capt. Rob. Campbell,—capt. 15th R. ft.

Capt. Alex. Rigby,—capt. 25th R. of foot.

Capt. Arch. Hamilton,—capt. 31st R. foot.

Lieut. James Lewis,—capt. 16th R. dragoons.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev Dr Pococke,—Bp of Meath, void by the translation of Dr Carmichael to the See of Dublin.—Gaz.

Wm Digby, M. A. one of his majesty's chaplains,—a canon of Chr.-ch. Oxford, [in room of Dr Barton, &c.]—Gaz.

Mr Porrey,—Aylsham, V. Norfolk.

Mr Apthorp,—Croydon, V. Surry.

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

Corn. Jefferson, } Enmore, R. } Somerset-
M. A. } Powlett, V. } shire.

B — K T — S.

Tho. Miller of Newgate-street, bookseller.

Alex. Parkhill, late of the Inner Temple, and partners with Geo. Akenhead of Jamaica, merchant.

Rob. Parkinson of Cliderow, Lancash.-linen-dr.

John Barnham of Brentford, innholder.

Wm Bradley of Ironmonger-lane, vintner.

Robert Harris of Litchfield, linen-draper.

Mary Weston of Birmingham, wire-drawer.

John Roberts of Wrexham, maltster.

Wm Case of Pall Mall, coffee-man.

Cha. Shaw Grosset, of Coventry-st. mercht.

Fred. Shepherd of St Thomas the Apostle, Devon, clothier.

Price of STOCKS, and COURSE of EXCHANGE, July 29, 1765.

July 29, 1765.	July 26, 1765.
Bank Stock, 133.	Amst. 55 10 2 2 1/2 Uf.
E. India ditto, 156	ditto at sight 35 3
S. Sea ditto, shut.	Rotterd. 35 11
Ditto Old An. —	Antwerp. No Price
Ditto New An. —	Hamb. 34 8 2 1/2 U. 2 1/2 U
3 per Ct reduced. 88 1/2	Paris 1 day's date 31 1/2
3 ditto consol. 87 1/2	ditto at 2 U 30 1/2
3 ditto India. —	Bordeaux 30 1/2
3 1/2 Bank 175 1/2, shut.	2 Ufance 30 1/2
3 1/2 ditto 174 1/2, —	Cadiz 38 1/2
4 per Cent 176 1/2, 100	Madrid 39 1/2
India Bonds prem. 78 1/2.	Bilboa 39
Exch. B. lls 176 1/2, —	Leghorn 50 1/2
Navy disc. —	Genoa 49 1/2
Long Annuities, shut.	Venice 51 1/2
Navy 4 per Cent. 99 1/2	Lisbon 51 1/2 6d 1/2
4 per Ct. 176 1/2, 98 1/2	Oporto 51 1/2 5d 1/2

Bill of Mortality from June 25, to July 23, 1765.

Buried	Buried.
Males 704 } 1404	
Females 700 }	
Under 2 Years old 512	Within the walls 79
Between 2 and 5 216	Without ditto 367
5 and 10 — 54	Mid. and Surry 680
10 and 20 — 51	City & Sub. W. 278
20 and 30 — 120	
30 and 40 — 149	
40 and 50 — 115	
50 and 60 — 96	
60 and 70 — 93	
70 and 80 — 73	
80 and 90 — 24	
90 and 100 — 2	
100 and 106 — 0	
1404	

Christened.	
Males 648 } 1202	
Females 554 }	

Affine and Price of BREAD.

	lb. oz. dr.	Price s. d. f.
Wheaten peck loaf	17 6 0	3 6 9

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Spy
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News,
Coventry 2
Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2

ST JOHN'S GATE



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow

For AUGUST 1765.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- I. Letter to a noble Earl, on the present important crisis of affairs.
- II. Useful observations on the importation of timber from *North America*.
- III. Description of *Vaux hall* gardens.
- IV. Striking particulars of the life and character of *Mrs B. B.* grand-daughter to *Olivier Cromwell*.
- V. Remarks on the affecting tale from *Marionide*.
- VI. Directions for travellers to the celestial inns; a whimsical description of the 12 astrological signs.
- VII. Particulars of the life and writings of *Dr James Bradley*, late Royal Professor of Astronomy at *Greenwich*.
- VIII. Fatal effects of ground-ivy to horses.
- IX. Etymology of the word *Thames*, from *Thame Ivis*, disproved.
- X. Authentic account of the escape of the young Pretender, after the battle of *Culloden*.
- XI. Remarks on *Dean Swift's* Thoughts on religion, published in his posthumous works.
- XII. Observation of the solar eclipse, August 16, at *Portsmouth* and *Norwich*.
- XIII. Authentic account of the murder of *Tao Ogilvie, Esq*; by his wife and brother.
- XIV. The horrid combination of *Carrol* and *King* to cut out people's eyes.
- XV. Apprehensions of famine from drought groundless.
- XVI. POETRY. The tour from *Rotterdam* concluded; an old Bachelor's Will; lines in praise of *Mirth*; new truce with *Bacchus* and *Venus*.
- XVII. List of Books, with Extracts, viz. *Holwell's* account of *Bengal, &c.* — *Kimbleton Park*; Foreign books; *D'Alembert's* account of the suppression of the *Jesuits*; description of *Switzerland*; *Le Cail's* dissertation on the existence, &c. of the nervous fluid; history of the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; essay on crimes and punishments; life of *Petrarch*.
- XVIII. Remarkable Events. Insurrection in *Mexico*; a little animal prodigy; strange phenomenon near *Warnitz*; earthquakes, inundations, &c.
- XIX. Historical Chronicle. Riots, Robberies, death of the emperor of *Germany, &c.*

With a beautiful Perspective View of the Grand Walk in VAUX-HALL GARDENS, with the adjacent Buildings, elegantly engraved on Copper; and, accompanied with a Description of that most delightful Place,

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by D. HARRIS, at St. John's Gate.

C O N T E N T S.

LETTER to a noble Earl, on the present important crisis	351
—Character of a FAVOURITE	ib
—Instability of the late Great State-Officers	352
—Exhortation to legal opposition	ib
Useful observations on the intended import of timber from America	353
—Defects of that already imported	ib
Description of <i>Vauxhall Gardens</i>	354
—The grove, orchestra, machinery, pavilion, &c.	ib
—The rotunda, paintings, saloon	355
—The piazza, triumphal arch, &c.	356
Character of Mrs B. B. grand-daughter of <i>Oliver Cromwell</i>	357
—Her remarkable resemblance of <i>Oliver</i> in person and mind	ib
—A great wicked woman	ib
—A pious hypocrite	358
—Desirous of preserving a great character	ib
Remarks on the tale from <i>Marmontel</i>	ib
—European refinements depreciated	ib
Directions for travellers to the Celestial Inns	359
Some account of the life of the late Dr <i>Bradley</i> , late Royal Professor of Astronomy at <i>Greenwich</i>	361
—His first preferments in the church	ib
—Resigns his livings for a Professorship at <i>Oxford</i>	ib
—His application to mathematics and astronomy	362
—New theories proposed by him to the learned	ib
—M. <i>Reimar's</i> Theory of Light applied to the aberration of the stars	363
—His discovery of the inclination of the Earth's axis, &c. to vary on the plane of the ecliptic, & the reason	ib
—His friendship with Dr <i>Halley</i>	364
—Is appointed astronomer to <i>Greenwich</i>	ib
—Refuses preferment in the church	ib
—His marriage, death, and character	365
Fatal effects of ground-ivy to horses	ib
—Instances of it authenticated	366
Letter to the Remarker on the description of <i>Oxford</i>	ib
—Etymology of the <i>Thames</i> , from <i>Tame-Ist</i> , disproved	367
An authentic account of the escape of the Young Pretender from <i>Scotland</i> , after the battle of <i>Culloden</i>	ib
—Names of those who accompanied him	ib
—Is taken under the protection of an old pilot	368
—Various stratagems to escape detected	ib
—Is surprized by an <i>English</i> man of war, and escapes miraculously	369

—Is favoured by a young lady, and by her means obtains a pass	370
—Is closely pursued, and escapes in the dress of a maid-servant	371
—Arrives at <i>King'sborough</i> , and there secreted	372
Remarks on <i>Swift's Thoughts on Religion</i> , published in his <i>Posthumous Works</i>	373
—Death no evil to mankind, asserted and refuted	374
The solar eclipse, Aug. 16. observed	375
A particular account of the murder of Mr <i>Ogilvie</i> , by his wife and brother	376
—Their trial and condemnation	377
<i>Barney Carrol</i> and <i>Wm King</i> , their unheard of villainy recorded	378
—Their combination to cut out the eyes of those who detected their confederates	ib
—Their first fatal attempt	379
—Some remarks on a critical point on their trial	380
Famine never to be dreaded from drought	ib
POETRY. Tour thro' the <i>Low Countries</i> concluded	381
—Copy of an old Batchelor's Will.—Verses in praise of Mirth.—To <i>Damon</i>	382
—Verses to Lord G——y.—To Miss E. S.—On Evening.—Truce with <i>Bacchus</i> .—A Cantata, sung by Miss <i>Brent</i>	383
List of Books with Extracts. <i>Holwell's</i> Account of <i>Bengall</i> .— <i>Kimballen Park</i>	384
Foreign Books. <i>Alembert's</i> account of the suppression of the Jesuits	385
—Description of <i>Switzerland</i>	386
— <i>Le Car's</i> dissertation on the existence, &c. of the nervous fluid	387
—History of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, &c.	388
—Essay on crimes and punishments	ib
—Memoirs of the life of <i>Petrarch</i>	ib
Remarkable Events. Insurrection in <i>Mexico</i>	389
—A little animal prodigy—monstrous fish	ib
—Instinct of dogs; strange phenomena near <i>Warnitz</i> ; Earthquakes; inundation, &c.	390
Historical Chronical. Riots, robberies, executions, storms, &c.	391
—Desperate Goal-breakers, Affixenews, &c.	392
—Authentic advices from <i>Newfoundland</i> & <i>Dunkirk</i> ; Memorials; remarkable Query, &c.	393
—Fires, elopements, Emperor's death, generous behaviour of a young nobleman, &c.	394

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For AUGUST 1765.

A Letter to the Earl of —. (6d Wilkie.)

MY LORD,



T is the peculiar privilege of this country, in all matters of concernment to the state, to communicate our sentiments to the public, to give out the alarm where we see danger to the safety of our constitution, and to warn our fellow citizens of their approaching fate, upon the peril of living, in our own esteem, base, slavish, and degenerate traitors to the common-wealth.

Now, my Lord, it so happens, that public men are so closely connected with public transactions, that it is utterly impossible to give our opinions about the latter, without, in some measure, including the former. Do not, therefore, my Lord, disdain this anonymous address from one who pretends not to the honour of your friendship. That restless, busy, *doing and undoing spirit*, which we call Ambition, has rendered you an object too important on our scene, to suffer you to lie unnoticed, even in your retirement.

My Lord, there are many things in nature, which, though the most powerful in their operation, are visible only in their effects. Whirlwinds, tempests, earthquakes, are not perceived, till the ruin they scatter round prove sufficient evidences of their power. This needs no application. How, my Lord, am I to address you? as a minister? no. As an *abdicated minister*? no. Is there then no appellation in our language for this minister, and no minister; this adviser without office and responsibility; this invisible agent; this secret spring of action; this terror to his country? Yes. It is the name of *Favourite*, ever hateful to *British ears*, and equally baneful to the safety and honour of the Prince, and to the prosperity of the people. Since then, my Lord, this, of all others, the most dangerous, is, however, the most applicable, give me leave to speculate with your Lordship on the nature and office of a fa-

vourite, who, if I were to define, I should describe as a subject fraught with selfishness and artifice, who, abusing the noble qualities of his master to his own purposes, presumes to thrust himself between the affections of the prince and his people. He is not the servant of the people, for he is the reverse of every thing that is good to them; he hates, and is hated by them. He is not the servant of the crown, for he sutties and absorbs its glory. His pride assumes homage to itself; he affects to be the disposer of graces and honours, and to have all power depend upon his will. He slighta and neglects his duty to his sovereign in public, to demonstrate to mankind his influence in private. He disgusts all free spirits, and finds pretences to remove every faithful servant from his master. He revenges his own quarrels in his master's name; changes friends and enemies without regard to his master's interest, and gives the sanction of royalty to every gust of weakness or passion that rises in his breast. He fills the court with new men. He plays party against party. He is ever treating, accommodating, and negotiating, that, by keeping all men in suspense, they may have their attention always fixed upon himself. He is envious of the glory of others; restless, and desirous of change; fearing always, that frequent access to his master, diligent and faithful service, and long continuance in office, may create a rivalry, and become dangerous to his influence. He is insolent in his resentments, faithless to his engagements, ostentatious in his manners, and, to conclude, has a stile fitted only for the flatterers and sycophants by whom he is surrounded, and from whom he receives all his ideas. Such, my Lord, is the picture I should draw at full length, of a Favourite; and I believe it will be found to preserve its resemblance, with very little alterations, through all ages, and in all countries.

What then must the state of a country, groaning under the dominion of a Favourite, be? All the evils that can flow from a discontented people, a disgusted and offended nobility, and a government deprived of strength and vigour, must be the natural consequence of his reign. Good

subjects will retire far off, factious spirits will advance; law will be perverted, Majesty insulted, discord fomented, till by degrees all order is over-born, and licentiousness, anarchy, and confusion, universally prevail. Far be the omen from this country; your Lordship and your posterity have now obtained a considerable property in it. Add security, my Lord, to what you have acquired, and leave to them entire the laws and constitution of a free country; you can bequeath to them no better legacy.

My Lord, your influence has prevailed over this kingdom not yet five years, in which time, if I mistake not, we owe to your recommendation no less than nine secretaries of state, four first lords of the treasury, five first lords of the admiralty, five first lords of trade and plantations, besides those appointments to each of these departments, which proved abortive, where circumstances have prevented your projects from being carried into execution. It is possible, your lordship may imagine, that the public have no right to be interested in these changes; but let me remind your lordship, that the servants of the crown are the servants of the public; that they are appointed solely for the benefit of the public; paid by taxes levied upon the public; and therefore that we have a right to expect that they shall hold or lose their employments as the public good requires. If we should try our various changes by this test, we shall be best enabled to decide the motives by which you have been actuated in them.

My Lord, the great business of your life seems to have been what it is said you wish to have engraved upon your tomb, *the putting a period to the war*. But the merit of this measure must, in my opinion, be determined principally by the use you purposed to make of the interval of peace. And if we examine into your conduct since that event, except the play of making or unmaking ministers, and the cyder-tax, you have done little, and we have heard of your lordship only as often as it has pleased you to interrupt the public business, and to molest others in the execution of those plans which they thought essential towards the preservation of their country, and which, therefore, they have had the patience to make some progress in, notwithstanding the hindrances you gave them, but which you have now at last pretty effectually defeated.

My Lord, what is all this strange scene to end in? Do you wish the ruin of this country? or does fate envy us the greatness we have acquired by past successes, and degrade us to our utmost humiliation under your Yubjection! Let *Austria* and *Saurben* confederate together, let every e-

nemy of this country give the full scope to their resentments; *Britain* has nothing left to oppose them but weakness, disorder, and dejection. What man will stand forth at this time, and under these circumstances, to attend the call of his sovereign, or his country? No man who has the pledge of an established reputation, will trust it in your hands at your discretion! A few

young and unexperienced noblemen, now for the first time in office, together with the dregs of a vanquished opposition, may, indeed, be brought to trust your promises, to hold the helm they cannot govern, and by their weakness, to increase your power. But, my Lord, the grave, the experienced, the capable, the efficient, you have so effectually driven from the counsels of our sovereign; you have so happily succeeded in sowing jealousies and discord; and have with so much artifice, weeded out, one after another, every man whose service could promise solidity to the king's government, and prosperity to the state; that thinking men have now no hope remaining. The important moments in which our harvest should be gathered against the storms of winter, roll on neglected, and are sacrificed to your ambition.—

What then remains for us? Must we tamely perish? Is this great, glorious, and flourishing country, to become a victim to the caprice of one man, and that man a subject? Is there no force left in the constitution to drag out this pernicious Favourite into light, and to emancipate our sovereign and ourselves from the shame and burthen of his yoke? I trust there is that force, or our boasted constitution is a shadow. It is, not, my Lord, the skulking at a distance, the thin veil of subterfuge and equivocation, the mean, little, paltry artifices of an intriguing spirit, by which the just resentments of an injured people can be long evaded. The grievances which are publicly known and felt, will not long wait for the redress of public, signal, and exemplary punishment. The grand inquest of the nation will not for ever be deluded, and will know how to oppose the boldest, and to overtake the wiles of the subtlest of the enemies of their country.

I am, my Lord, &c. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mr URBAN, *Bristol, Aug. 21.*

ON inspecting several cargoes of deal boards, imported here from *America*, I find them to be of a porous or spongy texture, and ill manufactured, which is a complicated disadvantage to the exporter, importer, and carpenter, and also to the persons in whose buildings the same is made use of, for most of it is cut into boards about three quarters of an inch

inch thick, and runs from 16 to 24 inches wide, which renders it less useful in our buildings, and subject to manifest damage by rents, and breakage by shipping, and unshipping: Besides, its thinness, and inequality in length, renders it almost impracticable to secure it in piles, from being injured by the sun or rain: For two hundred of *American* deals, will encumber a carpenter's yard much more than a thousand of *Norway*, or *Swedish* deals of two inches thick that are of a regular length and breadth: Were the *American* deals cut into proper lengths and thickness, and the largest trees quartered (as the *Hollanders* do the *German* or *Dutch* oak) before they are sawn into planks or boards; it would render them of much more value, as our carpenters and joiners could appropriate, and reduce the thickness to the purpose, for which it is best adapted, allotting the coarsest deals for rafters, joists, partitioning, and other scantlings; and the soundest, and cleanest for wainscoting, and flooring. And were they to be sold by tale, the needless expence of measuring, would be a saving to the importer, I am well informed, the fir-trees that produce the yellow and white deals, are the natural growth of our *North American* colonies; as they are of *Norway*, *Swedeland*, *Prussia*, *Poland*, *Russia*, and all places bordering on, and near the *Baltic* sea: I have also been informed by a gentleman, who is a native of *Norway*, (from whence the best deals are imported, and which is the principle staple commodity produced by that kingdom for exportation,) that their woods or coppices, are usually felled, or cut down in large tracts, or portions, once in about twenty five years, and from the old roots or stowls, fresh shoots germinate, that produce deals of nine or ten inches wide in that period of growth, so that the deals imported from *Dram*, *Schien*, and *Christiana*, (the principal ports in *Norway*) are the produce of young germins, which, for durability and fineness of its grain and colour, is excelled by none, scarcely equalled by any, especially those from *Christiana* river: It may be incontestibly demonstrated, that there is a natural period, when all sorts of timber, as well as all other bodies, whether animal, or vegetable, arrive at their utmost perfection, and that they afterwards naturally decline, in vigour or quality; the indurability

of the *American* fir timber therefore manifestly proceeds from its being permitted to grow beyond its prime; past the æra of its greatest perfection; for what has hitherto been imported, is the produce of old trees, and consequently of an impaired texture.

If, like the linnen manufactory in *Ireland*, the culture of indigo, and the making of pitch and tar in *Carolina*, our fir trade should ever meet with encouragement, so as to become a staple branch for exportation, under due regulations (as in *Norway*) by the establishment of a provincial law, that none be permitted to cut down trees but in a proper season, and at a proper growth, when they will square about 10 inches clear of sap; we may expect to see good deals imported from thence, at least 20 per cent of more value than what they now send to *England* for sale, for, duly to estimate the real value of deals, or other goods, the quality, as well as the quantity must be considered too; and as the well intended bounty on the importation of *American* deals is soon to take place, I hope it will not be abused, for it demonstrates the due estimation set by the *British* legislature on that branch of commerce; which, if duly cherished, may turn the current of that trade from a channel that annually drains wealth from *England*, in as lavish a manner as court whores ever did the king's coffers in the lascivious reign of *Charles* the second; for the deals and iron &c. imported from the *Baltic* and *Norway*, are mostly freighted on foreign bottoms, and paid for in specie, but our colonists are glad to take *English* manufactures in return for their outsets, to the mutual emolument of themselves, as well as the *English* merchant, and tradesman, which plainly evinces, the utility of the intended bounty, by which, in a course of years, *Old England* may acquire much benefit in the extension of its commerce, amongst his majesties own subjects; if not injured at first by injudicious proceedings, the effect either of self interest, or the squabbling of ministerial, or enthusiastic party zealots; that this may never be the case, is the sincere wish of. *Abietarius Negotiator.*

A Description of VAUX-HALL Gardens.
(See the Plate annexed.)

THESE Gardens are situated near the *Thames*, on the south side, in the parish of *Lambeth*.
from London. They

900 day, except Sunday, at five o'clock in the evening from May till August, each person paying 1s. admittance. You enter by the great gate upon a noble gravel walk about 900 feet in length, planted on each side with very lofty trees, which form a fine vista, terminated by a landscape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand gothic obelisk. At the corners of the obelisk are painted a number of slaves chained, and over them this inscription:

SPECTATOR
FASTIDIOSUS
SIBI MOLESTVS.

To the right of this walk, and a few steps within the garden, is a square, which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the Grove: In the middle of it is a magnificent orchestra of Gothic construction, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales. In fine weather, the musical entertainments are performed here. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, a very fine organ is erected, and at the foot of it are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semi-circular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music, at six o'clock, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a song; and in this manner several other songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock.

A curious piece of machinery has of late years been exhibited, about nine o'clock, on the inside of one of the hedges, situated in a hollow on the left-hand, about half way up the walk already described, representing a beautiful landscape in perspective, with a miller's house, a water-mill, and a cascade. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity; and, turning the wheel of the mill, it rises up in a foam at the bottom, and then glides away.

Behind the orchestra, in the center of the garden, is a Turkish tent, the dome of which is finely carved, and supported by eight columns of the Ionic order; the outward case stands on twelve columns of the Doric: Between these, both within and without, hang very rich festoons of flowers. The outside of the dome is variously

embellished, and surmounted by a plume of feathers. From the center within hangs a large glass chandelier, and four smaller ones at each corner. In it are fourteen tables for the accommodation of company.

In that part of the grove which fronts the orchestra, a considerable number of tables and benches are placed for the company; and at a small distance from them (fronting the orchestra) is a large pavillion, of the Composite order: it was built for his late Royal Highness *Frederic Prince of Wales*. The ascent is by a double flight of stone steps, decorated with balustrades. The front is supported by stately pillars, and the entablature finely ornamented in the doric taste. In the cieling are three little domes, with gilt ornaments, from which descend three glass chandeliers. There are put up in it four large paintings, done by Mr *Hayman*, from the historical plays of *Shakespeare*, which are much admired.

Behind the pavillion is a very handsome square drawing-room, built likewise for the late Prince of Wales.

The Space between this pavillion and the orchestra may be termed the grand rendezvous of the company, who constantly assemble in this part, if the weather be fine.

The grove is illuminated in the evening with about fifteen hundred glass lamps; in the front of the orchestra they are contrived to form three triumphal arches, and are all lighted as it were in a moment, to the no small surprize of the spectator.

In cold or rainy weather, on account of sheltering the company, the musical performance is in a great room or rotunda, where an elegant orchestra is erected. This rotunda, which is seventy feet in diameter, is on the left side of the entrance into the gardens, nearly opposite to the orchestra. Along the front, next the grove, is a piazza, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room, on the left hand, is the orchestra, which is inclosed with a balustrade, and in the cieling is painted *Venus* and the *Loves*; The front of this cieling is supported by four columns of the ionic order, embellished with foliage from the base a considerable way upwards, and the remaining part of the shaft, to the capital, is finely wreathed with a gothic balustrade, where boys are represented ascending it. On the sides of the orchestra

chætra are painted Corinthian pillars, and between them, in niches, are represented four deities: At the extremity is the organ, and before it are placed the desks for the musical performers. In the center hangs a magnificent chandelier, eleven feet in diameter, containing seventy-two lamps in three rows, which, when lighted, add greatly to the beauty and splendor of the place.

In the middle of this chandelier is represented, in plaister of Paris, the rape of *Semele* by *Jupiter*; and round the bottom of it is a number of small looking-glasses curiously set: Above are sixteen white busts of eminent persons, ancient and modern, standing on carved brackets, each between two white vases: a little higher are sixteen oval looking-glasses, ornamented with pencil'd candlesticks, or a two-armed sconce: If the spectator stands in the center, which is under the great chandelier, he may see himself reflected in all these glasses. Above are fourteen fash windows, with elegant frames finely carved, & crowned with a plume of feathers. The top is a dome, slated on the outside, and painted within in the resemblance of a shell. The roof is so contrived that sounds never vibrate under it; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage.

This rotunda has lately been enlarged by an additional saloon, which is so joined to the building that the whole makes but one edifice: A part of the rotunda opposite the orchestra is laid open for receiving this saloon, and its entrance here is formed and decorated with columns, like those at the front of the orchestra already described. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas, in a peculiar taste; and in the summit of each is a sky-light, divided into ten compartments; the frames are in the gothic style; each cupola is adorned with paintings; *Apollo*, *Pan*, and the Muses, are in one; and *Neptune*, with the sea-nymphs, in the other: Both have rich entablatures, and something like a swelling sofa. Above each cupola is an arch, divided into compartments; from the center of each, which is a rich gothic frame, descends a large chandelier, in the form of a basket of flowers. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns, for the support of the roof: The architrave consists of a balustrade, the frieze is enriched with sportive boys, and the entablature supported by *termini*.

Between these columns are 4 paintings, by *Hayman*: The first represents the surrender of *Montreal*, in *Canada*, to the *British* army commanded by *General Amherst*. On a commemorating stone, at one corner of the piece, is this inscription:

POWER EXERTED,
CONQUEST OBTAINED,
MERCY SHEWN!

MDCCLX.

The second represents *Britannia* holding in her hand a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right-hand of *Neptune* in his chariot drawn by sea-horses, who seem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the *French* fleet (represented on the back ground) by *Sir Edward Hawke*, Nov. 10, 1759. The third represents *Lord Clive* receiving the homage of the *Nabob*: and the fourth, *Britannia* distributing laurels to *Lord Granby*, *Lord Albemarle*, *Lord Townshend*, and the *Cols. Monckton*, *Coot*, &c.

The entrance into this saloon from the gardens is thro' a gothic portal, which is the best entrance, when the candles are lighted, for viewing the whole to advantage, the prospect being extensive and uninterrupted, abounding with variety on every side, and a gay and brilliant company adding a peculiar lustre to the grandeur of the place.

The first walk, as far as the great room, is paved with *Flanders* bricks, or *Dutch* clinkers, to prevent, in wet weather, the sand or gravel from sticking to the feet of the company. In all other places the grove is bounded by gravel walks, and a considerable number of pavillions or alcoves, ornamented with paintings from the designs of *Mr Hayman* and *Mr Hogarth*, on subjects adapted to the place; and each pavillion has a table in it, that will hold six or eight persons.

The pavillions continue in a sweep, which leads to a beautiful piazza, and a colonnade 300 feet in length, in the form of a semi-circle of gothic architecture, embellished with rays. The entablature consists of a carved frieze, with battlements or embrasures over the cornice. In this semi-circle of pavillions are three large ones, called *Temples*; one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome, a pediment, and a beautiful turret at the top; but the two latter are now converted into portals, one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view the

cascade, which are directly opposite to each other: however, the middle temple is still a place for the reception of company, and is decorated with a piece of painting in the *Chinese* taste, representing *Vulcan* catching *Mars* and *Venus* in a net. This temple is adorned in front with wreathed columns, and other gothic ornaments. On each side of this temple the adjoining pavillion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into *Vauxhall*, with a gentleman and lady coming to it; and that on the left, *Friendship* on the grass drinking. This semi circle leads to a sweep of pavillions that terminate in the great walk.

Proceeding forward, we see another range of pavillions in a different style, adorned with paintings forming another side of the quadrangle, with a grand portico in the center, and a marble statue underneath.

Next is a piazza of five arches, which open into a semi-circle of pavillions, with a temple and dome at each end, and the space in front decorated with trees. In the middle of the piazza, which preserves the line and boundary of the grove, is a grand portico of the doric order; and under the arch, on a pedestal, is a beautiful marble statue of the famous *Mr Handel*, in his character of *Orpheus*, playing on his lyre, done by the celebrated *Roubiliac*.

In the pediment above is represented *St Cecilia*, the Goddess of Music, playing on the violoncello, which is supported by a *Cupid*, while another holds before her a piece of musick.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this side; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens: On each side of this walk are pavillions, and those on the left hand are decorated with paintings.

On the opposite side is a row of pavillions, with a gothic railing in the front of them; and at the extremity of this walk is another entrance into the gardens from the road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavillion, is a small semi-circle of pavillions, defended in front by a gothic railing, and ornamented in the center, and at each end, with gothic temples; in both the latter are fine glass chandeliers and lamps; the former is ornamented in front with a portico, and the top with a gothic tower, and a handsome turret.

From the upper end of the walk last described, a long narrow vista runs to

the top of the garden; this is called the *Druid's*, or *Lover's Walk*, and on both sides of it are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, form a canopy. This walk in the evening is dark, which renders it more agreeable to those who love to listen to the distant music in the orchestra, & view the lamps glittering thro' the trees.

From the statue of *Handel*, up the garden, appears a noble vista, which is called the grand south walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and running parallel with it. It is adorned by three triumphal arches; the prospect is terminated by a large painting of the ruins of *Palmyra*, which has deceived many strangers, and induced them, at first sight, to imagine they really saw a pile of ruins at some distance.

Near the center of the garden, is a cross gravel walk, formed by stately trees on each side. On the right hand it is terminated by the trees which shade the lover's walk, and at the extremity on the left, is a beautiful landscape painting of ruins and running water.—From our situation to view this painting is another gravel walk, that leads up the garden, formed on the right by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net; with several little eminences in it, after the manner of a *Roman* camp. The downs are covered with turf, and interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences is a statue of *Milton*, nearly surrounded with bushes, and seated on a rock, in a listening posture.

At the upper end of these downs is a gravel walk, formed on each side by lofty trees, which runs across the gardens, and terminates them this way.

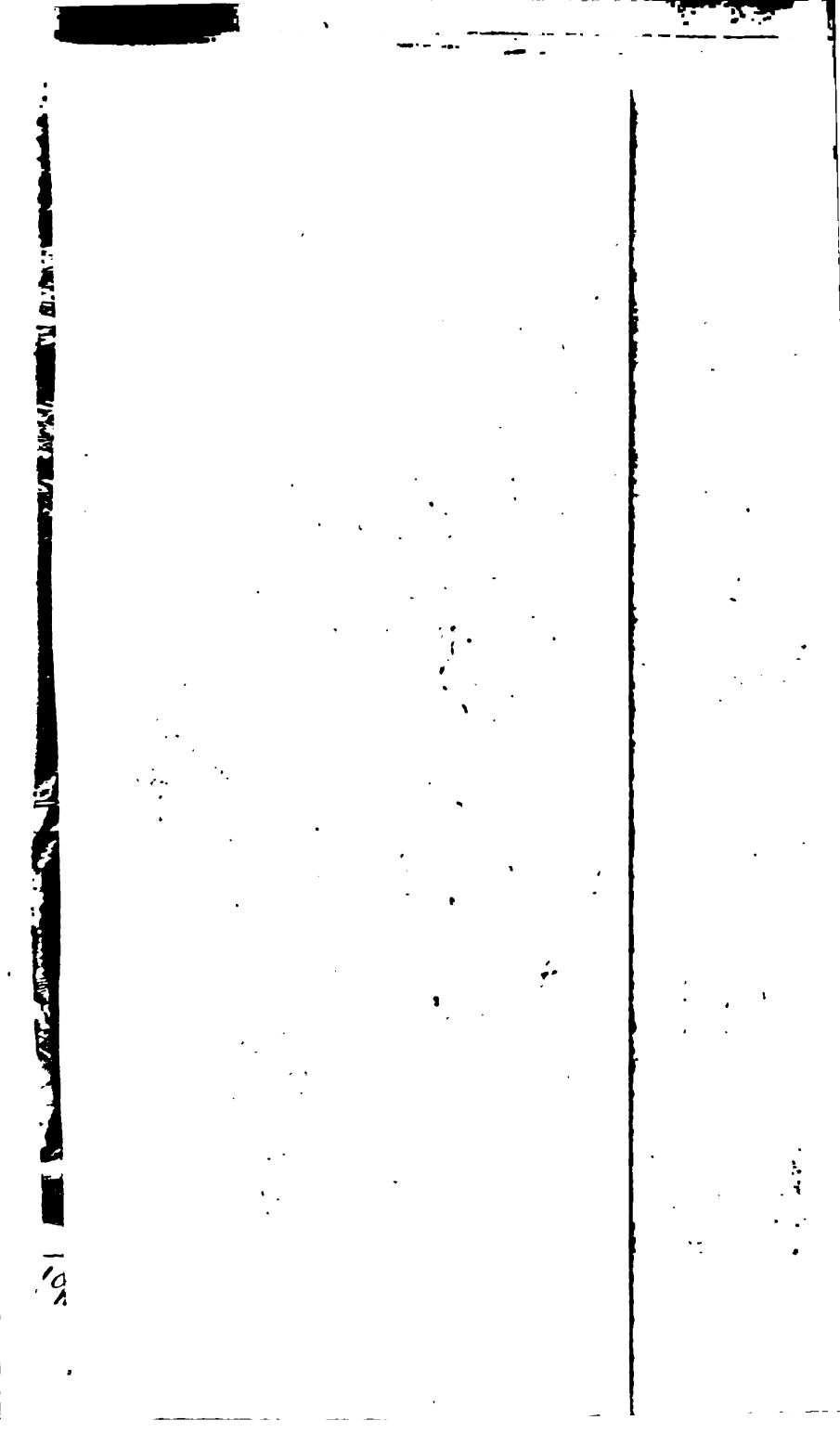
In this walk is a beautiful prospect of a fine meadow, in which the obelisk stands: This prospect is made by the trees being opposite the grand walk (which runs from the entrance into the gardens) and a ha ha is formed in the ditch, to prevent the company going into the field. At each end of this walk is a beautiful painting; one is a building, with a scaffold and a ladder before it, which has often deceived the eye; the other is a view in a *Chinese* garden.

The principal part of all these walks forms the boundaries of wildernesses, composed of trees, which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed with an espalier, in the *Chinese* taste.

Letter



A Perspective View of the Grand



The character of Mrs B. B. Grand-Daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Written in the Year 1719, on occasion of the closing Words of Lord Clarendon's character of her Grandfather.

THE Character of *Oliver* seems to be made up of so many inconsistencies, that I do not think any one is capable of drawing it justly, who was not personally and thoroughly acquainted with him, or, at least with his grand-daughter, Mrs B. B. the daughter of his son-in-law *Ireton*; a lady, who, as in the features of her face, she exactly resembles the best picture of *Oliver*, which I have ever seen, and, which is now at *Rose Hall*, in the possession of Sir *Robert Rich*, so she seems also, as exactly to resemble him in the cast of her mind.

A person of great presence and majesty, heroic courage, and indefatigable industry; and with something in her countenance and manner, that at once attracts and commands respect, the moment she appears in company; accustomed to turn her hands to the meanest offices, and even * drudgeries of life, among her workmen and labourers, from the earliest morning to the decline of day, insensible to all the calls and necessities of nature, and in a habit and appearance beneath the meanest of them, and neither suiting her character or sex: And, then immediately, after having eaten and drunk almost to excess, of whatever is before her, without choice or distinction, to throw herself down on the next couch or bed that offers, in the profoundest sleep; to rise from it with new life and vigour; to dress herself in all the riches, and grandeur of appearance, that her present circumstances, or the remains of better times will allow her; and, about the close of evening, to ride in her chaise, or on her pad, to a neighbouring † port, and there shine in conversation, and to receive the place and precedence in all company, as a lady, who once expected, at this time, to have been one of the first persons in *Europe*: To make innumerable visits of ceremony, business, or charity; and dispatch the greatest affairs with the utmost ease and address, appearing every where as the common friend, advocate, and patroness of all the poor, the oppressed, and the miserable in any kind;

in whose cause she will receive no denial from the great and the rich; rather demanding than requesting them to perform their duty; and who is generally received and regarded by those who know her best, as a person of great sincerity, piety, generosity, and even profusion of charity. And yet, possessed of all these virtues, and possessed of them in a degree beyond the ordinary rate, a person (I am almost tempted to say,) of no truth, justice, or common honesty; who never broke her promise in her life, and yet, on whose word no man can prudently depend, nor safely report the least circumstance after her.

Of great and most fervent devotion towards God, and love to her fellow-creatures, and fellow christians; and, yet there is scarce an instance of impiety, or cruelty, of which perhaps she is not capable.

Fawning, suspicious, mistrustful, and jealous, without end, of all her servants, and even of her friends; at the same time that she is ready to do them all the service that lies in her power; affecting all mankind generally, not according to the service they are able to do to her, but according to the service their necessities and miseries demand from her; to the relieving of which, neither the wickedness of their characters, nor the injuries they may have done to herself in particular, are the least exception, but rather a peculiar recommendation.

Such are the extravagancies that have long appeared to me in the character of this lady, whose friendship and resentment I have felt by turns for a course of many years acquaintance and intimacy; and yet after all these blemishes and vices, which I must freely own in her, he would do her in my opinion the greatest injury, who should say, *she was a great wicked woman*: For all that is great and good in her, seems to be owing to a true magnanimity of spirit, and a sincere desire to serve the interest of God and all mankind; and all that is otherwise to wrong principles, early and strongly imbibed by a temperament of body, shall I call it, or a turn of mind, to the last degree enthusiastic and visionary.

'Tis owing to this, that she never hears of any action of any person, but she immediately mingles with it her own sentiments and judgement of the person, and the action in so lively a manner.

* Salt works.

† Yarmouth.

manner, that it is almost impossible for her to separate them after; which sentiments therefore, and judgement, she will relate thence forwards with the same assurance that she relates the action itself.

If the questions the lawfulness or expediency of any great, hazardous, and doubtful undertaking, she pursues the method, which, as she says, her grandfather always employed with success; that is, she shuts herself up in her closet, till by fasting and prayer the vapours are raised, and the animal spirits wrought up to a peculiar ferment by an over-intenseness and strain of thinking: And whatever portion of scripture comes into her mind at such a season, which she apprehends to be suitable to the present occasion, (and whatever comes in such circumstances, is sure to come with a power and evidence, which, to such a heated imagination will appear to be divine and supernatural,) thenceforward no intreaties nor persuasions, no force of reason, nor plainest evidence of the same scriptures alledged against it; no conviction of the impropriety, injustice, impiety, or almost impossibility of the thing can turn her from it; which creates in her a confidence and industry that generally attains its end, and hardens her in the same practice for ever. "She will trust a friend that never deceived her." This was the very answer she made me, when, upon her receiving a considerable legacy at the death of a noble relation, I urged her to suspend her usual acts of piety, generosity, and charity, upon such occasions, till she had been just to the demands of a poor woman, and had heard the cries of a family too long kept out of their money; for, 'How, said I, if you should die, and leave such a debt undischarged, which no one will think himself obliged to pay after the death of a person from whom they have no expectations?' She assured me, she would never die in any one's debt.—'But how is it possible you should be assured of that, who are for ever in debt to so many persons, and have so many other occasions for your money than discharging of your debts, and are resolved to have so many as long as you live?' Her answer was as before mentioned.

[Added since her death.]

And the event justified her conduct; if any thing could justify a conduct, which reason and revelation must utterly condemn.

Such was this grand daughter of *Oliver*, who inherited more of his constitution of body, and complexion of mind than any other of his descendants and relations with whom I have happened to be acquainted. And I have had some acquaintance with many others of his grand children; and have seen his son *Richard*, and *Richard's* son *Oliver*, who had something indeed of the spirit of his grandfather; but all his other distinguishing qualifications seemed vastly inferior to the lady, whose character I have sincerely represented as it has long appeared to S. S.

MR URBAN,

ON reading the very interesting and affecting tale from *Marmontel*, begun in your Magazine for *June*, I had raised my expectation high, and was very impatient for the conclusion, having left the amiable *Nouraly* in the greatest distress and danger; but I must confess that I was extremely disappointed on finding that a story so admirably begun, in which we are brought acquainted with some excellent characters, should be concluded in a manner so unsatisfactory, because the desired happiness, which forms the catastrophe, is not produced by the most probable means: It inculcates only a false and too high strained an opinion of virtue, and, but for the accident of *Nouraly*, and her lover, being both ill at the critical moment, they must have been miserable the rest of their lives, as well as the generous *Blandford*, who would have lost for ever that opportunity of exercising the noblest virtue, by conferring the greatest bliss on those he best loved, which in time must have been productive to him of more real felicity, than he could ever have enjoyed from the possession of *Nouraly* with merely a grateful heart, and the friendship of *Nelson* made wretched by a too rigid silence and fidelity!—That pleasing frankness and simplicity, which in the first part endears the lovely *Indian* to every feeling mind, should not have been sacrificed to that deceit which it is supposed our *European* refinements require! Wicked refinements, unworthy of the noblest souls, in which, unadulterated nature never fails to plant sincerity and truth! Which virtues from the mouth of *Nouraly* should have influenced *Nelson* to suffer her confession of a passion she could not fix as *Blandford* wished, and therefore could

could not make him happy by giving him her person:—It is evident that such an union would have rendered three deserving people miserable, and no one could have suffered more from the fatal concealment which honour, or delicacy had imposed, than the deluded husband, whom it was intended to make happy.

And even, on the author's own principles, he has led his lovers into one unnecessary error, in making *Nouraly solemnly swear* in one place that *she will never marry Blandford*: To which, soon after she is prevailed on by *Nelson* to consent: *Nelson* too declares that *Nouraly shall never be his*, and immediately after accepts her from the hand of *Blandford*:—Such rash and strong expressions ought always to be avoided, as any deviation afterwards degrades the character that uttered them. Nevertheless the concluding moral, *That there are Tryals which Virtue itself would do well to avoid*, is an admirable one, and well illustrated by the incident before us of *Nelson's* and *Nouraly's* reciprocal affection for each other, yet this moral, however proper, comes improperly from the mouth of him who had acted so contrary to it.

The merit of the author, the excellence of the characters, and the irresistible interest that every one takes in this pleasing tale, have occasioned these remarks, which are submitted to the judgement of your readers, in the cause of truth, and for the benefit of young and innocent minds, apt to be captivated by the glare of romantic heroism, and high-flown refinements.

Directions for Travellers to the Celestial Inns and Houses.

THERE are twelve capital inns, houses, or baiting places, in the heavens, suited to the various circumstances, tempers, and conditions of travellers.

I. ♀ the Ram, and **II.** ♂ the Bull. These inns are seldom empty; they are the receptacles of cuckolds and cuckold makers; mirth and jollity abound here, and there is hardly getting any footing in these inns, in case it should rain when the sun shines. The Bull indeed is the most noted for cuckold makers, but cuckolds are not ill used here, and the old proverb is sufficiently proved, 'there's none so great as cuckolds, and cuckold makers.'

III. ♊ The Twins, is an inn for the reception of teeming women, nurses, and young children, whether bastards or not; in short, it is somewhat like the *Foundling Hospital*, with this difference, as an encouragement to propagation, that all women who have had twins, or more than two children at a birth, are scot free of this house, and are well entertained by the twin landlord's Gemini.

IV. ♋ The Crab. At this place bait people who have gone backwards in the terrestrial world, all inconstant and fickle persons; it is a very spacious inn, in a watry situation, notwithstanding which it is always crowded, for besides the above extensive classes, dealers in crabs of all sorts are admitted, and therefore there are never wanting whores and *Billinggate* ladies.

V. ♌ The Lyon is a royal inn, the apartments are very elegantly fitted up, and far exceed the Angel inn at *Yeovil*; it is the receptacle of emperors, kings, princes, queens, and all royal and noble personages; there are some very large dark mansions in it for blind kings, and such as only see by the deceitful eyes of favourites; these are generally very foul, but the kings of darkness are never permitted to converse with the kings of light, until perfectly cured by the patriotic oculists, of which there are great abundance in this place, and yet all find employment.

VI. ♍ The Virgin, is a beautiful inn, built for the entertainment of pure virgins; it is generally very thin of company, the major part being children, but they are all well looked after by the landlady *Virgo*, and lest any impostors should enter, it is guarded by a lovely angel; it may be justly termed the celestial nunnery.

VII. ♎ The Balance, is a small inn, built in just symmetry and proportion; here are entertained all judges, justices of the peace, lawyers, statesmen, divines, who have executed their trusts with impartiality, and all persons of upright principles and practice; few people resort here, notwithstanding the waiters look out very sharp.

VIII. ♏ The Scorpion, is a most magnificent baiting place, where are entertained liars, backbiters, and deceivers of all sorts; it is the celestial lock hospital, and sink of the firmament, being the receptacle of all foul persons, and persons guilty of foul play; it is very much frequented by

people of all ranks, and pumberless statemen, politicians, secretaries of state, &c. are to be met with here.

IX. ‡ The Archer, a fine pleasant inn, is used by fox hunters, horse racers, jockeys, and sportsmen of all kinds, on which account it is very noisy; here are admitted plenty of bucks and bloods, and all *true bred gentlemen* that love game and sport, whether mischievous or not, and some convenient apartments underground are provided for poachers, gamblers, sharpers, gamesters, and such *worthy gentry*.

X. ♀ The Goat, is a large inn, in a very private and convenient situation, fit for the entertainment of whore-masters, and debauchees of all sorts and conditions; it is a most notorious brothel, and does not even except against beastly diversions, on which account here are to be met with plenty of fauni, satyrs, *Italian* singers, and waiters from the seraglio; and as this inn daily increases in custom, its buildings are continually augmenting.

XI. ♂ The Water-bearer, is a very large inn, in a moist situation; it entertains sailors, watermen, fishermen, gardeners, custom house officers, drop-fical people, and all persons who deal in the watry element; here persons who drown themselves, whether in good liquors, or water, meet with favourable receptions; it is generally very full, and is frequented by great personages, as well as plebeians.

XII. ♀ The Fishes, is an inn not far from the former; it entertains all fishmongers, fishermen, fish-women, dealers in fish, and all persons that have been trained up at *Billinggate*, and who are famous for scolding, drinking, and whoring; when the Water-bearer is quite full it will receive any of its customers. Indeed the land-carriage fishermen, and their adherents, meet no encouragement here, their method of conveying fish being esteemed unnatural.

Besides the above twelve public inns, there are seven private seats, where travellers are received.

I. ♀ Saturn, admits of none but grave dons, melancholy persons, and such as delight in retirement; no hurly-burly is permitted here, and consequently no courtiers are ever received.

II. ♀ Jupiter is a gentleman that opposes *Saturn*, and suffers none to enter his mansion but jovial souls and

sons of *Bacchus*: His seat is very magnificent, and generally fuller than the rest.

III. ♂ The Lord Mars is passionately fond of officers in the army, and has no objection to officers in the navy; but all he receives must be of undoubted courage, on which account many officers are refused entertainment. Good surgeons are well respected.

IV. ☉ Sol admits of none but persons of unsullied honour and renown; few persons are found here.

V. ♀ Venus is a very amorous Lady; she entertains lovers, is highly delighted with trinkets, gewgaws, intrigues, and adventures, and has the greatest veneration for jilts, coquets, false nymphs, and perjured swains; she is full of levity, and shrewdly suspected of incontinence, (especially with the Lord Mars,) and consequently admires and cherishes all of that stamp.

VI. ☿ Mercury has a small mansion, is a gentleman of a most volatile wit, and delights in every thing that is quick and agile; he entertains mathematicians, metaphysicians, philosophers, alchymists, antiquaries, literati, profound lawyers, and divines, men of deep penetration, and searchers into mysteries, all inventors and improvers of arts and sciences, and has weekly boards of learned and sagacious men, (at which Sir *Isaac Newton* at present is president of astronomy,) whose business is to consider (a great happiness!) men of real merit, and to reward their widows and children on earth. The famous *Tobias Mayor* is arrived here, and is soliciting the astronomical board for a reward to his widow, on account of his lunar manuscript tables; in framing which he shortened his terrestrial days. And Mr *Harrison* senior, is assiduously attending the board of longitude, and mechanical board, in hopes of a reward for his celebrated time piece. Notwithstanding *Mercury* receives such valuable geniuses, yet, (pity it is,) he has some apartments for the reception of subtle sharpers, cheats, conjurers, mountebanks, harlequins, scaramouches, mimicks, rope-dancers, tumblers, running footmen, and others of the nimble race; not even excepting thieves and pick-pockets.

VII. ☾ The moon is a lady very inconstant, fickle, and changeable, she

entertain all people subject to vapours, vain imaginations, wandering thoughts, hypochondriac melancholy, all lunatics, and persons disturbed in mind; her mansion is justly filed the celestial bedlam; and in the hall of *Proteus*, which is assigned for incurables, are to be found dreamers, bad economists, spendthrifts, misers, and whimsical people of all ranks, professions, sciences, and businesses.

The above directory was carefully collected from the most eminent astrologers, ancient and modern, from *Hermes Trismegistus* to *Placidus de Titis*, and even *Partridge* (now in the moon) and will stand the test of future ages.

Some Account of the late Dr James Bradley, D D. Royal Professor of Astronomy at Greenwich.

D R. James Bradley was the third son of *William* and *Jane Bradley*, and was born at *Sherborne* in *Dorsetshire* in the year 1692.

He was fitted for the university at *North Leach* by Mr *Egles*, and Mr *Brice*, who kept a boarding school there, and from *North Leach* he was sent to *Oxford*.

His friends intended him for the church, and his studies were regulated with that view; and as soon as he was of sufficient age to receive holy orders, the Bishop of *Hersford*, who had conceived a great esteem for him, gave him the living of *Bridstow*, and soon after he was inducted to that of *Welfris* in *Pembrokeshire*. But, notwithstanding these advantages, from which he might promise himself still farther advancement in the church, he at length resigned his livings that he might be wholly at liberty to pursue his favourite study, the mathematics, and particularly astronomy.

He was nephew to Mr *Pound*, a gentleman who is well known in the learned world by many excellent observations, and who would have enriched it with more, if the journals of his voyages had not been burnt at *Pulo Concor*, when the place was set on fire, and the *English* who were settled there, cruelly massacred, Mr *Pound* himself very narrowly escaping with his life.

With this gentlemen, Mr *Bradley* passed all the time that he could spare from the duties of his function; and perhaps he sometimes trespassed upon them; he was then sufficiently acquainted with the mathematics to improve by Mr *Pound's* conversation,

yet it does not appear, that, in this study, he had any preceptor but his genius, or any assistant but his labour.

It may be easily imagined that the example and conversation of Mr *Pound*, did not render *Bradley* more fond of his profession than he was before; he continued however as yet to fulfill the duties of it, though, at this time, he had made such observations as laid the foundation of those discoveries, which afterwards distinguished him as one of the greatest astronomers of his age.

B Though these observations were made as it were by stealth, they gained him first the notice, and then the friendship of Lord Chancellor *Macclesfield*, Mr *Newton*, afterwards Sir *Isaac*, and Mr *Halley*, and many other members of the Royal Society, into which he was soon elected a member.

C About the same time, the chair of Savilian professor of Astronomy at *Oxford* became vacant, by the death of the celebrated Dr *Keil*; and Mr *Bradley* was elected to succeed him on the 31st of *October* 1721, being then just nine and twenty years old; and his colleague was Mr *Halley*, who was professor of Geometry on the same foundation.

Bradley, upon his being elected into this professorship, gave up both his livings, and with great joy quitted a situation in which his duty was directly opposite to his inclination.

E From this time, he applied himself wholly to the study of his favourite science, and, in the year 1727, he published his theory of the aberration of the fixed stars, which is allowed to be one of the most useful and ingenious discoveries of modern astronomy.

F It had been long observed that the position of the fixed stars were subject to some variations, which in no sort corresponded with the apparent motion of a degree in seventy two years, which gives the precession of the equinoxes. The late Abbe *Picard* had remarked these variations in the pole star in 1671, but he did not attempt either to reduce them to any settled rule, or to account for them. *Dr Bradley* not only verified *Picard's* observations, but discovered many other variations which had never before been thought of; he found that some stars appeared to have, in the space of about a year, a variation of longitude backward and

which acts with greater force, in proportion as it is more distant from the equator: Now, at the time when its nodes concur with the equinoctial points, its greatest latitude is added to the greatest obliquity of the ecliptic. At this time, therefore, the power which causes the irregularity in the position of the terrestrial axis, acts with the greatest force; and the revolution of the nodes of the Moon, being performed in eighteen years, it is clear, that in eighteen years the nodes will twice concur with the equinoctial points; and, consequently, that twice in that period, or once every nine years, the Earth's axis will be more influenced than at any other time; so that it will have a kind of ballancing backward and forward, the period of which will be nine years, as Mr Bradley had observed; and this ballancing he called the *Nutation of the Terrestrial Axis*.

He published this discovery in 1737, so that in the space of about ten years he communicated to the world two of the finest discoveries in modern astronomy, which will for ever make a memorable epocha in the history of that science.

Mr Bradley always preserved the esteem and friendship of Mr Halley, who being worn out by age and infirmities, thought he could do nothing farther for the service of astronomy, than procure for Mr Bradley the place of Regius Professor of Astronomy at *Greenwich*, which he had possessed himself many years with the greatest reputation. With this view, he wrote many letters, which have been since found among Mr Bradley's papers, desiring his permission to apply for a grant of the reversion of it to him, and even offering to resign in his favour, if it should be thought necessary: But before Mr Halley could bring this kind project to bear, he died. Mr Bradley, however, obtained the place afterwards, by the favour and interest of my Lord Macclesfield, who was afterwards President of the Royal Society.

As soon as the appointment of Mr Bradley to this place was known, the University of *Oxford* sent him a Diploma, creating him Doctor of Divinity.

The appointment of astronomer at *Greenwich*, placed Mr Bradley in his proper element, and he pursued his observations with unwearied diligence.

However numerous the collection of

astronomical instruments at the observatory at *Greenwich*, it was impossible that such an observer as Dr Bradley should not desire to encrease them, as well to answer his own particular views, as in general to make observations with greater exactness. In the year 1748, therefore, he took the opportunity of the annual visit made by the Royal Society to the Observatory, in order to examine the instruments, and receive the Professor's observations for the year, to represent so strongly the necessity of repairing the old instruments, and purchasing new, that the society thought proper to represent it to his majesty, and his majesty gave them a thousand pounds for that purpose. This sum was laid out under the direction of Dr Bradley, who, with the assistance of the late celebrated Mr Graham, and Mr Bird, furnished the observatory with as complete a collection of astronomical instruments, as the most skillful and diligent observer would desire.

Dr Bradley furnished with such assistance, pursued his observations with new assiduity, an incredible number of which were found after his death, which are now in the hands of the Royal Society, who will certainly make such a use of so valuable a deposit, as will do equal honour to them, and Dr Bradley.

It has been already observed, that when Dr Bradley was elected to the professor's chair at *Oxford*, he gave up his two livings, which were at such a distance, that he could not possibly fulfill the duties of them himself; but it happened, that after he was settled at *Greenwich*, the living of that parish became vacant, which is very considerable, and which was offered to him, as he was upon the spot to perform the duty, and had the claim of uncommon merit to the reward. This living, however, Dr Bradley, very greatly to his honour, refused, fearing the duties of the astronomer would too much interfere with those of the divine. His Majesty, however, hearing of the refusal, was so pleased with it, that he granted him a pension of 250*l.* a year, in consideration of his great abilities and knowledge in astronomy, and other branches of the mathematics, which had procured so much advantage to the commerce and navigation of Great Britain, as is particularly mentioned in the grant, which is dated the 15th of February 1753.

Dr Bradley, about the same time, was admitted into the Council of the Royal Society. In the year 1748, he was admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and the Belles Lettres of Berlin, upon the death of M. Crevier, first physician to his Catholic Majesty; in the year 1752, a member of the Imperial Academy at Petersburg; and, in 1757, of that instituted at Bologna.

Dr Bradley was still indefatigable in his observations, and, whatever honour he received became an incitement to obtain new distinction; his corporeal abilities, however, at length declined, though his intellectual suffered no abatement. In the year 1760, he became extremely weak and infirm, and towards the end of June 1762, he was attacked with a total suppression of urine*, caused by an inflammation of the reins, which, on the twelfth of July following, put an end to his life, in the seventieth year of his age.

He was buried at Mitchin Hampton in Gloucestershire, in the same grave with his mother, and his wife.

In the year 1744, he married Susanab Peach, the daughter of a gentleman of that name in Gloucestershire, by whom he had only one daughter, now living.

As to his character, he was remarkable for a placid and gentle modesty, very uncommon in persons of an active temper, and robust constitution. It was still more remarkable, that with this untroubled equanimity of temper, he was compassionate and liberal in the highest degree. Although he was a good speaker, and possessed the rare, but happy art of expressing his ideas, with the utmost precision and perspicuity, yet no man was a greater lover of silence, for he never spoke, but when he thought it absolutely necessary. He did indeed, think it necessary to speak when he had a fair opportunity to communicate any useful knowledge in his own way, and he encouraged those that attended his lectures, to ask him questions, by the exactness with which he answered, and the care he took to adapt himself to every capacity.

He was not more inclined to write, than to speak, for he has published very little; he had a natural diffidence, which made him always afraid, that

his works should injure his character, therefore suppressed many, which probably, were well worthy of the public attention. He was even known as it were, in spite of himself; and, in spite of himself, he was known much, and consequently much esteemed. He was acquainted with many of the first persons in this kingdom, persons eminent, as well for their rank, as their abilities: He was honoured by all men of learning in general, and there was not an astronomer of any eminence in the world, with whom he had not a literary correspondence.

Upon the whole, it may be said of Dr Bradley, that no man cultivated great talents with more success, or had a better claim to be ranked among the greatest astronomers of his age.

The fatal Effects of Ground Ivy, when eaten by Horses.

AS it is the case frequently for many horses to die without any apparent cause being assigned, I intend in this paper to give some account of the fatal effects of horses feeding on the herb gill-go-by-the ground, allbush, ground ivy, or hay maids, alias *hedera terrestris*.

In the stubble fields, in the latter part of summer, this plant is most plentiful, and also most pernicious; because at this season it is at its full growth, and in its greatest perfection; and at this time horses are most frequently put where it grows, (which is in the greatest plenty amongst peas, beans, and barley stubble) in order to eat off the grass and weeds before such land be again ploughed for a crop of wheat.

In my own family, and amongst my acquaintance, I can remember seven or eight that have died by eating this plant within about ten years; from which I was induced to apply myself to find some remedy, but can hitherto discover none; though, the better to attain such knowledge, I have carefully examined the contents of the thorax and abdomen of this creature after dying, by eating of this herb, the appearance of some parts of which I purpose to describe, as it was preternatural, in hopes that some person, more observant of the dileates of this useful animal, may be induced to point out a probable or more certain remedy.

I have carefully perused many ancient and modern authors, who have

* See an account of this case among the Phil. Trans. Vol xxxiii. p. 495.

wrote of the diseases of horses and beasts; but can find nothing on this head.

A strong cart-mare, rising seven years old, in good plight, was put to feed in a peas-stubble field, soon after the peas were carried, and amongst which a great deal of this plant grew, where, after about a fortnight, she was observed to be unwell, by her standing near the hedge in a sleepy posture, and fetching her breath with much difficulty, frequently heaving as though she wanted to dung.

There was no sign of any cold taken, nor a cough to be perceived, from which it was concluded a stoppage was the case.

A farrier was sent for, who gave her something to relieve the apprehended complaint; but, after the drink given, the symptoms became more violent, and the heaving, as though she wanted to dung, was almost constant: The muscle which contracts the fundament lost its use, and that part became quite open, inasmuch that one might see distinctly a considerable way into the gut. An acute pain did not seem to trouble the creature; but short breath, and constant heaving, were the symptoms which appeared; and in this condition, after about 12 hours from her being discovered, she died.

I had her opened, and on examining the (*thorax*) chest, I found the heart larger than is common for horses of equal size; the lights very full of blood, and greatly swelled, so much as to fill the cavity, and they were of a livid colour, as though near putrefaction, yet not rotten. In the (*abdomen*) or lower belly, the liver was nearly of the usual size, but of a livid colour, inclinable to green. The gall bladder was nearly empty: The stomach a little filled with wind; but in it was very little more than the drench which had been given, except some small matter of food, part of which had somewhat the appearance of the plant which is apprehended to have caused her death; but the smell of the drench had the ascendancy.

The small guts were empty in general, but in the folds of the colon some visible parts of the ground ivy were met with, and its smell perceptible; from which a conclusion was made, that it was the cause of her death, since no marks of violence any where could be discovered.

Since this time, I have been somewhat particular in enquiring into the state of other horses apprehended to die from the like cause, and have understood that their infides were such as above described.

If this plant, as has been for a long time, and is still supposed, be the cause of the death of horses which feed on it, (and, I am very apprehensive, on good grounds too) and be unknown as to its effect on this animal; I think it may not be amiss to propose the following queries for the consideration of the ingenious and observant in the nature and quality of our *British* simples; as,

I. What should be the cause of this herb being fatal to horses only; since it is so frequently recommended, by the learned in the healing art, to people of consumptive habits, as well as drank in the spring of the year, in many forms, as a purifier of the blood.

II. What vegetable, or other medicine, may be its antidote, with respect to its ill effects on horses? And,

III. What should be the cause of the shortness of breath, and constant motion to dung, for some hours before the horse dies?

If the foregoing be thought worthy a place in your publication, let it appear, and it will oblige R. G.

To the author of the *Remarks on the account of Oxford in the Gentleman's Magazine* for February 1765.

S I R,

As the description of *Oxford* only mentioned the university where it could not possibly be avoided, there was no misnomer in the title. Having lived a long time in *Oxford*; I knew, as well as you, that the main river at *Oxford* is called the *Isis*; and, as it now appears, better than you, that the true name of the river is the *Tems*, or *Thames*. Your opinion that the name of the *Thames* is formed from *Thame*, and *Isis*, has, indeed, been universally received; and yet it is absolutely false. Scholars have called the river *Isis*, but the country people, call it, the *Thames*, quite from its source, and in an old charter, granted to Abbot *Aldheim*, particular mention is made of certain lands, upon the East part of the river, *cujus vocabulum Temis juxta vadum quod appellatur Summerford*; and as this *Summerford* is in *Wiltshire*, it is manifest that the river was then called *Temis*, or *Tems*, before its junction with the *Thame*. The same

same thing appears in every charter, and authentic history, where this river is mentioned, particularly, in several charters granted to the Abbey of *Malmſbury*, and in ſome old deeds relating to *Cricblade*, both which places are alſo in *Wiltſhire*. All our hiſtorians, who mention the incuſſions of *Ethelwold* into *Wiltſhire* in 905, or of *Canute* in 1016, tell us, that they paſſed over the *Thames* at *Cricklade*: The Saxons called it *Tempe* quite from its ſource, and from *Tempe* our *Tems*, or *Thames*, is immediately derived. The word ſeems to have been originally *Britiſh*, and as it is the name of ſeveral rivers in different parts of the iſland, particularly of the *Thame*, whoſe name the *Iſis* has been ſuppoſed to borrow, the *Tame* in *Staffordſhire*, the *Teme* which divides *Shropſhire* and *Herefordſhire*, the *Tamer* in *Cornwall*; and many others. Mr *Libuyd*, the *Welch* antiquary, affirms, that the Saxon *Tempe*, was derived from their *Taf*, or *Tavvys*, a name common to many *Welch* rivers, ſignifying a gentle ſtream, the Romans having firſt changed their *v*, or *f* into *m*, as they did in their word *Demetia*, which in *Welch* is *Dyfed*.—I could nor give a compleat catalogue of the biſhops of *Oxford*, becauſe I did not know the names of theſe prelates, nor how to place them in exact chronological order, and ſhall be glad if you will ſend Mr *Urban* a compleat account of their names, and the dates of their ſucceſſions, to be inſerted in his miſcellany. I knew very well, that Dr *Radcliffe* did not properly found the hoſpital, but as it was built, and with his money, I thought it decent to give him the honour of ſo uſeful an inſtitution, tho' the prudent management of his truſtees ought to be gratefully acknowledged by all who wiſh well to their diſtreſſed brethren.

I am, Sir, &c. PUBLICUS.

ERRATA. In the account of *Oxford*.
p. 74, col. 1. for *Jole's*, read, *Tobe's*.
p. 75, col. 2. for 1673, read 1663.

A particular and authentic Account of the
Escape of CHARLES EDWARD STUART, commonly called the YOUNG
CHEVALIER, after the Battle of Cul-
lodan.

THIS narrative, though it is not recent, is ſo remarkable, that having, by an attention to other things, neglected to take it into our Miſcellany, we do not think any apology neceſſary, for giving it to our readers

now, when a third edition has juſt brought it again to our notice.

The battle of *Culloden* was fought on the 16th of April, 1746; and the Young Chevalier having his horſe ſhot thro' the neck with a muſket ball, and ſeeing the rout among his troops univerſal and irretrieveable, was perſuaded to provide for his own ſafety as well as he could. He was ſoon mounted on a freſh horſe, and, accompanied by a few choſen friends *, he retreated by *Tordurrock*, a village about nine miles from *Inverneſs*, to *Aberardar*, about three miles farther in *Mackintoch's* country; thence to *Faroline*, five miles farther in *Lovat's* country; and thence to *Gortulaig*, one mile farther, a houſe of Mr *Fraſer*, ſteward to Lord *Lovat*. At this place he found Lord *Lovat* himſelf, who exhorted him moſt pathetically to keep up his courage, and remember his anceſtor *Robert de Bruce*, who, after loſing eleven battles, by winning the twelfth, recovered the kingdom. On the other hand, *O Sullivan*, and *O Neile*, took him aſide, and begged him to liſten to no ſuch inſinuations.

This was certainly the beſt advice, and he followed it; for, about 10 at night, he ſet forward, and reached *Invergarry* about five o'clock the next morning. *Invergarry* was a caſtle belonging to *Macdonald of Glengary*, which was not then burnt, nor was its owner, who afterwards ſuffered long confinement in *Edinburgh Caſtle*, yet taken priſoner; but, the family being abſent, it could afford no entertainment. *Bourk*, however, was fortunate enough to catch a brace of ſalmon early in the forenoon, which furniſhed the little company with a meal. After their repaſt, a conſultation was held, and it was thought proper that the Adventurer ſhould proceed with only *O Sullivan*, *Allan Macdonald*, and *Bourk*, for a guide: It was farther thought neceſſary that he ſhould change cloaths with *Bourk*, which was accordingly done; and ſetting out about 2 o'clock they reached *Donald Cameron's* at *Glenpean*, about nine at night: Being ex-

* Sir *Thomas Sheridan*; his two Aid-de-camps, Sir *David Murray*, and Mr *Alexander Macleod*; Captain *O Sullivan*, and Captain *O Neile*, two *Iriſh* gentlemen, who had the French King's commiſſion; Mr *John Hay*, one of his ſecretaries; with theſe were *Edward Bourk*, a ſervant of *Macleod*; a ſervant of Mr *Hay*, and one *Allan Macdonald*.

hausted with fatigue, and not having closed his eyes for more than eight and forty hours, he threw himself upon a bed in his cloaths, and fell asleep; he awaked early in the morning greatly refreshed, and continued his course on foot, through places that perhaps had never before been trodden, and over mountains which would have been inaccessible to all who were not in equal danger, and at length arrived at the *Glen of Morar*. After a short respite, he proceeded to *Borradale* in *Arisaig*, a country of *Clanranald's*, where he rested several days, giving and getting intelligence. At this place he was again joined by Capt. O'Neill, who acquainted him, that there was not the least hope of re-assembling his men, and that he had nothing left but to get out of the country. With this view, he determined to move towards the western isles hoping there to find a ship to carry him abroad, more easily than on the continent.

At a place called *Gualtergil*, in the isle of *Sky*, there lived an old man, one *Donald Macleod*, who was a good pilot, and thought to be trusty; this man therefore was sent for, and the Adventurer committing himself to him, he engaged to conduct him thro' the isles to a place of safety. Accordingly, an eight oar'd barge was procured, and on the 26th of April, in the dusk of the evening, the Chief, with O'Neill, O'Sullivan, Allan Macdonald, Bourk, who officiated as boatman, and the old pilot, embarked at *Lochnan-naugh* in *Borradale*, the very place where he first landed in Scotland.

By the time they had put off from shore it was become quite dark; and in a short time they were overtaken by a violent storm of wind and rain: their boat had no covering, and they had neither light nor compass on board, so that they drove all night they knew not whither, the sea every moment breaking over them, and the boat being in equal danger of sinking and oversetting; it happened, however, that when the day broke, the storm subsided, and they discovered, with great joy, a promontory, called *Rossinish*, in the east part of *Benbucula*, a small island belonging to *Clanranald*, and lying between *North* and *South Viss*. Here they soon landed in safety, and with all possible expedition made a fire, the little crew being half perished with cold.

In the mean time, the Duke of Cumberland supposing, either from conjec-

ture or intelligence, that the fugitive had repaired to the Western Isles, sent Gen. Campbell in pursuit of him, who went immediately to *St Kilda*, where he might probably have found him, if it had not been for the storm; so that what appeared to be their danger was their security. The General soon found that there was no body at *St Kilda* but the inhabitants, who had so other commerce with the world than the payment of their rent once a year in *Solan* goose feathers, and who did not know that such a being as Campbell sought existed in the world.

While this was doing, the Adventurer lay weather-bound at *Benbucula*; but, after two days and two nights, he and his attendants set sail again, on the 29th, for *Stornway*, the chief port of *Lewis*, which is the northernmost of the Western Isles; it lies about 14 leagues North of *Benbucula*, and belongs to *Seafort*. Soon after they put to sea, they were overtaken by another storm, which forced them, the next morning, into *Scalpay*, or *Glass*, an island belonging to the Laird of *Macleod*, and, passing for shipwrecked merchants, were hospitably entertained by *Donald Campbell*, the farmer of the island.

On the 1st of May, a boat was procured, and *Macleod*, the old pilot, dispatched to *Stornway*, to freight a vessel for the *Orkneys*: In two days he sent notice that the vessel was ready, and the Chief immediately put to sea, and on the 4th landed at *Loch Sheffort*; from whence, with O'Sullivan, O'Neill, and Bourk the guide, Allan Macdonald, taking his leave for *South Viss*, they proceeded on foot for *Stornway*. Having travelled, or rather wandered, through the hills all night, they arrived, on the 5th at noon, wet and weary, at the point of *Arinish*, about half a mile S.E. of *Stornway*. Here *Macleod*, their pilot, was sent for from *Stornway*, who brought them some refreshments, and then conducted them to *Lady Kilian's*, a *Mackenzie*, at *Arinish*, to wait till all should be ready for an embarkation. But the next morning, upon *Macleod's* return to *Stornway*, he found, to his inexpressible confusion and surprize, all the people up in arms, and an embargo laid upon all shipping.

His servant, it seems, had got drunk in his absence, and discovered for whom the ship had been hired. The whole project being therefore totally ruined, the unhappy Fugitive went hastily from *Lady Kildun's*, without know-

knowing what course to take: It was at first proposed to sail for the *Orkneys*, in the boat they had; but this the crew, now reduced to two, did not dare to attempt, and it was then resolved that they should steer southward, along the coast, in hopes of succeeding better elsewhere.

They were, however, soon driven upon a desert island, called *Eivirn*, or *Iffurt*; it lies about 12 miles from *Stornoway*, and is not more than half a mile over each way. They found, however, some fishermen upon it, who, taking the wanderers for a press-gang, ran away, and took to their boat with great precipitation, leaving all their fish behind them. Finding, by this means, a good dinner where they least expected it, the Chief proposed to leave money in its place; but being told, that this piece of honesty might raise a dangerous suspicion, he was persuaded to take his meal at free cost.

In this island, the weather being very tempestuous, they subsisted some days upon some fish which they found curing, and some shell-fish which at low water they picked up on the beach. This was bad board, but they had worse lodging; for, upon the whole island, there was no trace of human dwelling, except one wretched hovel, of which the walls only were standing; within these walls, therefore, they lay down at night upon the bare ground, and spread a sail over them by way of canopy.

In the morning of the tenth, the weather being more favourable, they embarked for the *Harris*, and touched at the hospitable farmers at *Scalpay*; when they offered money in vain for a better boat.

As no time was to be lost, they put to sea again in their own; but it happened, whether by inattention, the situation of the coast, or the haziness of the weather, they were surprized by an *English* man of war, who immediately gave them chase; they rowed away with all their might, and the vessel continued to gain upon them, during a chase of three leagues, so that she was once within two musquet shot. The Adventurer encouraged his men by the promise of a reward if they escaped, but declared at the same time, that he would not be taken alive; they therefore redoubled their efforts, and the wind suddenly dying away, the man of war was becalmed, and the skiff was soon out of sight. Having thus escaped once more, when

it was but just possible to escape, they got in among the rocks at the point of *Roudil*, an island in the *Harries* belonging to *Macleod*, and keeping close along the shore, at length, landed upon the island of *Loch Sibert*, not far from the promontory in *Bembicula*, where they had been forced on shore by the storm that overtook them soon after their first embarkation at *Loch Na-naugh*.

It being low water when they came on shore, the chief assisted the boatman to fill a bag with partans, or sea crabs, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of *Macleod*, their pilot, insisted upon carrying it as his share of the baggage.

Having wandered about two miles in land, without seeing the least appearance of a house, they at last lighted on a little hovel, the entrance of which, was so low, that the adventurer was forced to creep into it on his hands and knees; *Bourk*, their guide, endeavoured to remedy the inconvenience, by sinking the threshold, which, however, made but a very little difference. In this hiding place, he continued several days, and *Clanranald*, the Lord of *Bembicula*, and his lady, hearing where he was, came to see him, and promised him all the service in their power.

By their advice, he retired sixteen miles farther up the country, near the mountain of *Corrodale* in *South Vist*; where he arrived under the conduct of *Ranald Macdonald* on the sixteenth.

Macleod, their pilot, had been sent off the day before to the continent with letters to *Lochiel*, and *Murray*, to procure three articles of great importance; intelligence, money, and brandy. After an absence of eighteen days, he returned with some intelligence, and two anchors of brandy, but no money; *Murray* whom he found with *Lochiel*, at the head of *Loch Argaig*, declaring that he could spare none, having only 60 Louis' d'ores for himself. *Macleod* was glad to find his master in a better dwelling than he had left him, though it was no better than two cow-hides, supported by four moveable pillars of wood.

Having continued here about a month, during which time, he endeavoured to amuse himself by hunting, fowling, and fishing, exercises, which if they did not much suspend his anxiety, greatly contributed to the subsistence of his company. But hearing that some militia were landed in pursuit of him at *Loch Na-naugh*, a little island

between Barra and South-Vist; he found it necessary to shift the scene: On the fourteenth of June, therefore, with O'Neile, O'Sullivan, Bourk the guide, and Macleod the pilot, he put once more to sea, and landed at Ovia, or Fobaya, a small island between South-Vist, and Benbicaula.

Here he was hospitably entertained four days by Ranald Macdonald, who happened to be upon the island grazing his cattle.

On the eighteenth, he set out for Rossingish, the promontory, where he had landed after his first embarkation, but perceiving that boats, with militia on board, were continually cruising round it, he embarked, in order to return to Glen Corodale in South Vist, and after being forced out of his way by a storm, & obliged to take shelter from the winds and waves, in the cleft of a rock, he at last arrived at Celiestiella in South Vist, and kept moving, to and again, between that place and Loch Boisdale, according to the motions and appearances of his various enemies.

While he was thus shifting his ground, and pressed on different sides, he received intelligence, that Captain Caroline Scot was landed at Kilbride within two miles of him. Upon this, he immediately dismissed all his associates, except O'Neile, with whom he repaired to the top of a mountain, where they passed the night. In the morning he learnt, that Gen. Campbell was at Bernera, a small island, between North-vist and the Harries. His distress and danger were now very great; he was hemmed in between the forces, that were on both the landsides of him, and it was impossible to escape by sea, for Macleod the pilot, being deserted by the boatmen, on his dismissal, had been obliged to sink it. In this dilemma O'Neile thought of applying to Miss Flora Macdonald, whom he knew to be then at Milton, her brother's house in South-vist, whither she had lately come from the Isle of Sky, on a visit. He accordingly went to Milton, leaving his friend, who did not dare to quit his hiding place, behind, and telling the lady his situation, urged her to go to him. To this, at length, convinced of the necessity, she consented, taking with her only one Mackechan as a servant.

Miss Flora being conducted by O'Neile to the forlorn fugitive, it was agreed that she should procure him a female dress, and, in that disguise, carry him out of the country as her

In prosecution of this plan, she set out, on the 21st of June, for Clanranald's, where she hoped to procure such apparel as would be necessary for the execution of it; but having no passports, &c, and her servant Mackechan, were made prisoners by a party of the militia.

The lady, desiring to see their officer, was told he was absent, and would not be with them till the next morning: This was an unfortunate delay, but Patience was the only remedy. In the morning the officer arrived, and Miss Macdonald was agreeably surprised to find that it was Hugh Mackdonald of Armadale, her father-in-law. Of him she soon procured not only her discharge, but the passports that would be necessary in the prosecution of her scheme: One for herself, one for Mackechan, and one for Betty Burk, the name to be assumed by the adventurer. She also prevailed upon him to give her a letter for her mother, recommending Betty as an excellent spinner, knowing that her mother was in great want of such a person.

Macdonald, accordingly, wrote the following letter to his wife:

'I have sent your daughter from this country, lest she should be frightened by the troops lying here. She has got with her one Betty Burk, an Irish girl, who, as she tells me, is a good spinner. If her spinning pleases you, you may keep her till she spins all your lint, or, if you have any wool to spin, you may employ her. I have sent Mackechan along with your daughter, and Betty Burk to take care of them. I am your dutiful husband HUGH MACDONALD.'

Thus Miss Flora's having been stopped by the militia, proved a very fortunate accident, and, having obtained all she desired, she proceeded to Clanranald's, where she communicated her design to the lady, whom she found ready to do all in her power to promote it. Several days were spent in preparations, and in receiving and returning messages, by the trusty O'Neile.

On the 27th of June, all things being ready, a boat was procured, and Miss Flora Macdonald, Lady Clanranald, and honest Mackechan, were conducted by O'Neile to his friend's hiding-place, being about eight miles distant; he received them with an impatience and joy suitable to the occasion, and they

congratulated themselves upon the prospect of being soon out of danger ; but, while supper was preparing, a servant arrived, out of breath, with intelligence that an advanced party of the Campbells, under Captain Ferguson, were within two miles of them.

This, at once, put an end to their repast, and they all hurried to the boat in which they escaped to a farther point, where they passed the night without farther alarm.

But the next morning, the 28th, another servant came, in great haste, to Lady Clanranald, and informed her that Capt. Ferguson was then at her house, and had passed the night in her bed. This made it absolutely necessary for her to return, in order to prevent enquiries where she was. When she arrived, Ferguson questioned her very strictly where she had been, but she gave him such answers as left him wholly in the dark.

As soon as Lady Clanranald was gone, Miss Flora told her ward that no time was to be lost ; he therefore put on his female attire, and they repaired to the water side, where a boat lay ready ; O'Neill earnestly desired to accompany them, but the lady's prudence got the better of his importunity. Betty Bourk then, Miss Flora, and Mackechan, being come to the water side, it was thought advisable that they should not embark till it was night. They therefore made themselves a little fire, on a piece of the rock, as well to warm as to dry themselves, but they had scarcely got round it before the approach of four wherries, full of armed men, obliged them to extinguish it in all haste, and hide themselves, by squatting down in the heath, till the enemy was gone by.

Having escaped this danger, they embarked, about eight o'clock in the evening, under a serene sky, but the night proved tempestuous, and drove them out of their course, so that in the morning, when the wind abated, the boatmen, having no compass, knew not how to steer ; at last, however, they discovered the Point of Waternish, on the West corner of the Isle of Sky, and attempted to land, but, upon approaching the shore, they found the place possessed by a body of forces, and saw three boats, or vauls, upon the strand. They bore away, therefore, with all speed, and, though fired at to bring to, escaped a pursuit.

On Sunday, the 29th, in the forenoon, they landed at Kilbride-

ternish, about 12 miles North from Waternish ; they went on shore just at the foot of the garden belonging to a seat of Sir Alexander Macdonnel, called Monggessot, and Miss Flora leaving Betty Bourk in the boat, went up with her servant to the house. Sir Alexander was absent, and she found his lady, and a military officer, who was in quest of her charge. The officer asked her many questions, which she evaded as well as she could, and, at last, found an opportunity to acquaint Lady Macdonald with the adventurer's situation. Her ladyship was somewhat at a loss how to act in so critical a juncture, but having, by great accident, Mr Macdonald of Kingsborrow, a relation of Sir Alexander, and his factor, with her in the house, she consulted him, and they agreed to send immediately for a friend, Mr Donald Roy Macdonald, who was at a surgeon's in the neighbourhood, under cure of a wound which he had received at Culloden, in his foot.

When Roy Macdonald came, it was agreed, that Macdonald should conduct the wanderer that night to Port Roy, by way of Kingsborrow, and put him under the protection of the old Laird of Rasay ; in consequence of this resolution, Roy Macdonald was dispatched, to give the Lord of Rasay notice ; and Mac Kechan was sent to their charge, who was lurking near the boat on the shore, to acquaint him with the scheme that had been concerted for his preservation, and to direct him to the back of a certain hill, about a mile distant where he was to wait for his conductor.

These steps being taken, and the boat, and boatmen discharged, Macdonald found his ward at the place appointed, and after he had taken some refreshment which Macdonald brought him, on the top of a rock, they set forward.

In their walk they were joined by some country people who were coming from Kirk ; the awkward appearance of poor Betty Bourk seemed strangely to excite their curiosity ; and they asked so many questions, that Macdonald was very desirous to get rid of them : This however was no easy matter, till at last he said, " O Sirs, cannot you let alone talking of worldly affairs on the Sabbath, and have patience till another day ? " The simple and honest-hearted peasants were struck with

immediately retired.
Soon after over-

taken

taken by Miss *Flora* and her servant, on horseback, who had also been joined by some acquaintances on the road. One of the strangers could not forbear making observations upon the long strides and masculine demeanour of the great tawdry woman that was walking with *Macdonald*; and Miss *Flora*, being under great apprehensions for the effects of farther travelling together, urged her company to mend their pace, upon pretence that they would be benighted: This artifice succeeded, and the riders soon left the two travellers on foot out of sight.

They arrived at *Kingsborough*, *Macdonald's* seat, about eleven at night, having walked seven miles of their journey in constant rain; and Miss *Macdonald*, having given her company the slip, arrived nearly at the same time by a way farther about.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

MR URBAN,

UPON reading what are called THOUGHTS ON RELIGION, in the *Posthumous Works of the late celebrated Dr Swift, just published by his Relation, Mr Dean Swift, I could not help making a few Remarks. As you gave us Reason to expect some farther Extracts from this Work, you may, perhaps, select these Thoughts; especially as my Remarks will possibly excite in your Readers some Reflections upon them, which would not otherwise have occurred.* I am, Sir, &c.

T. B.

THOUGHTS ON RELIGION.

I Am in all opinions to believe according to my own impartial reason; which I am bound to inform and improve, as far as my capacity and opportunities will permit.

Remark.] All rules about belief are idle, for belief is not a voluntary thing; men believe and disbelieve necessarily, whether their reason is impartial or not. This precept, therefore, should have been judge of all opinions impartially, and inform your reason as far as opportunities will permit. To improve our reason otherwise than by informing it, is no more in our power than to increase our stature; and to improve our reason, as far as our capacity will permit, is making the degree of the thing improved, the measure of its improvement. Reason and Capacity here mean the same thing. It is not at all more absurd to say, increase your stature as far as your stature will permit; than improve your reason as far as your reason will permit.

It may be prudent in me to act some-

times by other mens reasons, but I can think only by my own.

If another man's reason fully convinceth me, it becomes my own reason.

To say a man is bound to believe, is neither truth nor sense.

Remark.] This is true, but *Swift* uses the very expression, in the subsequent part of these thoughts.

You may force men, by interest or punishment, to say or swear they believe, and to act as if they believed: You can go no further.

Every man, as a member of the commonwealth, ought to be content with the possession of his own opinion in private, without perplexing his neighbour or disturbing the public.

Remark.] If this principle is true now, it was always true; if it was always true, our first Reformers acted very wrong, and we ought, at this time, to be grovelling in all the follies and superstitions of Popery.

Violent zeal for truth hath an hundred to one odds to be either petulant y, ambition, or pride.

There is a degree of corruption, wherein some nations, as bad as the world is, will proceed to an amendment; till which time particular men should be quiet.

Remark.] If every particular man was to be quiet, and make no effort against corruption, upon a presumption, that, according to this precept, the world would mend itself, the world would certainly have very little chance for amendment. Who is to judge what degree of corruption will proceed to an amendment? he that was admonished to be quiet! but if he was not disposed to be quiet without this admonition, this admonition will not dispose him to quietness; he certainly will not believe the corruption which he is impatient to correct, is one of those that will correct itself.

To remove opinions fundamental in religion is impossible, and the attempt wicked, whether those opinions be true or false; unless your avowed design be to abolish that religion altogether. So, for instance, in the famous doctrine of *Christ's Divinity*, which hath been universally received by all bodies of Christians, since the condemnation of Arianism under *Constantine* and his successors; Wherefore the proceedings of the Socinians are both vain and unwarrantable; because they will be never able to advance their own opinion, or meet any other success than breeding doubts and

and disturbances in the world. *Qui ratione sua disturbant mœnia mundi.*

Remark.] Transubstantiation, the Pope's infallibility, the power of the church to forgive sin, were opinions fundamental in Religion before the Reformation; that it is not impossible to remove them without abolishing the religion altogether, time has proved; that it was not wicked, must also be allowed, or we must allow, that the Reformation was a wicked work. All that is here said of the divinity of *Christ*, may, with equal force, be said of transubstantiation; if it is true of one, it is true of both.

The want of belief is a defect that ought to be concealed when it cannot be overcome.

Remark.] The want of belief in transubstantiation, and the Pope's infallibility, ought then to have been concealed.

The Christian Religion, in the most early times, was proposed to the Jews and Heathens without the article of *Christ's* divinity; which, I remember, *Erasmus* accounts for by its being too strong a meat for babes. Perhaps if it were now softened by the *Chinese* missionaries, the conversion of those Infidels would be less difficult: And we find by the *Alcoran* it is the great stumbling-block of the Mahometans. But in a country already Christian, to bring so fundamental a point of faith into debate, can have no consequences that are not pernicious to morals and public peace.

Remark.] The same might be said of any Popish principle now exploded.

I have been often offended to find *St Paul's* allegories, and other figures of *Grecian* eloquence, converted by divines into articles of faith.

God's mercy is over all his works, but divines of all sorts lessen that mercy too much.

I look upon myself in the capacity of a clergyman, to be one appointed by Providence for defending a point assigned me, and for gaining over as many enemies as I can. Although I think my cause is just, yet one great motion is my submitting to the pleasure of providence, and to the laws of my country.

Remark.] There is a confusion in this article which it is not easy to regulate. Is there any situation in which it is not a man's duty to submit to the pleasure of Providence? The contrary is implied by the expression, "though I think my cause is just, yet one great motion is my submitting

(*Gen. Mag. Aug. 1765.*)

to the pleasure of Providence." Would it have been less his duty to submit to the pleasure of Providence if he had thought his cause unjust?

I am not answerable to God for the doubts that arise in my own breast, since they are the consequence of that reason which he hath planted in me, if I take care to conceal those doubts from others, if I use my best endeavours to subdue them, and if they have no influence on the conduct of my life.

Remark.] It is surely an affront to the author of our nature, to suppose it our duty to suppress "doubts, which are the consequence of that reason which he hath implanted in us." Is it my duty to prevent my reason from having an influence upon my conduct in life? Am I to act only in consequence of principles implicitly received? and instead of improving doubt into enquiry, and enquiry into truth, to check the soul in its first effort to exert its faculties, and sit down in voluntary ignorance, and apparent absurdity?

I believe that thousands of men would be orthodox enough in certain points, if divines had not been too curious, or too narrow, in reducing orthodoxy within the compass of subtleties, niceties, and distinctions, with little warrant from Scripture, and less from reason or good policy.

Remark.] What good would the orthodoxy of these thousands have produced, if it had been only a confused and general assent to they knew not what? Subtlety, nicety, and distinction, are absolutely necessary to fix opinions on the basis of reason, and even to ascertain what is meant by the name that has been given them. If by this subtlety, niceness, and distinction that which was believed, or thought to be believed, before it was examined, appears altogether incredible, the subtlety, niceness, and distinction have effected a good purpose; and if what was brought to be believed without a definite and distinct idea of the subject, is minutely distinguished and ascertained, and appears to be worthy of a rational assent, then subtlety, niceness, and distinction, have "added to faith knowledge," and the benefit of this can scarcely be disputed.

I never saw, heard, nor read, that the clergy were beloved in any nation where Christianity was the religion of the country. Nothing can render them popular but some degree of persecution.

Those fine gentlemen who affect the humour of railing at the clergy, are, I think, bound in honour to turn par-

ons themselves, and shew us better examples.

Miserable mortals! can we contribute to the *honour and glory of God*? I could wish that expression were struck out of our prayer books.

Remark.] It is, perhaps, difficult to conceive what can add to the *honour and glory of God*; the distance between finite and infinite is immense; and the highest created Being, considered with respect to God, is in a state of inferiority that would justify a like exclamation. We are deceived by considering such Beings as relative to ourselves, and because we can conceive of their being greatly our superiors, are betrayed into a notion that they can contribute to the happiness of infinite perfection. Honour and glory, if they do not include the idea of happiness, are meer names, and might as well not be, as be. Honour and glory, with respect to God, seem properly to mean a display of his divine perfections, to excite proper sentiments in the minds that contemplate them; such sentiments are certainly productive of happiness, not in God, but in his creatures; and, as far as the worship of God tends to display his perfections, and impress us with a sense of them, it may well be said to be performed *to the honour and glory of God*.

Liberty of conscience, properly speaking, is no more than the liberty of possessing our own thoughts and opinions, which every man enjoys without fear of the magistrate: But how far he shall publicly act, in pursuance of those opinions, is to be regulated by the laws of the country. Perhaps, in my own thoughts, I prefer a well-instituted common-wealth before a monarchy; and I know several others of the same opinion. Now, if, upon this pretence, I should insist upon liberty of conscience, form conventicles of republicans, and print books preferring that government, and condemning what is established, the magistrate would, with great justice, hang me and my disciples. It is the same case in Religion, although not so avowed, where liberty of conscience, under the present acceptation, equally produces revolutions, or at least convulsions and disturbances in a state; which politicians would see well enough, if their eyes were not blinded by faction, and of which these kingdoms, as well as *France, Sweden*, and other countries, are flaming instances. *H*

cle for liberty of conscience; *Cromwell* said he meddled with no man's conscience; but, if by liberty of conscience, the governor meant the liberty of the mass, he had express orders from the parliament of *England* against admitting any such liberty at all.

Remark.] And might not the same have been said by a commander in Popish times concerning the worship of Protestants? Liberty of conscience, according to this account of it, is what cannot be taken away, and therefore to talk of allowing, or not allowing it, is absurd.

If the great end is, to support a conformity to a certain religious establishment, whether true or false, these principles are good, but they are good upon no other supposition. By liberty of conscience, as a thing in the power of government, nothing can be meant but a liberty to worship God in that way which conscience directs, and this liberty certainly no subordinate consideration should restrain. It may be exercised without danger to life, property, or government. Whatever endangers either of these should be punished; and yet after all, he that is justly punished upon principles of civil policy, as a traitor, has, often, by the very act that forfeits his life, given the highest proof of his virtue.

It is impossible that any thing so natural, so necessary, and so universal as death, should ever have been designed by Providence as an evil to mankind.

Remark.] This, however specious, seems to be rank sophistry. It is generally allowed that no man can live without sin. But suppose I should therefore say, "It is impossible that any thing so natural, so necessary, and so universal as sin, should be an evil;" would any man admit the consequence? Besides, if death, considered as the period of our existence, is not an evil, it follows that existence is not a good; but existence must be either a good or an evil, and, therefore, it is an evil if it is not a good: but his argument may be brought to prove that life is good, and therefore it destroys itself. "It is impossible that any thing so natural, so necessary, and so universal as life, should ever have been designed by Providence as an evil." This directly overthrows his other proposition.

Although reason were intended by providence to govern our passions, yet it seems, that, in two points of the greatest moment to the being and continuance of the world, God hath intended our passions to prevail over reason. The first is, the propagation of our species, since no wife man ever married from the dictates of reason.

The other is, the love of life, which, from the dictates of reason, every man would despise, or wish it at an end, or that it never had a beginning.

Remark. It is difficult to produce an instance of stranger inconsistency than this article, whether we compare the several parts of it with each other, or the whole of it with the last. If every wise man would wish life at an end, or that it never had a beginning, it is very difficult to conceive why our species should be propagated; and there is the same misconception concerning Passion and Reason here, as in most other writings of moralists and divines: They suppose Reason to be always dictating one thing, and Passion another, in perpetual enmity and opposition; but the truth is, that Reason is Passion's best friend; and is never properly employed but in contriving the means for Passion to attain its purpose. All passions may be restrained into the desire of pleasure, and aversion to pain, subordinately to which they desire the presence or absence of certain objects, which, by the ordination of Providence, give pleasure or pain to our nature; but Passion, of itself, is so little able to obtain what it desires, that it frequently incurs the contrary. It has been gratified by eating; it therefore continues to eat till intemperance brings disease; here is an end of pleasure, and the passion has frustrated itself! but Reason prescribes Temperance as the means of pleasure, and thus enables Passion to accomplish its purpose. It is the same with the desire of all good; Passion is most gratified when most happiness is possessed; most happiness is possessed by those who make this life subordinate to a better; Reason, therefore, in restraining those excesses which forfeit the greatest good, most effectually secures the gratification of Passion.

Without Passion nothing could be desired, without Reason nothing effected:

*On Life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the card, but Passion is the gale.
Man, but for this, no action could attend,
And, but for that, were arriv'd to no end;*

Further THOUGHTS on RELIGION.

The Scripture system of man's creation is what Christians are bound to believe*, and seems most agreeable, of all others, to probability and reason. Adam was formed from a piece of clay, and Eve from one of his ribs. The text mentioneth nothing of his maker's intending him for, except to rule over the beasts of the field, and birds of the air. As to Eve, it doth not ap-

pear that her husband was her monarch, only she was to be his helpmeet, and placed in some degree of subjection. However, before his fall, the beasts were his most obedient subjects, whom he governed by absolute power. After his eating the forbidden fruit, the course of nature was changed, the animals began to reject his government; some were able to escape by flight, and others were too fierce to be attacked. The Scripture mentioneth no particular acts of royalty in Adam over his posterity, who were cotemporary with him, or of any monarch till after the flood; whereof the first was Nimrod, the mighty hunter, who, as Milton expresseth it, made men, and not beasts, his prey. For men were easier caught by promises, and subdued by the folly or treachery of their own species. Whereas the brutes prevailed only by their courage or strength, which, among them, are peculiar only to certain kinds. Lions, bears, elephants, and some other animals are strong or valiant, and their species never degenerates in their native soil, except they happen to be enslaved or destroyed by human fraud; but men degenerate every day, merely by the folly, the perverseness, the avarice, the tyranny, the pride, the treachery, or inhumanity of their own kind.

Mr URBAN, *Portsmouth, Aug. 16.*

THIS day the beginning of the solar eclipse was observed here by Mr Bradley at the Observatory in the *Bastion*, upon the fortification, and by Dr Maxwell, in company with Mr Waddington, at the Royal Academy.

App. time of the beginning	h. m. s.
by Mr Bradley	3 41 15
Ditto by Mr Maxwell	3 41 14
Lat. of the Academy	50d. 48m. 24s. N.
Longitude from London	1,00 W.

N B. The Observatory in the *Bastion* is 26 seconds E. from the Academy, distance four fifths of a mile.

Mr Bradley's time was obtained by the sun's transit over the meridian this day, and the time at the Academy by equal altitudes of the sun, this and the foregoing day.

I am, &c. A. MAXWELL.

Mr URBAN, *Norwich, Aug. 19.*

THE eclipse was observed to begin 44 minutes 12 seconds after three o'clock; at the time of the greatest obscuration, which was about 22 mi-

* To say a man is bound to believe, is neither truth nor sense. See above.

22 minutes after four, the sun was two digits and a quarter eclipsed. The eclipse ended 3 minutes 42 seconds after five; the duration being one hour, 79 minutes, and 30 seconds, apparent time.

The times were obtained by a well adjusted meridian line; and confirmed by several altitudes taken during the time of the eclipse.

CHR. ELLINETT.

A Particular Account of the Murder of Thomas Ogilvie of Eastmilm in Scotland, by his wife Catharine Nairn, and Patrick Ogilvie, Lieutenant of the 89th regiment of foot, his Brother, who have both been found guilty of the complicated crimes of Incest and Murder.

KATHARINE NAIRN was married to Thomas Ogilvie of Eastmilm, in the month of January last; and about the same time, Lieutenant Patrick Ogilvie returned from abroad, and took up his residence at his brother's house at Eastmilm. Soon after the marriage, the deceased Thomas Ogilvie, and other friends of the family, observing some indecent familiarities betwixt his wife and brother, repeatedly admonished them against such improper behaviour. But instead of profiting by those admonitions, they obstinately persisted in the same familiarities, frequently retired together, and continued in private a considerable time, as well in the fields, as within the house of Eastmilm, and in other houses and places of that neighbourhood; till at last, yielding to their inordinate desires, they lay together at different times, and in different places, and thereby committed the abominable crime of incest.

Upon the discovery of this Lieutenant Ogilvie was dismissed from his brother's house, in the month of May last; on which occasion Katharine Nairn expressed her resentment against her husband by the most outrageous behaviour; and wickedly conspired with the lieutenant, to murder him by poison. This horrid intention, Katharine Nairn, on different occasions, communicated to Ann Clark, who then lived in the family with her; and likewise informed her, that the lieutenant had undertaken to provide poison for that purpose. Anne Clarke not believing either of them capable of such wickedness, endeavoured to divert her from all thoughts of that nature. They persisted, however, in their intended conspiracy, carried on secret correspondence by letters, and

had private meetings together for concerting the perpetration of their wicked design. Accordingly, Lieutenant Ogilvie went, about the end of May last, to the Burgh of Brechin, and there bought of James Carnegie, surgeon, a small phial of laudanum, under pretence of health, and about half an ounce of arsenic, as he said, to kill some dogs which destroyed the game in that part of the country. Thus furnished, upon the third of June, the lieutenant came to the house of Andrew Stewart, his brother-in-law, at Alyth, within a few miles of Eastmilm, where he received a letter from, and immediately wrote an answer to Katharine Nairn; and next day, Andrew Stewart having occasion to go to Eastmilm, he sent by him the phial of laudanum, and a paper of directions about the manner of using it, and also a packet which he said contained salts, and a letter closed with a wafer, and likewise sealed with wax, addressed to the said Katharine, and desired him to deliver them and the letter privately into her own hands, as the packet contained medicines for her use.

When Mr Stewart arrived, he was conducted into a private room by Nairn, who received the above particulars from him, which he immediately locked up in a drawer, along with the letter, without reading it. And Mr Stewart having told to some of the family his having brought these medicines from lieutenant Ogilvie to Katharine Nairn, it afforded apprehensions of danger to the life of Thomas Ogilvie; and caution was given to him to take no meat or drink from his wife, except what he saw others taking; and that same night, Katharine Nairn said to Mr Stewart, that she wished her husband was dead.

Next day, the sixth of June, breakfast was set in the parlour earlier than usual, and Thomas Ogilvie being yet in bed, Katharine Nairn filled out a basin of tea, which she said, *she was going to carry up to the Laird*, meaning her husband, and accordingly left the parlour with the basin in her hand; but, instead of carrying it to her husband, she went into a closet adjoining to his bed room, and there mixed the arsenic, or other poison, which he had received as aforesaid, into the said tea, which she afterwards carried to her husband, and pressed him to drink the same, which he accordingly did.

Soon

Authentic Account of the Murder of Thomas Ogilvie, Esq; 377

Soon after he rose from bed, went abroad, conversed with some of his tenants and servants, and then appeared to be in his ordinary state of health; but before he got back to the house, and within the space of an hour after he had drank the said basin of tea, he was seized with a violent reaching and vomiting, and having got into the kitchen, he continued there for some time in great distress; upon which he was helped up to his own room, and laid in bed, where he remained reaching, vomiting, and purging with such violence, that he sometimes appeared convulsed; and, in the intervals of his distress, he did say to his friends, and others about him, that he had been poisoned by his wife; and he having called for water to drink, which was brought up to the room by *Anne Sampson*, his servant maid, in the same basin, or one like to that out of which he had drank the tea, he said, "Damn that basin, for I have got my death out of it already;" and ordered her to bring up the water in the tea kettle, for he would drink out of nothing else; and having continued in the situation above described for several hours, his tongue swelled, and his mouth became so parched and dry that he could scarcely speak; and during his illness, though from the beginning very alarming, *Katharine Nairn*, his wife, not only endeavoured to hinder his friends and neighbours from having access to him, but when she was pressed by *Andrew Stewart* to send for a surgeon, she obstinately resisted that proposal till near sun-set, when *Thomas Ogilvie*, her husband, appearing to be very low, and near his end, she sent her servant on horseback to bring *Peter Maik*, surgeon at *Alyth*, who accordingly came with all dispatch; but, before his arrival Mr *Ogilvie* her husband was dead, having died in the night, between the 6th and 7th days of *June* last: And from the symptoms of his disorder, and the whole circumstances of the case above recited, it evidently appears, that he died of the poison, which was mixed and given him by *Katharine Nairn*, in the basin of tea as above mentioned. And some days thereafter, when it was proposed to inspect the dead body, she appeared like one distracted, and cried out, what shall I do! And lieutenant *Patrick Ogilvie* being advised of the death of *Thomas Ogilvie* his brother, to whom he is heir, case *Katharine Nairn* be not with c

he immediately came to *Eastmills*, took up his residence there, and gave the necessary orders for the interment.

The criminals being soon after taken into custody, were brought to their tryal on *Monday* the 12th of *August* at seven in the morning: The tryal was long, so that the court continued sitting till about two on *Tuesday* morning, and then the jury being enclosed, the court adjourned till *Wednesday* at four o'clock in the afternoon: The jury continuing enclosed till five on the *Tuesday* morning, then agreed upon their verdict, and when the court met on *Wednesday* according to the adjournment, they returned it, finding both the prisoners guilty.

Immediately after reading the verdict, the council for the prisoners pleaded an arrest of judgement, and mentioned several informalities in the tryal, on account of which they insisted for a delay in pronouncing sentence. On this debate, the court sat till nine at night, when they adjourned till next day at eleven; they then resumed the consideration of the objections, when their lordships found the procedure during the whole tryal most regular, and the verdict given in by the jury most distinct and definitive.

Then the court proceeded to pronounce sentence upon *Patrick Ogilvie*, and condemned him to be carried back to prison, there to be fed upon bread and water, till *Wednesday* the twenty fifth day of *September* next, and betwixt the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to be carried to the Grass Market, and there to be hanged upon a gibbet till dead; and thereafter his body to be given to Dr *Alexander Monro*, Professor of Anatomy, to be publicly dissected.

A petition was then presented for *Katharine Nairn*, pleading the compassion of the court, in respect that she was some months gone with child. In consequence of this petition, the lords remitted her to the judgment of a jury of midwives, who met next forenoon, at ten o'clock, at which time the court having also met, five midwives were solemnly sworn to examine the prisoner *Katharine Nairn*, and to report whether or not she was pregnant. The midwives having attended her into an adjacent room, and remained there some time, returned into court, and made oath, that they

certainty whether or not. In consequence

consequence of this report, the court delayed sentence against her till the third *Monday of November* next; and desired the midwives, that in the mean time, they would frequently visit the prisoner, in order to be able to ascertain whether she is pregnant or not.

Some Account of Barny Carrol and Wm King, lately executed at Tyburn.

DURING the course of this month, the hand of Justice has broken one of the most horrid combinations that ever was formed against civil society. It consisted of boys and men; the boys were to pick pockets; and if they were detected, the men were to deliver them, by cutting the injured person cross the eyes.

In consequence of this daring, diabolical association, two boys, *Byfield* and *Matthews*, set out in the evening of the 7th of *June*, under the protection of two men, *Barny Carrol* and *William King*. *Carrol* and *Byfield* had been together all day, and in the evening, about six o'clock, they met *King* and *Matthews*, at the *Golden Boot* in *Cross-Lane*. The two boys had found a razor bladed clasp knife, about nine inches long when open; a few days before, and *Carrol* gave them a penny a-piece for it. This knife he made sharp at the *Boot*; and it was agreed that *Matthews* and *Byfield* should that night pick pockets, or snatch hats; and that *Carrol* & *King* should be near to receive what they stole, and should strike, stab, or cut the nose and eyes of any that molested them.

They proceeded, from the *Boot*, down *Bow Street*, *Covent Garden*, and came into the *Strand* thro' *Catherine Street*, between nine and ten o'clock. They crossed the way, *Carrol* marching first with *Byfield*, and *King* following with *Matthews*: Just as they came to *Somerfet House*, *Carrol* saw *Cranley Thomas Kirby*, Esq; who was returning from the *Park* towards *Temple-Bar*, and as the weather was intensely hot, walking very slow. *Carrol* thought this a good opportunity to begin their operations, and bade *Byfield* attempt *Mr Kirby's* pocket; the boy instantly went forward, and did as he was ordered; but *Mr Kirby*, feeling his hand in his pocket, turned hastily round, and took him by the sleeve of his waistcoat, for he was without a coat, just as he was drawing his hand away.

Thus detected, and charged with the fact, the boy was confounded, and

Mr Kirby, to terrify him, told him he would carry him before a Justice, tho' he had no intention of doing it: He did not however stop, but led the boy along, very slowly, towards *Temple-Bar*: As soon as he had taken hold of the boy, he perceived *Carrol* come up, and fix his attention upon him; and soon after he saw *Matthews* and *King*, whom he justly imagined to be part of the gang. He did not, however, quit his hold of *Byfield*, but continued to lead him along, still walking very slow, and observing *Carrol* to be very active, sometimes behind him, and sometimes before him. He came up once so near to the boy, that the boy said softly to him, *Keep away; the Gentleman will let me go*; upon which he fell back; but the boy overheard him say to *King*, *D—n him, but I will cut him*.

It happened that a gentleman, whose name since appears to be *Robert Carr*, was just going to pass *Mr Kirby* as he detected *Byfield* with his hand in his pocket: Prompted by a natural curiosity, he stopped to see how it would end, and, instead of passing *Mr Kirby*, as he was about to do, he followed him at a very little distance: In this situation, he saw *Carrol* come up first, then *Matthews*, and then *King*; upon which he stepped forward, and told *Mr Kirby* there was a gang following him. *Mr Kirby* then begged he would walk close behind him, to prevent his being knocked down, and *Mr Carr* did so: *Carrol* then fell behind *Mr Carr*, and *Matthews* and *King* followed *Carrol*, till they came near the corner of *Arundel Street*: At this time *Carrol* pushed hastily by *Mr Carr*, having the knife drawn in his hand, and stopped till *Mr Kirby* came up; then stooping down, and looking up under *Mr Kirby's* hat, he instantly, with a back-handed blow, as violent as he could make it, struck him cross the nose and eyes with the knife.

Mr Kirby wears his hat very low on his forehead, and he happened then to have on a very strong hat, almost new; this saved his life, for the blow intirely divided the hat, cutting both through the brim that was turned up, and the crown, in a direction slanting downward.

Carrol, at the moment he made the blow, cried, *D—n you, Sir, let the boy go*. *Mr Carr*, hearing this, and seeing the stroke, laid hold of *Carrol*, but *Mr Kirby*, at the same instant, quitting the boy, and making a blow at *Carrol* with

with his cane, unfortunately missed him and struck Mr Carr on the hand that held him, which obliged him to quit his hold. Carrol and Byfield being thus both released at the same moment, Byfield ran behind a coach, and got away; and Carrol crossing the way, and running cross St Clements Church-yard, was pursued by Mr Carr, who, upon his slipping through the narrow passage, by the chop-house, into Wych-street, lost sight of him. King and Matthews followed, and so all got away.

In the mean time Mr Kirby, who felt his nose benumbed, by the nerves having been divided, was not aware that he was wounded, but thought he had only received a violent blow: he found his eyes dim, indeed, but he imagined they had thrown dust in them; and putting up his hand to wipe it away, first discovered the injury he had suffered, by finding the blood run very profusely over it.

Being then at the door of the Crown and Anchor tavern, he went into it, and ordered a surgeon to be sent for. Mr Ingram, who lives in Arundel-street, came in two or three minutes, but Mr Kirby had already lost two quarts of blood. Mr Ingram found the two great vessels of the forehead divided by a large transverse wound, beginning from the right, and going cross the right eyelid, and cross the nose to the left eyelid, and terminating at the temple; the wound cross the nose was so wide that the bone was seen naked; and it would probably have divided both the eye-balls, if it had not been for the hat.

At the same time that Mr Kirby sent for Mr Ingram, he sent also for Dr Morris, a physician; who, by the time that the wound was dressed, came in: He found a considerable inflammation, and thought dangerous consequences might follow: The next morning, Saturday, the 8th of June, the Doctor attended again with Mr Ingram; and Mr Kirby, though he had no doubt of Mr Ingram's abilities, yet, being advised to call in another surgeon, sent for Mr Pyle, from Westminster Hospital, and every thing proper was done.

They now began to think of taking measures to apprehend the criminals, and Mr Kirby not being in a condition to go out, requested Dr Morris to go to Justice Fielding's, and describe them as he described them to him: The Doctor went accordingly, and the Justice sent one Henry Wright in pursuit of them. It appears, that

Carrol and Byfield were both known to Wright, and known to be thieves; it appears also, that he had frequent intercourse with them; he saw them all four on Friday, the very day the fact was committed; Carrol and Byfield on one side of the way, and King and Matthews on the other; but, as he said, on the trial, he did not trouble himself about them then; he, also, met Carrol and Byfield on the morning after Mr Kirby had been wounded, before he had received any orders in consequence of that fact; and, being afterwards told Carrol had a watch upon him, he went at seven in the evening of the same day, to seek him in the ruins of St Giles's, where he found him and searched him; so true it is, that these wretches are known to, and in the power of those who live by hanging them; it does not appear that Wright found a watch, but he found the knife that had given the blow, which he delivered to Carrol again and left him. But going afterwards to his maker's, the Justices, he there received orders from the clerk, to take the persons Dr Morris had described; accordingly, he went on the evening of Sunday the 9th, to Norfolk-street in the Strand, for it appears that he always knew where to find them, whether they were idle or at work, and presently saw Carrol and Matthews; he immediately laid hold on Carrol, taking no notice of Matthews, probably knowing that as it was intended he should be made an evidence, he could have him whenever he would. When he seized Carrol, he said, you are the man I have been looking for, and Carrol immediately replied, as appears without any surprize or resistance, "I judged it." Now, says Wright, shew me the nearest way to St Giles's round-house, and I will not hand-cuff you, upon which he complied, and walked quietly to the place.

On Monday morning, the 10th, Carrol and the two boys, the evidences, Matthews and Byfield were brought to Mr Kirby by some of the Justice's people, and he immediately knew Carrol, whose appearance was as wretched as his life was wicked; his breeches were in rags, and he had a great coat on, that did not come so low as his knees; he knew also Byfield, the boy that had attempted to pick his pocket, but was not quite so certain as to Matthews.

On the Saturday se'nnight, June the 22d, he went to Justice Fielding's, to give his information against the prisoners, and there he also saw King, who had been taken into custody, but when, or how does not appear. He could not swear to King, but believed him to be the fourth of the gang that had beset him.

Being bound over to prosecute, he put an advertisement into one of the daily papers for Mr Carr, whose name he did not then know, but whom he described as the person he had requested to walk behind him, to come and give evidence.

At the sessions held at the Old Bailey, on Wednesday the 10th, and the following days till Saturday the 13th of July, Carrol and King were brought to their trial, and the two boys made evidences for the King. Mr Carr also appeared, and upon proof of the facts that have been related in this narrative they were found guilty.

But though there was no doubt as to the fact, there was some doubt, whether it subjected the prisoners to capital punishment. Carrol was tried upon the statute, commonly called the *Conventry act*, for "that he did lie in wait, and with malice aforethought, make an assault on Cranley Thomas Kirby, Esq; with intention to maim and disfigure him, and with a certain knife made of iron and steel which he held in his right hand, did slit the nose of the said Cranley:" King was indicted for aiding and assisting him.

Now as the mere assault with an intention to maim, and disfigure, is not capital, nor the actual maiming and disfiguring in this case, except the nose was slit, the surgeons and the physician were examined, as to the nature of the wound on Mr Kirby's nose, and it appearing to be *transverse*, they were asked, whether the giving such a wound could properly be called *slitting*; they all agreed that the word *slit* was formerly used for such a wound, and, that to *slit*, and to *divide*, or *cut*, are synonymous terms: Mr Ingram said, that *Wise-man* the author of the celebrated treatise on Surgery, had used the word *slitting*, for what is now called *dividing*, and being asked, whether a blow *cross* the arm would be called a *slit wound*, he answered, that they made no distinction whether the wound was made one way or the other; the court then said, "Suppose they had *slit the nostril*,"

Mr Ingram replied, "we call that an *incised wound*."

Upon all this, however, it has been observed, that the words *slit* and *divide* are not now, nor ever were used synonymously, and that the word *divide* is not substituted instead of the word *slit*, so as to express precisely the same thing. It is allowed that every *slit* is a *division*; but it is denied that every *division* is a *slit*; at least, it is denied that a member or feature is *slit* by every wound that *divides* the flesh: It is asserted, that to *slit* is properly to cut through, and that to *incise*, if there is such a word, is to *cut in*; so that the distinction of an *incised wound* is said to be improperly applied to a wound by which the nostril is *cut through*. It is alleged that as we should scarce speak properly, if when a man's arm was cut transversely, we should say his arm was slit, so neither should we speak properly, if when a man's nose has received a transverse wound, we should say that his nose is slit. However, not to enter into the defence of the word *incised*, as applied to a wound *through* the nostril, it is certain that every flesh wound, not a puncture, is a slit, in whatever direction it is made, a slit may be cut in a man's leg as well cross-way as long-way, and it cannot be denied that to make a *slit* is *slitting*: He, therefore, that makes a *slit* on the nose, may fairly be said to *slit it*. And the determination of the gentlemen on the bench in this case certainly does them honour.

Carrol and King were executed, pursuant to their sentence on the 31st day of July last. [See Hist. Chron.]

S I R

AS many persons, on account of the present drought, are afraid of a scarcity of grain, please to inform your readers, that this island never sustained any famine or want of bread, from drought; but when that fatal calamity ensued, it was from rain. In 1257, a dreadful famine happened by too much wet, so that wheat was then sold at 17. 4s. the quarter. In 1270, another famine happened by rain. In 1316 and 1335, by the great rains, wheat rose to 40s. and strong beer then rose to three halfpences the gallon. In 1436 and 1527, by the excessive rains which fell in harvest time, wheat rose to 1l. 6s. 3d. per quarter; and in 1549, when a scarcity ensued, prices of grain, and all other kinds of provisions, were settled. These are only a few of the many instances that might be produced, to prove, that a scarcity in this island was never known from drought, but by too much rain.

*Journal of a Tour from Rotterdam through Au-
strian Brabant, and Flanders.*

In an EPISTLE to a friend in England.

(Continued from p. 334.)

FROM *Brussels* loon next morn we went,
Stow'd in the *Diligence* * to *Ghent*.
And (pardon it if a digression.)
Saw by the way a droll procession,
Made up of a wild rabble rout,
Who tore the air with many a shout,
Dress'd in a thousand antic shapes,
And brisk, and frolicsome as apes.
Some were on horseback, some on foot,
Some with one spur on, some one boot,
And ludicrous to enhance the fun,
Some carried pistols, some a gun.
Their martial air would not alarm ye;
'Twas much like our good burgher army †:
For lo! whene'er to fire they try'd.
Some wink'd, and turn'd their heads aside.

These left, we onward laughing went,
And got, at dinner time, to *Ghent*,
And with good appetite, thro' fasting,
Put up at the inn of *St Sebastian*.
Here, as they had done at other places,
Our *English* friends sat making faces
At this, and that, and t'other dith,
Nought was according to their wish.
Y— and I fell smart to work,
And play'd a vigorous knife and fork,
While they, tho' hungry all, sat mumbling,
And all the time we eat, were grumbling.
Nothing we said could yield relief,
They sigh'd for pudden and roast beef.

This town is old, and nearly round,
And spreads a vast extent of ground.
Here pompous churches we behold,
And numbers of them worth observing;
The priests with pride and plenty swell'd,
The tatter'd common people starving.
Hence our three *English* friends light hearted,
From Y— and your servant parted,
And in a barge, that fair and huge is,
Went on a fine canal to *Bruges*.
Thence reach'd *Ostend* the with'd-for strand,
Embark'd and gain'd their native land.
This they resolv'd on a sudden,
Smit with the love of beef and pudden.

My friend, and I, hence held our way
Precise at noon tide reach'd *Courtray*,
And there din'd at a publick table,
Where you'd have thought yourself at *Babyl*,
To hear, in loud vociferations,
The languages of different nations.
Sure never sounds did worse agree,
Now *Tau Myn bar*; now, *Si vous plait*
Now, *Sir, I'm glad to see you. Whether*
D'ye travel next?—then altogether.

Yet in this strife I can declare
The *English* language had its share;
(Not merely because I was there.)
Far in the midst of all this coil,
From *Paris*, by the way of *Lisse*,

Just as our ord'nary was ready,
Arriv'd *Squire Abby* † and his lady,
With two or three companions more,
Whom, tho' we'd never seen before,
We greeted joyfully, which they
With equal pleasure did repay.
Their fine behaviour, sense, and parts
Struck us at once, and won our hearts,
We jbak'd, and laugh'd, and could not quit
Their company without regret,
But part we must, each bent on journey.
They bound to *Ghent*, and we to *Tourney*.

When there arriv'd, we search'd in vain,
For something that would entertain.
Then to our inn, to sooth our care,
Sharp set we bent our steps, and there
(O let it not *Tourney* disparage)
For supper had a cow's misfortune.
So tender 'twas, as well as small,
We eat up gristles, bones and all;
Good humour ne'ertheless we kept,
Then drank a chearful glass, and slept.

With early morn, from slumber's traces
We start, and mount the *Diligence*.
And in one hour (it damp'd our joy)
Reach'd the fam'd field of *Fossmy*,
Where *Britann's* sons, as bold as lions,
Bid *France's* numerous host defiance,
And mow'd their battle down—with fear
Pale *Louis* flank'd behind his rear,
And thought himself scarce safe e'en there
In courage, not in numbers, strong.
Their dreadful columns mov'd along,
Swept, like a thunder-bolt, the plain,
And mask'd its way with heaps of slain,
By numbers wearied out, not beat,
By friends forsook, they scorn'd to fly,
And gain'd more glory in retreat.

Than some have done by victory.
From thence to *Mons* we rode that day,
(A town of which, I've nought to say,)
Thro' a fine country all the way,
Where *Ceres* spreads her gifts around,
And laughing harvests deck the ground.
The farmers little more than glean 'em,
For *Church* and *Lycen* share most between 'em.

Of all your thieves, sure *Abby-Labbers*,
Are some of the worst kind of robbers.
That eve away to *Bianche* we bore,
And quarter'd at the *Mouton d'Or* §,
From whence, next noon, thro' uncouth ways,
Nature receiv'd our dusty chaise.

Nature with various beauties crown'd,
Where'er you cast your eyes around,
Presents a scene exceeding fine,
Where *Bacchus's* gifts with *Ceres's* join,
Here, wood-crown'd hills majestic rise,
There verdant vales attract your eyes;
While, serpentine, the chrysal *Majie*
Along the smiling valley strays.

Here with terrific martial town,
A citadel o'erlooks the town,
So strong both art and nature make it,
You'd think old nuck could never take it;
Yet 'twas by our chud *William* won,
A large French army looking on.

* So the Stage Coaches are called in France and Flanders.

† The train bands here, which are much of the same heroic stamp with yours at London.

§ A Gentleman of business.
¶ The Golden Gump.

Next, if 'twas needful, I could shew ye,
How, down the *Maeße*, we sail'd to *Hory*,
Delighted on the gurgling tide,
With charming views on either side,
Of rocks, woods, vineyards, fields of corn,
What'er a prospect can adorn.
—How thence, in open boat degraded,
With scolding, heat, and thirst, quite jaded,
We got to *Liege*, a black-guard place,
Where's much religion, little grace.
—How to *Magbriht* we came and took:
Departed thence to *Bais le Duc*;
From thence to *Dort*, and home, but fearing
I should not make it worth your hearing;
This long epistle here I'll end,
And am, your Servant, Sir, and Friend.

B. S—X.

Copy of a WILL found in the House of an old Bachelor, very lately deceased.

WITH a mind quite at ease, in the evening of life,
Unincumber'd with children, relations, or wife;
Not in friendship with one single creature alive,
I make my last Will in the year *Sixty-five*.

How I leave my affairs tho' I care not a straw,
Left a grocer should start up my true heir at law;
Or of such in default, which would prove a worse thing

My lands unbequeath'd should revert to the K-g,
I give and bequeath (be it first understood,
I'm a friend, & firm friend, to the general good;
And, odd as I seem, was remark'd from my youth,

A stickler at all times for honour and truth)

To — the peer, for his mirth-making catches,
And for aiding his friends in the warrant-diffpatches;

For a life of example, so great in the end,
Through interest led to betray his old friend.

To —, the bully, and scourge of the law,
Whose art is to make, then be paid for a flaw;
Who impartially pleads, & with justice decides,
And takes, without scruple, a fee from both sides;

give now, I say, all my personal affairs,
With my lands in *fee simple*, to them and their heirs;

As I mean by this act, in a word, to set forth
My real attachment to honour and worth,
It's true, I might give (so may many more still)
A mite or two more to our Patriot *WILL*;
But there's brother *Pynsent*, withal not to mention

How warm the boy is with his Majesty's Pension.
LIBER.

LINES in Praise of MIRTH.

By Mr WOTY.

LET others, anxious for a lasting name,
Bow down submissive at the gate of fame;
Immortal wreaths beseech her to enwine,
And make their future memories divine;
What boots the bubble praise that fame can give,
That praise unheard, when they no longer live!
As to myself, when I resign my breath,
And lie extended in the house of Death,
I value not what friend (if friend I have)
Th' fading flowers may idly dress my grave;

Or who awhile may quote my trifling lays,
And kindly give some little share of praise:
So little fond of what the world calls Fame,
As dies my body, so I wish my name.
Mean while, each brisk emotion as I feel,
I'll play with Mirth, and trip up Sorrow's heel,
Sure some blithe spirit smil'd upon my birth;
For since I rambl'd on this speck of earth,
I've lov'd to laugh, tho' Care stood frowning by,
And pale Misfortune roll'd her meagre eye.

While easy Conscience builds her easy nest
Within my bosom, and sits there at rest,
Why not indulge the sallies of the soul?
Why stop the tides of pleasures as they roll?
Shall peevish veterans, of rigid mould,
Who think all wisdom center'd in the old,
Shall such (though aged merit I reverse)
Blockade my fancy in its bold career?
No! — Light of heart, as long as health remains,
And guides her puppet spirits through my veins;
Thro' life's thick baffle I will edge my way,
And join the laughing chorus of the day:
Though short-liv'd wit should ridicule my name,
And strive to brand me with the mark of shame;
Tho' fools, who form no judgment of their own,
Whom nature never meant to think alone;
Who deaf out praise at random, or condemn
(Or right, or wrong, 'tis all the same to them)
Though such insult me, calmly shall I sit,
And grin at folly, as I laugh at wit.

With just so much religion in my heart,
As will, I trust, secure my deathless part;
With pure contentment ever in my sight,
That makes the weight of poverty seem light;
With two such friends, ye grave ones, tell me
why,

Tell me, in sober sadness, shall I cry?

TO DAMON.

WHEN *Damon* ask'd me for a kiss,

The favour I refus'd;
He vow'd he took it much amiss,
Nor would be thus amus'd.

Platonic Love was all a jest,
And though he much admir'd
The polish'd soul, yet that at best
But languid joy inspir'd.

Convinc'd, he lov'd with ardent truth,
Nor false did pretend;
With soft desire, and glowing youth,
Why should I then contend?

Yet hear me, *Damon*, while I tell
A Rose's hapless fate,
Whose blooming pride, as it beset,
Thus hasten'd on its date.

This flow'r, a garden's lovely boast,
With blushing sweetness grew;
A wand'ring youth the *parterre* crost,
And saw its beauteous hue.

Impatient of the fragrant prize,
He robs the flow'ry tree;
But soon its transient sweetness flies,
A scentless weed to see:
Then, from his bosom quickly thrown,
No longer gives delight;
The bloom its faded leaves had known,
Quite wither'd from the sight.
Such is the fate of ev'ry maid,
Whose unsuspecting mind

Yield when designing youth persuads,
To love is to be kind.

O! shield me, Virtue, from the snare,
With coldness arm thy breast;
Modest Reserve be all my care,
True Love's unerring test.

When tender awe, and due respect,
Each word, each action prove,
I'll not resist the soft effect,
But yield to virtuous love.

While then, impertinently free,
You urge a bolder flame,
I hear regardless every plea,
And bid you think them vain.

VERSES to Lord G——Y.

Written in the Year 1763.

Præcis'd too long at Cirra's cup to sip, [lip;
Dafh, dafh the sparkling poison from thy
Break thro' the wanton's charm, her every wile;
Disdain the griefless tear, and purchas'd smile.
O much-lov'd G——y! not for these were given,
For these mean ends, the precious stores of
Heaven.

Good-nature, where all find themselves at ease,
For, pleas'd itself, it never fails to please;
Honour, plac'd centinel, to give th' alarm,
And warn the virtues of approaching harm;
Courage, that braves the danger of the field;
Justice, that flies to spread her guardian shield
Before Oppression's arm, high-raisd to wound
Weak Innocence, laid prostrate on the ground;
Pity, alive to feel another's grief,
Alive to feel, and quick to bring relief;
Anxious, neglected worth to seek, and cheer,
To stop Want's cry, and dry up Sorrow's tear;

With all these virtues still we ask one more,
We boldly ask, in asking for the poor;
For England, poor and fall'n! Can she demand
Aid, and thou stretch not forth thy filial hand?
Fog to her foes close-leagu'd her fame to blot,
Th' apostate Whig, mean Tory, guileful Scot,
The scate's discase! rouse, chase them from the
throne;

Affert thy country's honour, and thy own.

W.

To Miss E. S.

Fairest Nymph of all the train,
Which on Wycomb's lowing plain
The sinking Sun surveys,
Rambling to the verdant grove,
Scene of pleasure and of love,
Now burnish'd with his rays.

As in this smiling landscape fair;
(Woods and meads beyond compare,
The valley, hill, and stream)
Beauties so in Thee combine,
Only sweeter far are thine,
Thou lovely nymph supreme!

See you glorious golden Sun,
To the Earth his bright beams down
Delight and plenty bear!
He's the image of thy mind,
Glittering with thoughts refin'd,
While goodness too is there.

Pardon me, that I assay
To the public, in my lay,

To make thee, Fair One! known:
But my duty I attend;
'Tis incumbent, as thy friend,
Which proudly do I own.

Wycomb, June 3, 1765.

J. HOLLIS.

ON EVENING.

The second Attempt of a young Lady, not yet
fourteen Years of Age.

HASTE, beauteous Eve, to close the eye of
day,
To sooth each pain, and drive each care away;
To charm the soul of labour to repose,
While breathing zephyrs lull the folding rose;
To ease the anxious heart of thrilling fear.
When flatt'ring hope deludes each swelling tear.
Now wild ambition plans each airy scheme.
And wither'd envy blasts each pleasing dream.
Now contemplation wings her sober flight,
And pours her secrets in the breast of night.
The silent moon steals on by slow degrees,
And seems to whisper to the listening trees.

A new Truce with BACCHUS and VENUS.

Sung by Mr LOWE at Marybone-Gardens.

MYself between Venus and Bacchus I'll poise,
And 'twixt their two scales fix my bal-
lance of joys;

'Tis true, that they both have their charms,
when apart,

But blended, they double the beat of my heart.

With rage on his brow, & contempt in his eye,
Bacchus throws down his cluster, and gives me
the lye;

No female, says he, shall partake of my throne,
A rival I hate, and I'll govern alone.

Dear Venus in turn her dominion maintains,
Asserts her controul o'er the nymphs and the
swains,

Upbraids me for kneeling at Bacchus's shrine,
And strictly forbids me the juice of the vine.

One scolds me, because I am fond of the bowl,
The other, 'cause woman shares half of my soul:
I boldly declare, for all projects I've try'd,
No mortal his pastime can better divide.

Why then let 'em wrangle, what is it to me?
I warrant my conduct shall make 'em agree;
As one to prefer to the other I'm loth,
I'll love, and I'll drink, and be pleasing to both.

A CANTATA,

Sung by Miss BRENT at Vauxhall.

RECITATIVE.

O DAMON, still you strive in vain,
Clarinda's fix'd resolve to move,
My heart, alas, may feel the pain,
But justly scorns the guilt of love.

AIR.

Is this, ye powers, his boasted flame?

O say, is this his only end?

And can his love destroy the flame
His truth and honour should defend?

O for a thought so meanly base,
Th' ungenerous youth shall surely find,
The heart that could admire his face,
Can still detest him for his mind.

List of Books published; with Extracts.

2. **I**nteresting, historical events, &c. relative to the provinces of *Bengal*, and the empire of *Indoos*; with a seasonable hint and persuasive to the honourable the Court of Directors of the *East-India* company. As also the mythology and cosmogony, fables and festivals of the *Gentoo*s, followers of the *Sbaash*. And a dissertation on the metempsychosis, commonly, tho' erroneously called the *Pythagorean* doctrine. By *J. Z. Hakewell*, Esq; Part 1.—*Booket and De Handt*.

This part contains, 1st. A short history of the succession to the empire of *Jadoosian*, from *Aureusab* to *Mahomet Sabar*. 2^{dy}. Transactions in the Sabahdaary of *Bengal*, from the government of *Jaffier Khan*, to the usurpation of *Aliwerdi Khan*, with a relation of many extraordinary particulars relating to *Aliwerdi*, and his brother *Hadjee Hamet*. 3^{dy}. A summary account of the provinces of *Bengal*, its principal towns, their bearings and distance from each other and from *Caketta*, wth an estimate of their revenues.

The next part is to contain, 4. A summary view of the fundamental religious tenets of the *Gentoo*s, followers of the *Sbaash*. 5. A short account from the *Sbaash*, of the creation of the worlds, or universe. 6. The *Gentoo* manner of computing time, and their conceptions touching the age of the worlds, and the period of their dissolution. 7. An account and explanation of the *Gentoo* fables and festivals, with a representation of their grand feast of the *Drugab*, comprising a view of their principal idols, and the genealogy of their subordinate deities. 8. A dissertation on the *Gentoo* doctrine of the metempsychosis.

(Of the part of the work now published, we shall give an epitome in our next.)

2. *Kimbolton-Park*; a poem. *Dodley*.

Kimbolton-Park belongs to *Kimbolton-Castle*, now a seat of the Duke of *Manchester*, in *Huntingdonshire*. This place was the retreat of *Katherine of Spots* after she had been divorced by *Henry the VIIIth*, and she died here, as it is supposed, of a broken heart. The author, has improved this incident into a polite complement to his Grace, to whom he confesses great obligations, in the following verses:

When hapless *England* felt a tyrant's sway,
And that fierce tyrant fell to lust a prey,
Here fill'd with grief an injur'd princess fled
From short-liv'd grandeur, and divided bed:
Oppression spread her horrors o'er the plain,
And all thy sweets, *Kimbolton*! bloom'd in vain.

For not the fragrant breath of rosy morn,
Nor tuneful lark on rising pinnies borne,
Nor all the verdure of the blooming spring,
Can to the broken heart lost pleasure bring.

In *England* then the sons of freedom slept,
And drooping virtue o'er their ashes wept.

— *Catherine of Spain*.

In vain for right the royal stranger cry'd,
That right his slaves enjoy'd her lord deny'd;
Yon inmost grove oft heard her mournful tale,
Her sorrows spread along this silent vale;
Till Fate in pity call'd her to the shore,
Where lost and tyranny oppress no more.

Thrice happy change! where royal virtues grieve'd,

A The aged and the orphan are reliev'd;
And thankful widows crowd the open'd door,
Where weeping majesty complain'd before.

By this extract the reader will see that the verification of this little piece is extremely harmonious, and that the sentiments are poetical: The sentiments, however, in the following extract, are more than poetical, they are good.

Here let the huntsman wind the echoing horn,

Cheer his swift steed, & wake the rosy morn;
Let dogs and men in noisy concert join,
And sportsmen call the harmony divine:

C The muse delights not, fond of pensive ease,
In dissipation, or pursuits like these.

And thou, sweet thrush! prolong thy am'rous tale,

Let thy love-burthen'd song delight the vale!
No leaden death I bring, no toils for thee,
Sing on, and sooth thy feather'd progeny.
Come, peaceful precepts! of the *Semian* sage,
Unbend the bow, and curb an iron age!

D Whatever laws short-sighted man may make,
Who cannot give, can have no power to take;
He, and he only, who could life bestow,
May call his blessing from the realms below.

Let shaggy bears, that prout *Misericordia's* shore,

Stain their fierce claws, or dip their tongues in
This does not equal human beasts of prey,
What they for hunger, we for pleasure Hay.

E Nor is this thirst of blood to man confin'd;
See *S* —, a savage of the fairer kind!
Pardon me, you! whose nobler tears can flow
For ought that suffers misery below;
Who shrink to rob the insect of its hour,
Or bruise its offspring in the opening flower.

F Your form, your fears were by great Heav'n's design'd

At once to charm and humanize mankind.

When nature fair from her Creator sprung,
And wond'ring angels hallelujah's sung,
The sylvan scene, blest seat to man was giv'n,

The richest bounty of indulgent Heaven.

G To Peace then sacred be the shady grove!
Be there no murmurs heard—but those of love!

Love, fled from noise and cities, haunts the glade,

The falling fountains, and the silent shade,
Inspires each warbling songster in the bow'r,
Breathes in each gale, and blossoms in each flower.

H In another part the author justly censures the present rage for cutting down trees; and it is certainly most "devotely to be wished" by all that know nature, and possess taste, that every heir was not

"For to the Dryads of his father's woods."

— *Sage*

Foreign Books, lately published.

1. An historical and political account of the suppression of the Jesuits in France; by M. d'Alambert.

D'Alambert gives an account of the Jesuits from their first institution, and mentions several particulars by which they have successively lost credit in France.

One of their scholars assassinated Henry the IVth; and Guignard, a Jesuit, was convicted of writing a book in favour of Regicide, for which he was condemned to die, and the society was expelled the kingdom, by an arret of parliament, "as a detestable and diabolical society, the corrupters of youth, and enemies to the king and state."

Of this arret, however, they obtained a repeal, and flourished under Richlieu, the minister of Lewis the XIIIth. In the reign of Lewis the XIVth, they acquired still greater influence; all the benefices passing through the hands of La Chaise and Le Tellier, made the clergy dependant upon them. Le Tellier was hated even by his brethren, and his brethren were execrated for his sake; he drew great odium upon the society by destroying the famous monastery, called Port Royal; and the commotion raised by the bull *Unigenitus*, hurt the society still more; the refusal of the sacrament to the *Jansenists*, was a principal cause of their ruin.

They lost interest at court when it was most necessary they should improve it, by refusing, out of respect to the Queen, and the Dauphin, to undertake the spiritual direction of Mademoiselle la Pompadour, and they raised the resentment of many men very able to turn them into ridicule, by abusing the Encyclopedia.

Such was the situation of the Jesuits when the war broke out between France and England; which involved the society in that famous law-suit, which directly brought on its destruction. These fathers carried on a considerable commerce in the island of Martinico; and, as they had sustained some losses by the war, they wanted to wipe off, or compound, their debts, with their correspondent in Lyons and Marseilles. These correspondents, looking upon the society in general to be answerable for their brethren in Martinico, addressed themselves to a certain Jesuit in France, demanding justice. This good father, however, instead of remitting them good bills, or getting their own accepted, offered to celebrate a mass for them; that as they would certainly lose their money, God Almighty might teach them to bear the loss with Christian patience. Their creditors finding themselves cheated, sought their remedy at law; insisting, that those fathers, by virtue of their con-

stitution, were answerable for each other, and that the Jesuits in France should pay the debts of their American missionaries. On the other hand, the Jesuits in France were so certain of the justice of their refusal, that they stood trial, before the grand chamber of the parliament of Paris; where they were cast, by the unanimous voice of the judges, and amidst the universal acclamations of the people. What added to their misfortune, also, was, that, beside the immense sums they were condemned to pay, they were interdicted for the future all manner of commerce. Yet even this was but the beginning of their disasters. It had been disputed, during the trial, whether or not they were liable to each other debts, by virtue of their constitution. This debate of course furnished the parliament with an opportunity of seeing what this famous constitution was; which it appears had before never been examined into, nor was ever established according to the requisite forms of law. An examination, therefore, being made into their constitution, and into some of their books; it afforded very legal and sufficient proofs that their institution was contrary to the laws of the kingdom, the obedience due to the king, the safety of his person, and the peace of the state.

The parliament of Paris having taken a whole year to enquire into the nature of their institution, it was very natural for the Jesuits to bestir themselves, and to make what friends they could at court. Indeed they succeeded so far, as to obtain an edict from the king in their favour; but on the unanimous refusal of the parliament to register it, and their earnest remonstrances to the king, it was withdrawn. Things were in this situation, when the capture of Martinico, by the English, set the nation again in a ferment: to cause a diversion to which, it is said, the ministry thought on the expedient of proceeding farther against the Jesuits; as Alcibiades is reported to have cut off the tail of his dog, to afford the Athenians something to talk about, and divert their attention from matters of state. The principal of their college, therefore, was commanded to obey the arrets of parliament and to shut up their schools on the first of April 1762. On the sixth of August following, their institution was unanimously condemned in parliament; to which, no opposition was made by the crown. The society was now of course dissolved, and their possessions alienated and sold; the other parliaments of the kingdom following sooner or later the example of that of Paris.

2. A Complete and accurate description of Switzerland with the most recent

countries and those of its allies. *Part 1. Zurich. 1765.*

Switzerland is one of the highest countries in *Europe*, being chiefly composed of long chains of mountains piled one upon another, and terminated by rocks that are inaccessible, so that the traveller thinks himself often at the summit of a mountain, and is astonished to find himself in a valley, at the foot of a new mountain still higher than those he hath already ascended.

Nay, it happens frequently, that after having climbed up to the highest spot the traveller can reach, he sees himself surrounded on every side with rocks of an immense height, and enormous prominences which no art nor labour can surmount. The elevation of most of these mountains is estimated at nine or ten thousand feet above the surface of the sea. The bottom of them is partly covered with fine woods of fir and beech trees, and is partly laid out in fertile meadows, that assume their verdure at the latter end of *April*, or more commonly in *May*. The mid-dling mountains produce also a short fine tufted grass, very sweet and nutritive for the cattle. The snow is seldom melted on them till the month of *June*; till when the valleys and lower mountains afford sufficient pasturage. The herdsmen, indeed, drive the cattle in *July* and *August*, up to some of the highest mountains; the very summits of which are, nevertheless, totally barren, consisting only of rocks, covered with snow, or a perpetual crust of ice. Among these are the glaciers, or mountains composed altogether of ice; the valleys between which are also nothing but extensive plains of solid ice. It is from these enormous congelations that huge masses of ice frequently break off, and descending into the valleys below, occasion terrible inundations. Most of the springs and rivers in *Switzerland* derive their source also from the gradual dissolution of these frozen mountains.

It is hardly to be conceived that so cold and dreary a situation should afford either shelter or sustenance for any kind of animals. Even the most bleak and barren of these mountains, however, have their inhabitants, the most remarkable of which is the shamois or wild goat, of which there are two species, the one small and of a reddish-brown colour, which is only seen on the highest and sharpest pointed rocks; the other of a larger size, and of a darker brown colour. This latter frequently leaves the summit of the rocks to brouze on the herbage and in the woods of the inferior mountains. Both species herd together, and seem to live amicably in different flocks, but the continual war which is carried on against these animals

by the hunters, renders them extremely timid and cautious. The bell-weather, or leader of the herd, is always their centinel, the hunters giving him the name of the *goat*, or the van-guard. This animal posts himself on the most elevated and conspicuous places, erecting his ears, looking round him on every side, and walking backwards and forwards with great solicitude and attention. On the least appearance of danger, he gives notice to the rest of the herd by a kind of wheezing or whistling; in consequence of which they betake themselves to flight. At the beginning of the winter, the shamois of both species descend toward the valleys, and retire under the cliffs and prominencies of the rocks, to secure themselves from the floods. Here they are nourished by the grass, that remains green underneath the snow, which they scratch away with their feet in the manner of rein-deer. They live also upon the roots and branches of the fir-tree. It is asserted of these animals that they will sometimes betake themselves at the full of the moon, to some sandy rock, where they will lick up the sand with such avidity as to neglect their pasturage for several days together; after satisfying which inordinate appetite, the more wild of them return with precipitation to their former haunts, while the others remain in the neighbourhood. The other animals that are found on the mountains of *Switzerland* are the marmotte, the hare, the fox, the wolf, and the bear. The marmotte is peculiar to this country and well known. The hares differ in nothing from those of other countries, except that in winter they are so white that they are hardly distinguishable from the snow. Foxes, bears and wolves, are now become extremely rare. As to the birds of this country, the most remarkable is the lacmergeyer, or gier-eagle, the largest and most formidable of its species, many of them measuring thirteen or fourteen feet between the extremities of their wings when extended. These tyrants of the air, build their nests on the summits of the highest rocks, and make cruel havoc among the flocks of sheep and tame goats, as well as among the shamois, the hares and marmottes. This country abounds also in pheasants, heath-cocks, wood-cocks, and other birds, which are exported in great plenty, and esteemed excellent food.

The staple commodities of *Switzerland* are flax and cottons which they cultivate and manufacture various ways. They have, besides, a very considerable trade in butter and cheese; as also in raw hides, which they export to *France* and *Germany*.

3. A dissertation on the existence, nature, and properties of the nervous fluid, and

and particularly of its action in the motion of the muscles. To which are added, Observations on the sensibility of the ligaments, tendons, and other parts, the insensibility of the brain, the structure of the nerves, and the *Hallerian* doctrine of irritability. By M. Le Cat of Rouen. 8vo. *A Berlin*, 1765.

About twelve years ago, the royal academy of sciences at *Berlin* proposed, among its prize-questions, the following in anatomy:

Query 1. Whether the communication which is observed between the brain and the muscles, by means of the nerves, is effected by a fluid which swells the muscle during its action.

2. What is the nature, and what are the properties of that fluid?

3. In what manner it can produce in the muscles that surprising mode of action, in which motion and rest instantaneously and reciprocally succeed each other.

This dissertation was written in answer to these questions, and obtained the prize. It is divided into four parts. In the first, the author undertakes to demonstrate, that the motion of the muscles and muscular parts, depends principally on that connection which subsists between the brain and the muscles, by means of the nerves. He observes, notwithstanding, that this dependence is subject to certain restrictions and limitations; it being notorious that the heart may be taken out of many kinds of animals, and of course all the nerves communicating thence to the brain, be cut in two, and yet will continue to beat some minutes, nay, in some cases, some hours, after such separation; although in the end it proves effectual in depriving the organs of all life and motion. It follows, that a connection between the heart and the brain is necessary to support life and motion in general, but that such connection is not essentially necessary to every single motion of those organs. The nerves are not the only canals whose assistance is necessary to enable the muscles to perform their functions; nor doth the arterial blood contribute to their motion only, by supplying the materials necessary to their moving force.

M. Le Cat confirms the opinions of *Vicussini* and *Stensen*, concerning a muscle's becoming paralytic, on tying up the nerves that lead to it. He concludes, therefore, that the connection between the muscular parts and the brain is the first and principal circumstance that is essentially necessary to the motion of the primary organs; that the connection of the heart with the same muscles, by means of the arteries, is the second; and that both are necessary to their motion only as the mediate and general cause, but not as the immediate and simultaneous causes of every single motion.

Under the second head he endeavours to prove, that the communication between the brain and the muscles, by means of the nerves, is effected by a fluid. This communication, says he, can be effected only in two methods; either by means of the solid substance of the nerves, or by a fluid that is contained in their cavities. Several of the anatomists have maintained, that the nerves act only as elastic chords; but our author opposes this opinion with great appearance of reason, concluding that their action should be imputed to the fluid contained in those capillary tubes, of which each nerve is a congeries. To confirm his opinion in this respect, he cites the experiment of *Bellini*, in regard to the ligature of the diaphragmatic nerve,

In the third part of this dissertation, the author admits, however, that, notwithstanding the existence of this nervous fluid is indubitable, its properties are but little known. It bears so little resemblance, he thinks, to the other fluids of the human body, that we can form no just conception of it, by comparing it with any other fluid or material substance. Hence he defines it to be the instrument both of motion and thought; a kind of middle substance between the soul and body; an amphibious species of being, that is material from its impenetrability and impulsive force, though of the higher order or first class of material substances. At the same time, he conceives it is nearly allied to immaterial beings; by which it is capable of being affected in a manner totally different from those means which are dependant on mechanical principles.

In the last part this writer explains the mechanism, or mode of affection, in which he conceives this fluid is capable of effecting muscular motion. This motion, he supposes not to depend solely on the particular action of the fluid, but also on the structure of the muscles. In treating of this structure, he shews that the fibres of which the muscles are composed, are cylindrical tubes, filled with a kind of reticular, cellular, or medullary substance, somewhat resembling what is included in the hair, or in quills. He conjectures, the nerves and sanguinary vessels are joined to these cavities, and supply them with their respective fluids. Now these fluids, says he, dilating the above-mentioned fibres, or their interstices, will necessarily shorten them, and, of course, contract the muscle. Thus there is discharged from the nerves into the muscles, a nervous animated lymph, a kind of vital fluid, to which M. Le Cat conceives that the soul itself is immediately united.

In treating of the sensibility of the ligaments, tendons, and some other parts of the body, M. Le Cat undertakes to prove, in

contradiction to M. Haller, that the *dura mater*, the membranes, ligaments, and tendons are all sensible, and that the substance of the brain is insensible. The hospital, to which our author is principal surgeon, hath afforded him opportunities of making many of those experiments on human bodies, which M. Haller could only make on brute animals; so that what is advanced by our experienced anatomist on this head, appears to be well worthy the attention of those, who wish to be acquainted with this curious subject.

4. The history of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; with the literary memoirs extracted from the registers of that Academy, from the year 1758 to 1760 inclusive. Vols. 29 and 30. 4to. Paris, 1764.

The King of Denmark being about to dispatch a literary embassy to *Arabia Felix*, *Assyria*, and parts adjacent, the history of this celebrated academy, for the interval above-mentioned, contains little more than a memoir addressed to the Literati, who were engaged in that unsuccessful expedition.

In the history of the works presented to the academy, we have an account of the following articles:

A dissertation on the fabulous origin of nations.

Of the disagreement in several traditions about *Helen* and the siege of *Troy*.

A critical enquiry concerning the margins of *Homer*, and how far it might serve as the original model of comedy.

Reflections on the tragedy of *Eschylus*, entitled, the *Perseus*.

Remarks and observations, on certain stories, which *Herodotus* hath related on the credit of the *Egyptian* priests, and particularly of the four risings of the sun mentioned by that writer.

A dissertation on the ruins of *Persepolis*, intended to prove that the ancient *Persepolis* is the modern *Chelminder*, and that the present ruins are not those of the palace of the *Persian* kings destroyed by *Alexander*.

A dissertation on the tablet of *Cebes*, the cave of *Corycium*, and the pictures of *Philostrophes*.

On a method of staining marble so as to incorporate the colours with the stone.

The life of the philosopher *Possidonius*.

Observation on the portrait, which *Salustius* hath drawn of *Sempronia*.

On the life and writings of *Publius Nigidius Figulus*.

On the mistakes of profane writers, with respect to the history of the *Jews*.

Observations on a certain ancient chronicle of the church of *Uzes* in *Languedoc*.

On the means of transmitting to posterity the exact knowledge of our present weights and measures.

Reflections on the means of rendering the good *French* translations of ancient authors compleat and perfect.

Devices, inscriptions, and medals, by the academy.

The memoirs amount to near fifty. The most considerable are four tracts by the *Abbe Fauchet*, on the religion of the ancient *Persians*, and the doctrines of the followers of *Zoroaster*; on the system of *Zoroaster* concerning the origin of evil, and on the systems of *Pythagoras*, *Plato*, and the *Gnostics*.

Two memoirs on the doctrines of the ancients, concerning the actuating principle of the universe. By the *Abbe Basset*.

In the first of these memoirs is given a *French* translation of the book of *Ocellus Lucanus*, written originally in *Greek*, on the first principles and causes of things. This writer lived about 500 years before Christ. The doctrine contained in his work is the same as that of the school of *Pythagoras*, which supposes the universe to be eternal; which furnishes the heavens with gods, the air with demons, and admits of the distinction of the four elements, and their reciprocal generations.

5. An essay on crimes and punishments.

In the first section the author enquires into the origin of pains and penalties; proceeding to consider the other divisions of his subject in the following order. On the right of inflicting punishments—On the consequences of that right—On the interpretation of the laws—On the obscurity of the laws—On the proportion between the crime and the punishment—On the measure of punishments in general—On the distinction necessary to be made between crimes in general.—On the point of honour.—On duelling.—On the public tranquillity and breaches of the peace.—On the end and design of legal punishments—On the evidence necessary to convict offenders—On secret informations—On the torture—On the testimony of oaths—On the necessity of expediting justice—On assaults—On thefts—On detraction—On idleness—On banishment and confiscation—On the vanity of birth and spirit of families—On the moderation of punishments—On capital punishments—On arrests—On prosecutions and proscriptions—On the evidence of crimes difficult to be proved.—On suicide—On smuggling—On debt—On places of asylum.

6. Memoirs for the life of *Petrarch*, extracted from his works, and the writings of contemporary authors. To which are annexed, notes, dissertations, and other authentic pieces. 2 Vols. 4to. Amsterdam. 1764.

The writer of these memoirs endeavours among other things, to prove, that the celebrated *Laura*, of whom *Petrarch* was so greatly

greatly enamoured, and in whose praise he wrote most of his beautiful sonnets, was not an imaginary mistress, but a real woman, the wife of a gentleman of some eminence in the city of *Avignon*, where she was born, lived, and died. The author attempts to ascertain many peculiar circumstances relative to this lady; entering minutely into her character, manner of life, and connections. This being a disputable point, and of some consequence towards giving us a true idea of *Petrarch*, and an elucidation of his writings, the discussion of it make a prinipal article of the work.

7. The Philosophical Discourses of *Maximus of Tyre*. Translated from the *Greek*, by M. Formey. Leyden.

Maximus of Tyre, commonly styled *Maximus Tyrius*, was a celebrated Platonic philosopher, in the times of *Antoninus Pius*, and of *Commodus*; but the particular date of his birth or of his death is not known. *Eusebius* hath confounded him with *Claudius Maximus* the stoic, preceptor to *Marcus Antoninus*; and others have mistaken him for *Maximus* the preceptor of *Julian*, who did not live till near 200 years after him. As to his Discourses, we are told that *Janus Lascaris* was the first who brought them to *Lawrence de*

Medici. From this manuscript *Cosmo Pacius*, archbishop of *Florence*, translated them into *Latin*. *Henry Stephens* gave an edition of them in the original *Greek* in the year 1557. And *Daniel Heinsius* another in 1614, adding a *Latin* version of his own, with notes. But the last and finest edition of these discourses, was made in *London* about the year 1740. This edition is in quarto; the text being corrected by Mr *John Davies*, and critical annotations annexed at the end of the volume, by Mr *Markland*. One of the discourses is entitled, *God being the author of good, whence cometh evil*. This discourse contains arguments to prove that all is for the best: 'The evils, says this philosopher, to which human life is continually exposed, are necessary circumstances immediately dependant on, and interwoven with, the constitution of the universe. What we call misery and corruption, and is to us the source of affliction, contributes, in the eye of the great fabricator of the world to the good and security of the whole. It is this which is the object of his attention; and hence it is, that, for the preservation of the whole, he suffers the parts to be destroyed.'

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A Snow packet-boat from *la Vera Cruz*, brings a remarkable article of news; that a large body of native *Mexicans*, joined with some *Creole Spaniards*, have revolted from the *Spanish* government, and made themselves masters of *Merida*, the capital of *Mexico*, from whence they had driven the governor, and pursued him to *La Vera Cruz*, to which they had likewise laid siege. Good policy would incline us to favour this revolt, as an open trade with *Mexico* would enrich this kingdom abundantly; but good faith forbids it.

Capt. *Tinker*, in his Majesty's ship *Madway*, has lately brought from the *East Indies*, a little Mare only two feet four inches high. This little prodigy is four years old, and as neatly made as a deer, and perhaps is the greatest curiosity of its kind in the universe. He was landed at *Portsmouth*, and brought to the governor's house in a gentleman's lap, in a post-chaise, and shewn to his R. H. the Duke of *Gloucester*, who happened to be there at the time, on his tour through *England*.

By the late inundation in *Italy* (see p. 346.) the whole province of *Chiotti*, in the kingdom of *Naples*, was laid under water, and what is most astonishing, during this terrifying calamity, the summit of the mountain of *Montepiano* sunk upon the miserable inhabitants, who had fled from the valleys for safety, and became level with the common ground. By (*Genl. Mag. Aug. 1765.*)

this astonishing event the Convent of *Francoiscans* was involved in ruin, and the religious had no time to save themselves; some were caught fast in the earth up to the waist; others to the neck; not a few were quite buried alive; and many crushed to pieces in the common destruction. The bells rolling down with the ruins, rang a doleful peal; and no words can express the terror of this awful scene, which has spread horror thro' the whole country.

The House of burgesses of *Virginia*, agreeable to the charters, have come to the following resolution, in consequence of the late taxation of the colonies: 'That any person who shall, by speaking or writing, maintain, that any person or persons, other than the general assembly of that colony, have any right or power to impose any taxation whatsoever on the people there, shall be deemed enemies to that, his Majesty's colony.'

In *France* near the village of *Burgneau*, a fish of a monstrous size, and form, has lately been taken, weighing 1200 weight; its head is oval and proportionably small; its eyes round and large; its mouth filled with sharp cutting teeth; its tongue thick; has a bill like a parrot, the upper beak boxed by the lower; its neck is long and lax, its back like a boat's bottom upwards, so hard that a hatchet cannot penetrate it; the skin black as if besmeared with tar; its belly spotted and

and scaly, and its fins resemble wings, four feet long, eighteen inches broad, and six thick; the tail, which is short and broad, terminates like that of a *May-bug*. Opening this animal, eggs as black as his skin, and as large as an ostrich's, were found in its belly; fish undigested, and, what was wonderful, nuts of an extraordinary size, with some pieces of coral.

A boat being lately overset in crossing the *Yben*, not many miles north of *Aberdeen*, in which were three men and a boy, two of whom recovered the shore without assistance, the other two were saved by a large dog, who having brought the man to land, went into the water a second time, and brought out the boy.

M. *Nicholas Bacon*, a native of *Brussels*, but descended from the noble *English* family of that name, has lately distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner, in the colleges of *Brussels* and *Lorraine*. This youth at the age of eight lost his sight, but applying himself to study, obtained the first prizes in the different classes of literature through which he passed, not excepting that of poetry. At *Louvain* he applied himself to the study of the law, and on the 18th of *July* last, in the presence of a numerous audience, and of all the learned doctors of that university, he delivered an oration with such unexampled firmness, presence of mind, and masterly elocution, as filled the hearers with pleasure and surprise. He is not yet nineteen years of age.

The water in a pond near *Warnitz*, in the King of *Prussia's* dominions, has of late changed colour, and become as red as blood, which dyes the cloth immersed in it so as soap cannot wash out; and yet this colour is only predominant in the middle of the day, when the sun has the greatest power. Morning and evening it is said to be clear.

A curious instrument for measuring unfathomable depths at sea, has lately been invented by the master of one of his majesty's ships at *Portsmouth*. It is on a different principle to that of the late Dr *Stephen Hales*. (*See Vol. xxv. p. 215.*)

Count de *Schulenburgh*, grand huntsman to the Elector of *Hanover*, was lately shot by accident, by a lady, in aiming at a wild boar. The lady is since dead of grief.

A quantity of exceeding fine red wood, the produce of *East Florida*, is said to have been sold at *Charles Town*, in *South Carolina*, at 21 shillings currency a cube foot.

The discovery of a sunken island has lately been made in the meridian of *Teneriff*, a more exact account of which we shall communicate, as soon as the same is made public.

Some violent shocks of an earthquake were felt on the banks of the *Ganges*, on the 4th of *June* 1764, by which a great number of houses, and some mosques were overturned; and a great number of men, and cattle perished.

A considerable treasure has lately been discovered in the island of *Blanco*, in the *West-Indies*, said to have been buried there by the famous pirate *Blackbeard*.

The Khan of the *Tartars*, has lately had an audience of the Grand Signior at *Constantinople*. He was received with all the pomp of Eastern magnificence, and the Sultan caused him to sit at the grand vizier's right hand, immediately under the royal throne. The Khan presented the Grand Signior with 12 beautiful *Tartar* girls and in return, received six *Arabian* horses, richly caparisoned. The motive of his journey is not known.

A salmon was lately presented to Mr *Pitt* by a private inhabitant of *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire*, in the neighbourhood of which is the late residence of Sir *William Pyncent* his great benefactor, with this remarkable note accompanying it, *I am an Englishman, and therefore love liberty, and you; Sir, be pleased to accept of this fish as a mark of my esteem, were every sea a diamond, it should have been at your service*

An event lately happened, that does honour to the humanity of Lord *William Campbell*, who being on a party of fishing at *Henly* upon *Thames*, was alarmed with the cry of boat! boat! by a voice at a distance, and attending a little, discovered a man, who pointed to a place where he said a gentleman was drowning; his lordship hastened thither, and with a pole 20 feet long moved the body, but could not bring it up. On which he instantly stripped off his coat only, there being ladies in the boat, and dived to the bottom, seized the body, brought it from the trunk of an old tree, and swam with it to shore. It proved to be the body of a servant belonging to Lord *Palmerston*, and being carried to a house, and properly treated by Lord *William's* directions, he soon recovered life, and the man is now perfectly recovered.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Sir *William Johnson*, notwithstanding all this, still continues to negotiate with the tribes on the more advanced countries; and his house is continually filled with the chiefs whose demands are extremely troublesome.

The back-settlers near *Fort Pitt*, have again had a quarrel with the *Indians*, and some lives have been lost. It would seem by the resolutions of the assembly of *South Carolina*, that the *English* have been the aggressors, for on the 19th of *June* last, it was resolved, "That the killing the *Cherokee Indians*, is a flagrant violation of the treaties of the peace established and subsisting between his majesty and the said *Indians*, and of the laws of this country; and that the offenders ought to be prosecuted with the utmost severity."

A more particular account of this affair shall be given in some future Magazine.

In the mean time, a fierce war is apprehended in the Northern provinces. A great many nations of *Indians* are said to be assembling in the neighbourhood of *Niagara*, who are doubtless encouraged by the *French*, who have excited these savages to commit the most inhuman cruelties on six *Englishmen*, who unfortunately fell into their hands, four of whom they burnt in their barbarous manner, at *Orwellan*, the other two they reserved for the like torture among the *Man-*

Historical Chronicle, *August* 1765.

TUESDAY, July 27.

THE Infanta of Spain espoused to the Arch-duke of Austria; and the Princess of Parma, espoused to the Prince Royal of Spain, reciprocally took their departure from Geneva to their respective consorts; they were each saluted with 100 pieces of cannon at their departure. Each of the gentlemen deputed on the part of the government to attend them, received a diamond ring of between six and seven thousand livres value, and each of the ladies a flower composed of diamonds, of nearly the same value. The Infanta also presented Commodore Harrison with her picture in miniature, valued at 10,000 Roman crowns.

FRIDAY 26.

The assizes for Chelmsford, on the crown side ended, when John Oram Thomas, commonly called Gallows Jack, for theft; Rich. Davies, for house-breaking; Thomas Mead, for horse-stealing; and Joseph Pearson, for burglary, were capitally convicted; the two last were reprieved.

The same day a number of people assembled at West Haddon in Northamptonshire, under pretence of foot-ball playing; but in an instant formed themselves into a tumultuous mob, and pulled up the fences of a new inclosure there, and laid the whole field open. Several of the rioters have since been apprehended, and committed to prison.

The assizes for the county of York, ended, when John Powell for shop-lifting; Robert Johnson, for horse-stealing; and Wm Prince, for cutting cloth off the tenters, were capitally convicted. But all of them afterwards were reprieved.

SATURDAY 27.

A poor woman, on passing over Holywell Mount, White-Chappel, in the evening, was set upon by five ruffians, who knocked down an old man her guard, and all of them used her ill, in the like brutal manner, as the poor girl was used near Barb. One of the villains has been since apprehended. (See p 244)

A drummer to the Coldstream regiment of militia, whilst he was on duty in Tobill field's, received an account of the death of an uncle, by which he became entitled to an estate of 500 l. a year, and 12,000 l. in money, and instantly set out to take possession.

A most shocking murder was committed at a farm house near Hexham, in Northumberland, on Margaret Fenwick, upwards of 80 years of age, by persons unknown, who in the day time, while the rest of the family were at work in the fields adjoining, entered the house, fractured her skull, beat out one of her eyes, and robbed the house of 58 pounds, and some silver.

WEDNESDAY 31.

The Count de Guerchy, ambassador from France, took leave of his Majesty, and next morning early, set out for Paris.

The same day, the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London with their ladies, went the western bounds of the City's jurisdiction, on the river Thames, according to annual custom,

when the sword of state was placed upon a stone near Stains, and money to the amount of five pounds in silver pence, distributed to the boys who attended the procession, in order to preserve in memory the extent of their limits.

Thomas Carr, for fraudulently endeavouring to obtain a seaman's wages: Francis Atterway, for a highway robbery; and Barney Carroll, and William King, for a new species of villainy, were executed at Tyburn. (See a particular account of their crime, p 378) This Carroll was a desperate fellow, and behaved boldly at the taking the Havannah, where he was a soldier; he was unconcerned for himself, but lamented the fate of King, who, he said, had no concern in the fact, for which he was to suffer, and was first led into robbery the night it was committed.

The assizes ended at Maidstone, for the county of Kent, when Thomas Rogers, Samuel Matthews, and John King, for highway robberies; Simon Pingans, and Andrea Penev-ruto, for forging teamen's witts; Thomas Doudney, and Thomas Postlewaite, for horse-stealing; and Jane Smith, for house-breaking were capitally convicted.

The assizes ended at Stafford, when Wm Gill was capitally convicted, for returning from transportation.

D Shrewsbury assizes proved a maiden one.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

A seizure of upwards of 5000 wt. of tea, besides brandy, with the vessel in which they were laden, was made by the Royal Charlotte excise yacht, and carried into Leith harbour in Scotland.

FRIDAY 2.

A most violent storm happened at Sanderidge, in Kent, and its neighbourhood, which has damaged, at least, one third of the crops of corn and hops. The roads were filled in some places with hail and ice 3 feet deep.

SATURDAY, 3.

A youth of about eighteen, was struck dead by lightning on Hampstead heath; his hat was scorched, his hair almost burnt off his head, and a few blew spots appeared on his forehead. The storm by which this accident happened, was still more dreadful Northward.

—At Kenet, near Newmarket, and places adjacent, the thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, were more dreadful than ever was known in those parts, and had the most awful appearance that can be conceived; upwards of 200 acres of corn were destroyed, many windows broke, poultry killed, and variety of other damages done, particularly to the fruit trees, &c. in the gardens, which were most of them stripped. Many of the hail stones measured three inches and a half, and some of them upwards of five inches round. —At Bicester the upper part of the tower of the church was struck by the lightning, and some of the pinnacles shattered; a large piece of timber being split, threw the gudgeons of the bells from their centres, broke the wheels, damaged the chimas, &c. and

and forced the partition above the gallery into the body of the church; and having greatly shook, and in divers places damaged the whole tabrick, spent its force upon the ground, in the church yard. The church was left full of smoke, accompanied with a suffocating sulphureous stench, and many places discoloured, where the progress of the lightning had met with resistance.

MONDAY 5.

Some thousands of rioters assembled in the neighbourhood of *Saxmundham* in *Suffolk*, and destroyed the Industry-house, in which the poor were employed. Their pretence was to release the poor to assist in the harvest-work; but the fact was to defeat a late act of parliament, lately obtained for the relief of the poor of the hundreds of *Wilford*, and *Loos*, &c. In this riot, the military were called in, and several lost their lives before the rioters were dispersed.

TUESDAY 6.

A domestic belonging to a person of distinction near *Richmond*, had the insolence, in the absence of the greatest part of the family, to make an attempt on the honour of his mistress; but a penknife lying on the dressing table before her, in the violence of her rage, she stabbed him in so dangerous a manner that his life is despaired of.

WEDNESDAY 7.

About three in the afternoon the five malefactors under sentence of death at *Madone*, viz. *Samuel Matthews*, *John Knight*, *Thomas Rogers*, *Simon Pingano*, and *Andrew Benvenuto*, in going thro' the parlour of the gaoler to divine service unhand-cuffed, (it being the last time before their execution) attended by Mr *Stephens*, the gaoler with a hanger in his hand, *Simon Pingano*, a *Genoese*, seized the hanger, and stabbed Mr *Stephens* dead. They then immediately seized the arms belonging to the gaoler, and called forth all the prisoners, knocked off their irons, and obliged Mr *Heldem*, the turn-key, to bring them liquors. The town being alarmed, the prisoners were fired on, and the fire was returned from the goal, and Mr *Fletcher*, a publican, and breeches maker, was shot through the head, as he stood at his own door. At eight they sallied forth, firing on those that assembled to prevent their escape; and the chief of them then marched to *Seven-Oaks*. Ten of these rascals in a few days were retaken, and brought back to the said goal, after a smart engagement near *Seven Oaks*, in which *Simon Pingano*, and *Andrew Benvenuto*, the two ringleaders were killed on the spot, and their dead bodies brought to the goal. These two were most desperate villains, and determined never to be taken alive; and had they been provided with suitable ammunition, would probably have sold their lives dear, but having no ball but what they cut from an alchouie pot, their fire was at random, and did but little execution; one man, however, lost his life on the occasion, and several were wounded.

At *Hereford* assizes, *Philip Vaughan*, for burglary, and *Thomas Williams*, for a like

crime, were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

THURSDAY 8.

One *Carr*, a waterman, having laid a wager, that he and his dog would both leap from the center arch of *Westminster-bridge*, and land at *Lambeth*, within a minute of each other, he jumped off first, and the dog immediately followed him; but not being in the secret, and fearing his master should be drowned, laid hold of him by the neck and dragged him to shore, to the no small diversion of the spectators. One gentleman offered 5 guineas for the dog, which the owner refused.

This day, *Newgate*, the common goal of *Dublin*, was broken open by the soldiers on duty there, the prisoners set at liberty, and a general goal delivery proclaimed. This extraordinary proceeding has alarmed the whole city, and was owing, it is said, to the imprisonment of a soldier who had the misfortune to kill a man in a late engagement between the liberty-boys and their antagonists.

This morning Mr *Smith*, one of the clerks of the Bank, was found barbarously murdered near *St George's in the East*. He was robbed of his money, watch, and shoe buckles.

SATURDAY 10.

The assizes ended at *Croyden*, when *Gilbert Goring*, for a robbery on the highway, received sentence of death; three villains, for stealing geese from the sufferers by the late fire at *Rotterbithe*, were sentenced to be whipped near the spot.

The assizes ended at *Newcastle*, when *Cuthbert Thompson*, who received sentence of death the assizes before, was ordered to be transported. A wealthy farmer of *Whalton*, in *Northumberland*, was indicted, for selling short measure, and fined 20 guineas.

William Fell, *Joseph Hall*, and *William Barney*, received sentence of death, but their crimes are not told.

SUNDAY 11.

Being the birth-day of her R. H. the hereditary princess of *Brunswick*, who, then entered into her 29th year, their majesties received the compliments of the court on that occasion.

MONDAY 12.

A man formerly a supervisor of excise, having agreed with Mrs *Sherwood* of *Newcastle*, for the purchase of a house, but not fulfilling the conditions of payment, was by her arrested for other debts by him contracted; in revenge for which, he last night set her stables on fire, and this morning hanged himself in a neighbouring wood.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. the prince of *Wales*, the nobility, &c. waited on his Majesty at *Richmond* to pay their compliments on that occasion.

WEDNESDAY 14.

The great cause of the *Manilla* ship *Santissima Trinidad*, was determined by the lords of appeals for prizes, the sentence affirmed, and the *Spanish* claim wholly rejected.

The same morning, early, a duel was fought in *Hyde-Park*, between a gentleman lately dismissed from a considerable employment, and his

his successor in office ; when the latter having the good fortune to disarm his antagonist a reconciliation was proposed and accepted, and both returned home seemingly good friends.

The *E. India* little mare, already mentioned, was, this day, presented to the Prince of Wales, at the Queen's palace. It is of a dun colour, the hair resembles a fawn, its eye quick, and its teeth remarkably white.

The prizes of a gold and silver medal, annually given by Lord Bruce to the scholars of *Winchester* school, for elocution and composition, were severally adjudged to Mr *Kingston* and Mr *Day*.

A porter having carried a parcel from the *Bell-Savage*, to a linen-draper's in *Newgate-street*, put down the parcel on the counter. The master of the shop refused to pay the portage demanded, and the porter took the parcel up again, in order to take it back, when the linen draper charged him with a robbery, and carried him before the sitting magistrate accordingly. Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, on hearing the merits of the cause, dismissed the porter, ordered satisfaction to be made him, and gave it as his opinion, that a parcel is not properly delivered till the portage is paid. — 2. A parcel thus delivered, and while the portage is disputing, is snatched away by a real thief, and lost, on whom would the damage fall ?

The assizes ended at *Wells*, for *Somersetshire*, when *John Chaffey* and *Philip Cox*, for horse-stealing ; *Wm Porter* for house-breaking ; and *John Orchard* for killing a sheep, with intent to steal the carcass, were capitally convicted.

At *Coventry* assizes *Benjamin Potwell*, for horse-stealing, was capitally convicted.

At *Warwick* assizes *George Carter*, for robbing his master of 100*l.* in money, received sentence of death.

FRIDAY 16.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. *Frederick*, Bp of *Osnaburg*, their majesty's received the usual complements on that occasion.

St James's, Aug. 17. Lond. Gazette.

An express, which left *Gov. Palliser* in *St Lawrence Harbour*, *Newfoundland*, on the 16th of July, brings advice, that, on the 11th of June, getting in with the coast of *Newfoundland*, between *St John's* and *Cape Race*, he found two *French* ships of war there ; they were to the windward of him, so that he could not get up to speak with them. The next day he saw them off *Cape Pierre*, and gave chase to them, but lost them in the night. He immediately dispatched an officer to look into *St Pierre*, and another along the coast, for getting informations of the state of things, there. The first brought him accounts of two *French* ships of war, named the *Tbetis* and *Outard*, being at *St Pierre* ; and the other a great many informations of the *French* fishing where they were excluded from it by treaties. That he had seized four of the *French* boats, and made some prisoners of the *French* acting in contravention to the treaties. He first intended to send the men to *England*, for a clearer confirmation of the matters above-mentioned ; but the facts, for which they

were arrested, being admitted by the *French* governor, and their ships having retired agreeable to a remonstrance of Mr *Palliser's*, on that subject, he made that a reason for releasing the men.

Every thing was quiet when the express came away ; and 'tis hoped the proper conduct of the governor will preserve peace and good order there. *Thus far Gazette.*

The reciprocal memorials and explanations, which of late have passed between our court, and that of *Versailles*, are now looked upon by many, as a kind of prelude to hostilities ; forasmuch as in the language of princes, it signifies little to talk of hearty inclinations and sincere dispositions to preserve the publick tranquillity, if at the same time they continue their complaints against each other, and refuse on either side to give that satisfaction which they seem mutually to require.

Gold and silver medals were this day issued in commemoration of his R. H. Pr. *Frederick's* election to the bishopric of *Osnaburg* ; on one side, the figure of *Hope* rests on a shield with his Royal Highness's arms, and coronet royal ; on a pedestal are the mitre, crozier, and sword ; and, round the whole, the words SPES PUBLICA. On the reverse is the following inscription :

FREDERICUS M. BRIT. PR. EPISCO-
PUS OSNABRUG D. BR. ET LUN.

ANNUENTE
GEORGIO TERTIO
M. BRIT. FR. H. R. F. D.
D. BRUNSW. ET LUNEB.
S. R. J. A. ET ELECT.
PATRE ET REGE OPT.
POSTULATUS EPISC.
XXVII FEBRUARII
MDCC.LXIV.

MONDAY 19.

Was held at the *Angel* inn at *Oxford*, the High-Borlase, when Lady *Harriot Somerset* was chosen Lady Patroness for the year ensuing.

WEDNESDAY 21.

A most dreadful fire broke out about one in the afternoon, at *Honiton* in *Devonshire*, and burnt till eight at night, in which time it consumed upwards of 140 houses, and a well-built stone chapel, in which many of the sufferers had put their goods for safety ; the meeting-house is also consumed, and the clerk of the meeting burnt to death.

About four in the morning her majesty was happily delivered of a prince. At noon the *Tower* guns were fired, and at night illuminations, on that joyful event.

THURSDAY 22.

The collection at the annual meeting of the sons of the clergy, at *Bristol*, held this day, amounted to 18*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

SATURDAY 24.

A large quantity of gold and silver watches, with a time-piece, and some other curious things of
in clean-
some
Many,
such-

watch-maker, in *Bridgewater-square*; and were returned on the payment of 10 guineas, promised by advertisement for the recovery of them.

This day the importation of foreign grain into the port of *London* ceased, where 36,630 quarters of wheat, 2,330 wheat-meal, 1170 oats, have been entered inwards, from the 20th of *May* to the 24th of *August*.

The desperate villains under sentence of transportation in *Winchester* goal, and three capital felons, for a rape, not yet tried, formed a design of breaking out, but were luckily prevented by the vigilance and resolution of the keeper.

SUNDAY 25.

A fire broke out opposite the *Ship* tavern, *Ratcliff-Cross*, which consumed between 20 and 30 small wooden houses, and did considerable damage to about 10 others. The damage is computed at 19,000*l*.

Berry, who some time ago was tried at *Kingston* assizes, for a rape on his grandmother, bathing in the *Thames* near the bottom of *Richmond Hill*, got entangled in the weeds which grew in the river, and was drowned.

MONDAY 26.

At four o'clock, his majesty's yachts the *Mary*, *Augusta*, and *Fubbs*, attended with three sloops of war, were seen safe over the flats in *Margate* road, sailing with a fair wind for the coast of *Holland*, to bring over their Royal Highnesses the Duke of *York*, and the Prince and Princess of *Brunswick*.

TUESDAY 27.

By the last letters from Col. *Desmaretz*, his majesty's commissary at *Dunkirk*, we are assured, that orders were given by the French ministry for immediately setting about the demolition of the *Jetties*, which are the support of the harbour of *Dunkirk*.— *Lond. Gaz.*

WEDNESDAY 28.

In the dead of the night a fire broke out in *Theobald's court*, occasioned, as is said, by making some chymical experiments, which consumed several houses backwards, and damaged the houses of Mr *Townsend*, the New-Exchange coffee house, Messrs *Lowrance* and *Keete*, stationers, and entirely destroyed the house, warehouses, granaries, and stock in trade of Messrs *Wilson* and *Saunders*, to the amount of near 3000*l*.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, aldermen, recorder, common-councilmen, &c. went in procession from *Guildhall* to *St James's*, and presented an humble address to his Majesty, on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a prince. In this address they assure his majesty, that whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion, they will be ready to exert their utmost abilities in support of such wise councils as apparently tend to render his majesty's reign happy and glorious.

SATURDAY 31.

His Imperial Majesty *Francis I.* Emperor of *Germany*, died at *Innsbruck* on Sunday the 18th inst. He was in good health the greater part of the day, and assisted at divine service; but between nine and ten in the evening, he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy,

arms of his son, the king of the *Romans*.—He was born Dec. 8, 1708; succeeded to the Duchy of *Lorraine* March 27, 1729; yielded that Duchy to king *Stanislaus* Sept. 24, 1736; was made Grand Duke *Tuscany* July 9, 1738; married Feb. 12, 1739, to *Maria Theresia*, Queen of *Hungaria* and *Bohemia*; elected emperor of *Germany*, Sept. 13, and crowned Oct. 4, 1745.

In digging the foundation of some houses in *Commomile-street*, a coffin plate was discovered among some human bones, the date of which was 1026.

Above 10,000 yards of foreign manufactured ribbands have been burnt at *Dover* in the presence of the principal officers of that port. The ribband weavers spare no cost to abolish this clandestine trade.

A young lady of immense fortune has lately eloped with her father's French Valet. They have taken the rout of *Scotland*, and it is hoped, the lady is the same, who having discovered some indiscretions in her seducer, very prudently resolved to put an end to the connection, and accordingly found means to secret herself till her friends should come to her delivery.

A legacy of 350*l*. has lately been bequeathed to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, by *Robert North*, late of *Scarborough*, Esq; who has left several other legacies for truly pious purposes.

The soldiery in the *Isle of Man* seem perfectly satisfied with their quarters in that island, provisions are cheap, and money scarce; so that a soldier's pay is there equal to his wants. The revenues of that island produced in 1763, 9200*l*. sterling clear of all deductions.

A commission is making out for the redemption of the British subjects now in slavery in the several pyrratical states of *Barbary*, said to be more than few in number.

Several pyracies have been committed lately in the channel upon our own ships, by pyrates that appear to be chiefly *English*.

A remittance from *East India* of money and jewels to the amount of 200,000*l*. has lately been received by some of the *India* ships lately arrived the property of a gentleman just come over.

Orders are sent to the Tower to get ready a number of gun-carriages, a quantity of artillery, and several mortars, to be shipped on board two transports in the river, with other government stores, for *Placentia*, in *Newfoundland*.

An edict has lately been issued at *Paris*, empowering the *East India* company to dispose of life annuities to the amount of 477,000 lives, at 9 per cent upon all lives indiscriminately; and also to create a lottery at 300 lives each.

The gentlemen appointed by the board of longitude to examine Mr *Harrison's* time-keeper, have met several times within the course of the month, at Mr *Harrison's* house, for that purpose, and have at length declared themselves fully satisfied with the utility of the machine, and the rectitude of its principles; in consequence whereof, they have given him a certificate of their entire approbation.

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1765.

Aug. **L** Ady of Jere. Dyson, Esq;—of a son.
15. Viscounts Stopford,—of a son.
25. Viscountess Spencer,—of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES in the Year 1765.

July **V** Isc. Folkestone,—to the Lady
22. Dowager Feverham.

Aug. 1. Wm Cope, Esq; of the Great
Sanctuary.—to Miss Greenwood of St Mary
Crav, Kent.

Hardinge Stracey, Esq;—to Miss Sophia
Brooksbank.

Edm. Robinson of Plymouth, Esq;—to Miss
Hambley of Cook's-court, Carey-street.

2. Harry Bray of Billericay, Esq;—to Miss
Eliz. Perry, of Chelmsford.

3. Gov. Pownall,—to Lady Fawkener, at
Chelsea.

4. Chr. Horton of Cotton-hall, Derbyshire,
Esq;—to Miss Anne Luttrell, daughter of Si-
mon Luttrell, Esq; member for Wigán.

Ant. Keck, jun. Esq; at Bath,—to Miss
Legh of Lyme in Cheshire.

5. Sir Mordaunt Martin of Long-Melford,
Suff. Bt.—to Miss Evisildy Smith of Burham.

Geo. Cooke, Esq; eldest son of Geo. Cooke,
Esq; member for Middlesex.—to Miss Bow-
yer, daugh. of Sir W. Bowyer, of Danham, Bt.

16. Ja. Bristowe of Abingdon-buildings,
Esq;—to Mrs Constable.

Henry Dundas, Esq; advocate in Scotland,
—to Miss Rannie of Melvil.

Wm Serjeantson, Esq; at Bradford, York-
shire,—to Miss Jane Leeds.

17. Lt. Gen. Anstruther,—to Lady Betty
Ogilvie, sister to the E. of Lauderdale.

Giles Walden of Southampton, Esq;—to
Miss Fettiplace of Portsmouth.

22. Joseph Sparkes, Esq;—to Miss Maria
Cater, of Bromley, Kent.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

Capt. Messenger of the Speedwell, and
Capt. M'Adams of the Peggy, on the
African coast.

Capt. Ben. Godfrey of the Duke of Rich-
mond Indianan at Batavia.

July 18. His R. H. the Infant Don Philip,
D. of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, brother
to the king of Spain, in the 45th year of his
age, of the small-pox; he is succeeded in his
dukedom by his only son Ferdinand, born in
January 1750.

Y G Maerton, a fisherman, at Overyfel, aged 118
Joseph Dwight, Esq; at Great Bargington,
in America; he was a Brigadier at the at-
tack of Louisbourg in 1745.

20. Lt. Col. Eddowes, of the 13th R. of foot.
Mr Powell, a shoe-maker, in White's-Al-
ley, Chancery-lane; he acquired 10,000 l. by
his business.

30. Lady of Sir R. Jenkinson, Bart. near
Fulham.

Aug. 1. Ph. Bringhurst, Esq; at Kitt's-
end, aged 75.

Major Cha. Bradshaigh, at Hampstead.
Admiral Swanton, at Brighthelmstone.

2. Sam. Greathead, Esq; at Guy's-Cliff, in
Warwickshire; he was member in the two
last parliaments for Coventry.

Rev. Mr Smith, R. of North-Cray, Kent.
4. Jn Sowerby, Esq; in South-Audley-st.
W. Ongar, Esq; timber-mercht. at Lamberth.
Capt. Tullie, formerly in the India service.
Sam. Kilshaw, Esq; at Stoke-Newington.
Rev. Dr Moore, R. of Lydgate, Suffolk, and
chaplain to the 37th Reg.

5. Mr Ant. Spike, Hamburgh merchant
at Bromley.

Hon. Charles Berkeley, Esq; of Bruton, in
Somersetshire; being fishing in his own pond,
the boat in which he was, overlet, and he
was unfortunately drowned; dying without
male issue, his fortune descends to his two sis-
ters, one married to Lord Byron, the other to
Mrs Trevanion of Cornwall.

Mary Wilkinson, who, for some years past,
had made it her business to pick up rags and
bones in the streets. After her decease there
was found in her room near 300 l.

6. Dr Hitchcock of St John's-coll. Oxford.
7. Wife of Ant. Todd, Esq; of the Post-
Office.

T. Brydges, Esq; at Old Colwall, Herefordsh.
Major Gen. Sir Henry Erskine, Bt. member
for Anstruther Easter; secretary to the
order of the Thistle, and Col. of the first R.
of foot.

— Drummond, Esq; at Caen, in Nor-
mandy; he was attainted for being in the last
Rebellion, and was present at the battle of
Culloden, with Lord Strathallan, his father,
who was killed in the field.

John Cornwall, in Kent-street, Southwark,
aged 91, known by the name of the Cripple
of Kent; he was a common beggar for more
than 60 years last past, and left a woman, a-
bout 46 years old, whom he called his wife,
upwards of 400 guineas in gold, and a con-
siderable sum in silver.

10. Geo. Morley, Esq; at Somerset-house.
Pelham Johnson, M. D. near Westminster-
Abbey.

12. Sir Tho. Allen of Somerley, Suffolk, Bt.
Rev. Mr Clavey, R. of Heytesbury, Wilts.

15. Major Gen. Bockland, Col. of the
11th Reg. of foot.

17. — Levins, Esq; receiver-general of
the customs, a place worth 2000 l. per Ann.
Mr Glover of Tarbuck, Lancash. aged 104.
James Oldworth, Esq; at Yarmouth.

P. Baker, Esq; receiver-gen. for Somersetsh.
18. Lady of Sir Tho. Rogers, Bart. a Capt.
in the Royal Artillery.

Geo. Lake, Esq; at Bodmyn in Cornwall;
he was a gentleman usher to Queen Anne.

20. Herbert Mackworth, Esq; member for
Cardiff.

Rev. Mr Evans of St Paul's Covent-Garden
Lady Lucy Bacon, at Colchester.

Gilbert Aspinon, Esq; at Hackney.
22. Sir W. Hart, Kt. banker in Pall-Mall.

Ja. Wemy, Esq; member for Callon, Ireland.
23. Sir Rowland Winn, Bt. at Nottall, Yorksh.

Tho. Bradshaw, Esq; at Hansworth, Yorksh.
Rev. Mr Dowthwaite, v. of Filshill.

H. Witham of Woodall, near Wetherby, Esq;
26. Hon. Sir Cha. Howard Kt of the Bath,
and Col. of the 3d Reg. of dragoons.

Nic. Tooker of Bristol, Esq;
Wm Blaith-

27. Capt. Dobson, in Paradise-row, Rotherhithe.

27. Cha. Pickering, Esq; at Kenfington.

[Mr Havard, the comedian, inserted in our last list, is arrived at London, in good health.]

List of Promotions for the Year 1765.

(From the London-Gazette.)

St James's, HIS majesty in council was Aug. 1. pleased to declare the E. of Hertford Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

Whitehall, Aug 6. Rt Hon. Earl of Cornwallis, —one of his majesty's aids-de-camp, and rank as col. of foot.

Aug. 13. The king has been pleased to grant to the Rt Hon. Henry Lord Digby of Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Baron Digley of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, and in default of such issue, to the heirs male of Edward Digby, Esq; his father, deceased.

St James's, Aug 27. The Marquis of Rockingham, —lord lieut. of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of the city of York; also Custos Rot. of the North and West-Ridings.

The Earl of *Dartmouth, Soame Janyne, Edw. Elliot, * John York, Geo. Rice, * John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, and * Wm Fitzherbert, Esqrs. — commissioners for trade and plantations. [The gentlemen marked thus *, are appointed in the room of the E. of Lichester, Ed. Bacon, Esq; Lord Orwell, and Bamber Gascoigne, Esq;]

Visc. Howe. —treasurer of the Navy.

Sir Henry Pool, Bart —a commissioner of the excise. [in room of H. Vernon, dec.]

Chr. Rigby, Esq; —one of the commissioners of the taxes. [in r. of Wm Blair, Esq;]

Wm Blair, Geo. Whitmore, and John Kenrick, Esqrs. —commissioners of the stamp-office.

Wm Poole, Esq; —receiver-gen. to ditto.

Heneage Legge, Esq; —keeper of the book of entries for ships, in the Port of London.

John Hughson, Esq; —inspector of the out-port collectors accounts.

Henry Shelly, and Michael Warden, Esqrs. and the survivor of them, —auditor of the king's revenues in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, and Chester; also auditor of the accounts of the money arising by writs of covenant and writs of entry in the Alienation-office.

From other Papers.

Timothy Brett, Esq; —pay-master and accountant at the Treasury, in r. of J. Wallace, Esq;

Geo. Bridges Brudenell, Esq; —one of the clerks of the board of green cloth.

Mr Wildman of Albemarle-street, —principal of his majesty's wine-cellar.

Wallop, Esq; —one of the grooms of the bed-chamber.

Geo. Dempster, Esq; —secretary to the order of the Thistle.

Andrew Wilkinston, Esq; member for Aldborough, —store-keeper of the ordnance, in r. of Sir Edw. Winnington, Bart.

Tho Bland, —maj. r 7th R. of dragoons.

Wm Orme, —major 70th R. of foot.

John Dickenson, —capt. in 68th Reg.

Hon. Col. Cunningham, and Capt. Fleming, —aid-de-camps to the E. of Hertford, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

John Wharton, —capt. in the 60th R. foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr Rayback, —Dimchurch, R. Kent
Rev. Mr Cockayne, professor of astronomy at Gresham-college, —Killhampton, L. Cornwall.

Mr Clarke, —St Mary, V. Marlborough.

Mr Pinckney of St Paul's. —Edmonton, V.

Mr Geo. Sale, of New-College, Oxford, —fellow of Winchester college. (Dr Barton, d.)

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

Fred. Moreau, } Shillington, R. } Dorset,
M. A. } Durweston, R. } 400l. p. An

B — K T — S.

T. Lampard of Pope's-head-alley, coffee-man.
Tho. Dewing of Wilbech, dealer.

Mildred Tucker of Cov.-garden, haberdasher.

Sheffield Young of Honey-lane market, butcher

Henry Jenkins of Cheapside, watch-maker.

Tho. Upfall of Wispington, Lincolnsh. dealer.

Geo. Eaton of Gr. Yarmouth, Norf. butcher.

Ste. Bell of the Devises, woollstapler.

Tho. Craven of Chester, grocer.

Bill of Mortality from July 23. to Aug. 29

Buried	Christened
Males 936 } 1941	Males 791 } 1534
Females 1005 }	Females 743 }
Under 2 Years old 797	
Between 2 and 5 166	Within the walls 114
5 and 10 — 83	Without the walls 480
10 and 20 — 81	Mid. and Surry 988
20 and 30 — 182	City & Sub. W. 359
30 and 40 — 152	
40 and 50 — 149	1941
50 and 60 — 113	
60 and 70 — 123	Weekly July 30. 352
70 and 80 — 82	Aug. 6. 357
80 and 90 — 28	13. 364
90 and 100 — 4	20. 381
100 and 101 — 1	27. 487
1941	1941

Wheaten peck loaf 21. 6d.

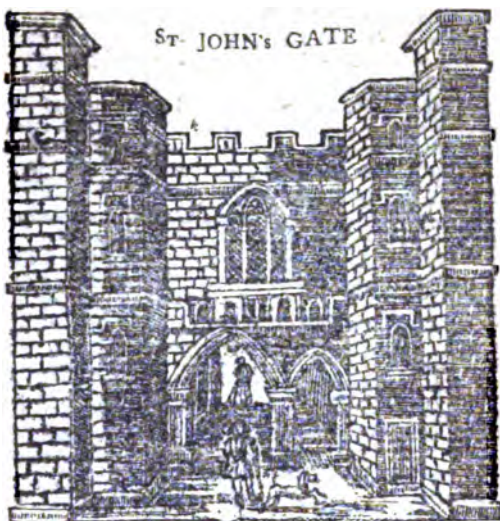
Price of STOCKS, on Course of EXCHANGE, Aug. 31, 1765. Aug. 26, 1765.

Bank Stock, 136.	Am. 35 10 24 Uf. 29 28
E. India ditto,	ditto at sight 35 6
S. Sea ditto, flat.	Rotterd. 35 10 2 Uf.
Ditto Old An. —	Antwerp. No Price.
Ditto New An. —	Hamb. 34 7 2 Uf.
3 per Cent reduced, 88 1/2	Paris 1 day's date 31 1/2
3 ditto consol. 89 1/2	ditto at 2 U 31 1/2
3 ditto India, —	Bordeaux } 31
3 Bank 175 1/2, flat.	1 Ufance }
3 ditto 175 1/2, 93 1/2 1/2	Cadiz 39 1/2
4 per Cent 176 1/2, 101 1/2	Madrid 39 1/2
India Bonds prem. 80s.	Bilboa 39 1/2
Exch B lls 176 1/2, —	Leghorn 50 1/2
Navy disc. 2 1/2	Genoa 49 1/2
Long Annuities, 27 1/2	Venice 52
Navy 4 per Cent. 101 1/2	Lisbon 54 5d 1/2
4 per Cl. 176 1/2,	Oporto 54 5d 1/2

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Spy
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News.
Coventry 2
Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow

For SEPTEMBER 1765.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

- I. An Epitome of a new treatise on tythes ; with their origin and kind ; for what paid ; laws relating to them, &c.
- II. New receipt for the best ink.
- III. Description of an island hitherto known.
- IV. Characters from the *Exodus on Heads*.
- V. *Savdman's* doctrine of Faith farther considered.
- VI. — The compilers of the 39 articles of the church, and the *Assemblies* Catechism, of *Savdman's* opinion.
- VII. The account of the escape of the young Pretender, concluded.
- VIII. Mr *Ludlam's* report to the Board of Longitude, of the principles of Mr *Harrison's* Time-keeper.
- IX. Interesting Events relative to Bengal.
- X. — The Nobbship of that country, the only security to the *East India Company*.
- XI. — The vast revenues of the provinces.
- XII. A comparative view of the State and faculties of Man with those of the Animal World, with remarks.
- XIII. The Resurrection illustrated by the changes of the Silk-worm.
- XIV. The humble Address of the Lord Mayor of London on the birth of a Prince.
- XV. Letter to the Common Council relative to this address.
- XVI. An account of the quarrel between the pitmen of *Newcastle* and the coal owners.
- XVII. Poetry. The Prophetic Bee ; a Rhapsody on leaving *Bath* ; *Tring Park* Tragically ; on a consultation of four physicians ; *Tunbridge Verses* ; the Lamentation ; Epigrams &c. &c.
- XVIII. *Account of Books, with Remarks.*
- XVIII. An essay on a course of liberal education, by Dr *Priestley*.
- XIX. A vindication of the Whigs against the clamours of a Tory mob — with a queer address to the corporation of London.
- XX. Queries ; geographical, political, physiological, and polemical.
- XXI. A pair of spectacles for short-sighted politicians.
- XXII. Remarks on the importance of the study of critical pamphlets &c.
- XXIII. Remarkable Events, &c. &c.
- XXIV. *Historical Chronicle.* Lists, as usual.

With a new and accurate MAP of the Roads from London through Oxford and Worcester to Aberystwyth, in Wales ; also the Cross Road from Bristol to Exeter ; in both which the exact Distance from Town to Town is ascertained ; the Market Towns and principal Places on and near the Road pointed out ; and the Errors in former Maps corrected.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

L O N D O N : Printed by D. HENRY. at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

C O N T E N T S.

<p>SOME account of a new treatise on tythes 399 —Perversion of tythes <i>ib</i> —Parson and Vicar, &c. explained <i>ib</i> —Tythes small and great, what 400 —<i>Glebe</i> and <i>Modus</i> explained <i>ib</i> Best method of making ink 401 Description of an island, called <i>Ana-</i> <i>Bona</i>, under the Line 402 —Manners of the inhabitants <i>ib</i> Extract from the <i>Lecture on Heads</i> 403 —Lawyer's head, and lecture on law <i>ib</i> —A law case 404 —Common-council man's head <i>ib</i> —His way of settling the nation <i>ib</i> Mr <i>Sandiman's</i> doctrine of Faith far- ther considered 405 —Liable to censure only in common with the 39 articles <i>ib</i> —Faith not a <i>work</i> 406 Authentic account of the escape of the young Chevalier concluded 407 —Seen and pursued by the county militia 408 —Surrounded by the King's forces 409 —Falls as he descends a precipice <i>ib</i> —Surprized by a foraging party <i>ib</i> —His companion loses their purse 410 —In danger of perishing of hunger 411 —Escapes at last on board a <i>French</i> pri- vateer 412 Mr <i>Ludlam's</i> report to the Longitude Board, concerning Mr <i>Harrison's</i> Time keeper <i>ib</i> Farther account of a book, intitled, <i>Interesting Events relative to Bengal</i> 413 —Our war against the Mogul and his Viceroy's will certainly end in the ruin of the <i>East India</i> company 414 —A proposal for peace to the Mogul advised <i>ib</i> —Immense revenues in our power, by becoming Viceroy's to the Mogul 415 —Revenue of the provinces separately considered 416 Account of "A comparative view between mankind and brutes 417 —The knowledge of human nature imperfect, and why <i>ib</i> —Brutes have some advantage over man in polished states <i>ib</i> —Savages have those advantages in common with brutes 417-18 —What these advantages are, and how to secure them 418 —Preposterous management of chil- dren <i>ib</i> —Advantages enjoyed by man above brutes, what 419 —His principles concerning reading and study examined <i>ib</i> —His assertion, that the best pleasures</p>	<p>are most enjoyed by the vicious, considered 420 —His notion of friendship and love considered 421 —Of the study of the fine arts 422 —Imitation of the ancient masters pernicious <i>ib</i> Illustration of the Resurrection, by the changes of the silk-worm 423 —The <i>Phoenix</i>, what <i>ib</i> City address on the birth of a prince 424 Letter to the common-council there- on <i>ib</i> —The address illiberal, unseasonable, undutiful, and absurd 425 —Contrary to the sense of the citi- zens in general 426 —The effect of disappointment in a petty candidate for ministerial fa- vour <i>ib</i> —Qualification for Common council- men proposed 427 The merits of the new administra- tion stated 428 —Recommended by the Duke of <i>Cum-</i> <i>berland</i> 429 Account of the difference between the pit-men at <i>Newcastle</i> and their mas- ters 430 POETRY. The Prophetic Bee.—A Rhapsody on leaving <i>Bath</i> 432 —<i>Tring Park</i> Tragedy.—To an apo- thecary on his birth-day.—On a consultation of four physicians.— To <i>H. Anthony</i> on his birth-day 432 —<i>Tunbridge</i> Verses; on the two <i>Miss</i> <i>Mundays</i>, on a butterfly burnt in the ball-room.—Epilogue to the <i>Tun-</i> <i>bridge</i> Verses.—Upon all the Verses. The Lamentation.—An Epigram on <i>Quin</i>, by <i>D. G.</i>—The <i>British</i> Epi- cure 433 List of Books, with Remarks. Essay on education, by <i>Dr Priestley</i> 434 Vindication of the Whigs 435 Queries georgical, political, phisio- logical and polemical <i>ib</i> A pair of Spectacles for short-sighted politicians 436 Remarks on the importance of the study of political pamphlets, &c. 437 8 <i>Remarkable Events</i> 438-9 <i>Historical Chronicle.</i> Arrival of the <i>Pr.</i> and Princess of <i>Brunswick</i> 440 —Resolution of the board of longi- tude.—Dukes of <i>York</i> and <i>Gloucester</i> visit <i>Tunbridge</i>.—Royal christening 441 —Duel on <i>Kennington Common</i>.—Re- markable in crease of oats 442 <i>American news</i> <i>ib</i></p>
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER 1765.

Some Account of a New Treatise on the Law concerning Tythes. By a Gentleman of the Middle Temple.



HIS Treatise contains all the statutes, adjudged cases, resolutions, and judgments, relative to tythes, under the following heads.

1. A definition of tythes, parsonage, vicarage, impropriation, and appropriation; and of the origin, nature, and several kinds of tythes.

2. Out of what things tythes shall be paid; what lands are subject to tythes; what lands are discharged from tythes by the several statutes for dissolving religious houses, and vesting their lands in the king.

3. Of exemptions from payment of tythes; and of modus, custom, and prescription.

4. An alphabetical table of things tytheable, and not tytheable.

5. Of letting out, and taking and carrying away tythes.

6. Of the legal remedies to recover them, when they are refused.

7. Of the manner of paying tythes, and the sums payable by the parishes in London.

TYTHES are a tenth part of the increase of the earth, of beasts, and of the labour of man, which the law has appropriated to the ministers of the gospel, in recompence for their fulfilling the duties of their office.

It is to be lamented that all men are still mulcted this tenth part of their possessions and labour, though ministers of the gospel do not receive it; the right of receiving tythes being now vested in laymen, with respect to a very great proportion of the tythes paid in this kingdom; it is also to be lamented, that those ministers of the gospel who do receive tythes, very

seldom perform the duties for which tythes are paid. The church duties in this kingdom are probably performed by persons whose wages, put all together, would not amount to one thousandth part of what the public pays for performing them. If such wages is sufficient, why is the public taxed for more? If not sufficient, why is not some measure taken to unite the revenue and the duty?

PARSON is a corrupt abbreviation of the words *Persona Ecclesiae*, and signifies the rector of a parish church, who *personates*, or represents the church, and can sue for and defend her rights.

VICAR signifies one who acts in an ecclesiastical capacity for another, having a living under the parson, or under such layman as holds the parson's inheritance, and for whose maintenance part of the parson's revenue is allowed.

This allowance is sometimes a sum of money, but generally it is the small tythes.

A Vicar's living is called a vicarage; a parson's, a rectory.

When the parson is a layman, the living of which he receives the revenue, and to perform the duties of which, a spiritual Vicar is appointed, is called an IMPROPRIATION.

Neither tythes nor ecclesiastical benefices were ever heard of, till about the beginning of the seventh century, but churches and churchmen were maintained by gifts and oblations.

Tythes were not paid in England till the latter end of the eighth century, and then only as offerings. But about the year 794. Offa king of Mercia, a district of this kingdom when it was divided into seven parts, under seven sovereignties, called the Saxon Heptarchy, as an expiation for a murder, made a law, by which he gave to the church, the tythes of all

his kingdom. This law first enabled the clergy to claim and recover tythes as a legal due by the coercion of the civil power. It extended, however, only to *Mercia*; but about sixty years afterwards *Ethelwold* extended it to the whole kingdom then under his dominion.

Tythes, as they are of three kinds, of the fruits of the earth, of the increase of beasts, and of the labour of man, are distinguished by three names, *predial*, *mixt*, and *personal*.

A piece of ground being in Latin, called *predium*, the produce of it was called *predial*, and the tythe of it a *predial* tythe. Tythes of animals nourished by the ground are called *mixt* tythes. And *personal* tythes are the tenth part of such profits as arise by the labour and industry of man, employing himself in some personal work, artifice, or negotiation, after all expences are deducted.

In the account given by this author of personal tythes, there is the same confusion that is always found in mere complications from law books, so that it is impossible for the reader to determine from what he finds here, whether personal tythes are, or are not now paid; as appears by the following quotations:

No personal tythes shall be paid out of the clear gain of the party: Mich.

14. Ja. 13. R. per Curiam, 1 Rol. Abr. 636.

It was decreed in the House of Peers, that the tythes of a mill are personal tythes, and therefore, that not the tenth toll or dish of the grain ground but the tenth part of the clear profits shall be paid.

It was determined by the House of Peers, with the assistance of eight judges, of which the Lord Chief Justice Holt, was one, on a bill brought for tythes of a malt-bill, that the same was a personal tythe, and so ought to be paid out of the clear gain.

The reader must reconcile these as he can.

Tythes are also divided into *great* and *small*.

Great tythes, are corn, hay, and wood; *small* tythes are *predial* tythes of any other kind, together with those tythes called *personal* and *mixt*.

Tythes that arise in any place not included in some parish, belong to the king. Such places are called *extra parochial*. But tythe of cattle feeding in a waste or common, where the

parish is not certainly known, shall be paid to the parson of the parish where the owner of the cattle lives.

As common right tythes are to be paid for such things only, as do yield an yearly increase, by the act of God; by tythes here the author must mean only *predial* tythes.

Yet the rule admits of exception, for saffron is tythesable, though gathered but once in three years, so is *sylva castra*, or wood of twenty years growth.

Generally of things encreasing yearly, tythes shall be paid only once a year.

Yet to this rule there are also exceptions, for tythes are due for the after math, if not exempted by prescription; and if seeds are sown which renew oftener than once a year, tythes shall be paid of them as often as they renew. It may, however, be questioned whether seeds renewed oftener than once a year, can justly be brought under the denomination of things *encreasing yearly*; if not it is no exception to the rule.

No tythes are due for wild creatures, called *fera natura*, as fish taken out of the sea, or a river, except by custom as in *Wales, Ireland, Yarmouth*, and some other places. Neither is tythe due for deer, or rabbits, though breeding in enclosures, except by custom.

GLEBE is a portion of land belonging to the parson or vicar, over and above his tythes.

If in the hands of a parson it pays no tythe to the Vicar, and if in the hands of the Vicar it pays no tythe to the Parson. Yet if the Vicar be specially endowed with the small tythes of the Glebe he shall have them.

If a Parson lease his Glebe, and do not expressly grant the tythes, the tenant shall pay him tythes of the Glebe.

And if a Parson lets his rectory, reserving the Glebe, he shall pay tythes to his Lessee.

There are five ways by which Abbey-lands are discharged of tythes. 1. Composition. 2. Bull or Canon. 3. Order. 4. Prescription. 5. Unity of possession, of personage, and land, time out of mind.

A *MODUS*, or Composition, is something given to the Parson in lieu of tythes; and is supposed to have been originally established by deed, under the hands and seals of the incumbent of the church for the time being, his patron, and the ordinary, or bishop, or

by fine in the King's Court, in which all these parties occurred.

But to establish a Modus in lieu of tythes, several qualifications are necessary.

1st, It must be for the Parson's benefit, and therefore, the payment of any sum, or performing any act for the benefit of another, is not a legal condition of discharging the party from tythes.

2d, The Modus must not be one tythe, paid in discharge of another: It must not be tythe of herbage, in lieu of tythe for dry cattle; nor so much for every cow and calf in lieu of tythe for herbage.

3d, It must be different in kind, from the thing that is due, and therefore, a load of hay in lieu of tythe-hay, or certain sheaves for tythe of all corn is not good. Yet this author says, that a prescription to pay ten fleeces of wool, and two lambs, in lieu of all tythes, was held to be good, but at the same time, it was denied to be a payment of tythe, or a payment for a species of tythe, because it was to be paid, whether there were sheep or no.

4th, Every Modus must be certain; so a prescription to pay a penny, or *shereabouts*, is not good; nor a prescription to pay a modus on or about the 25th of April, nor to pay a modus of 4s. for every day's ploughing of wheat, and 2s. for every day's ploughing of barley, because a day's ploughing could not be ascertained; so the payment of two shillings in the pound, of the improved rent, in lieu of all tythes was held to be not good, for it is to be more or less, as the land is let, and the Parson cannot know it.

5th, A Modus must also be ancient; and, therefore, if it is any thing near the present value of the tythe, it will be supposed to be of late commencement, and for that reason set aside.

6. A modus must be something durable, because the tythe in kind is a certain inheritance; for this reason, four pence to be paid yearly by two persons inhabiting two certain houses, in consideration of all tythes, was not allowed, because the houses might decay, or be untenanted.

7. The prescription, or custom, must have been uninterrupted.

A modus may also be destroyed several ways.

1. By a conversion of the lands to other uses; so if the modus is for hay and grass, and the land is converted into a hop garden, or tillage, the modus is gone.

2. By the destruction of the things for which the modus was paid; as, where two fulling-mills, under the same roof, have been turned into a corn-mill; by the addition of another pair of stones to a mill; by the alteration of a water-course, and the re-edification of a mill; these are adjudged cases. Yet where a man was seized of eight acres of meadow, and one of pasture, for the tythes of which he had paid time out of mind five shillings and four pence, and afterwards built a corn-mill upon his ground, it was adjudged that he should pay no tythes for his corn-mill, because the land was discharged by the modus.

This is the substance of the first three chapters of the work, the fourth contains an alphabetical table of things tytheable and not tytheable: But things tytheable are not ranged under one alphabet, and things not tytheable under another, because the same thing is tytheable and not tytheable, under different circumstances, and because there are so many qualifications and distinctions under each article that the mere insertion of the name of any thing supposed to be tytheable, or not tytheable, alphabetically, would not answer the purpose. This article is long but not less useful than curious, as it contains reports of many interesting cases, particularly, that of Mr Jonathan Tyers, master of *Vaux hall* Gardens, and Mr Walton, concerning the tythe of hops.—As the whole of it cannot be abridged this Month, and, it is thought better to give it whole than divide it, we reserve it for our next.

Best Method of making Ink, from Dr Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts.

TAKE One part of green vitriol, one of powdered logwood, and three of powdered galls. The best menstruum is vinegar, or white wine, though, for common use, water will suffice. The quantity of menstruum admits of great latitude: To make an ink of a full body of colour it should not exceed a quart, or at most three pints, to three ounces of the galls, and one ounce of each of the other two ingredients. The proportion of gum may be varied at discretion, according as the ink is wanted to be more or less glossy or shining, or as the nature of the paper may require the fluid to be well gummed to prevent its sinking. Half an ounce to

a pint is in most cases sufficient; tho' the more gum we can employ, consistently with due freedom of writing, it is probable that the ink will be the more durable.

The ingredients may be all put together at once, in any convenient vessel, and well shaken four or five times a day. In ten or twelve days, and sooner, if set in a warm place, the ink will be fit for use; though both its colour and durability will be improved by standing longer on the undissolved ingredients. The ink thus prepared, though it flows pale from the pen, turns to a good black in a day or two after writing.

Or the logwood and galls may be first boiled in the liquor for half an hour, or more, with the addition of a little more liquor to make up for that which evaporates in the boiling. Strain the decoction while hot, and having put it into the vessel which the ink is to be kept in, add to it the virriol and the gum; as soon as these are dissolved, the ink may be used. By this way of managing the process, we obtain all the advantage of boiling, and the separation of the gross feculence, without daubing any other vessels or utensils than the ink-vessel. The ink is expeditiously made, and writes of a pretty full colour.

Common pale ink, prepared by cold maceration, may be improved, so as to write black at once, by evaporation. It may be set in such a heat as will make it visibly steam, not greater; and the heat continued until, on tying the liquor now and then, it is found to be of a sufficient blackness. On the same principle, when ink is kept in an open ink-stand till it begins to grow somewhat thick, from the exhalation of part of the watery fluid, it writes as black as can be wished; and when grown too thick to be conveniently written with, it gives blackness to a certain quantity of fresh ink. Hence, when we have pale ink to be thus improved, it will be sufficient in many cases to evaporate to blackness only a part of it, and to dilute this occasionally, as it thickens in the ink-stand with some of the rest, stirring them well together after each addition, as the thickened and diluted inks do not very readily unite. If the evaporation was suffered to continue till the black remained dry, it would scarce dissolve at all in common ink, in water.

As the galls and logwood ought to

virtue may be more readily and effectually extracted, it is expedient to have the ink separated from them, as in the second of the above processes, because otherwise the ink will often be loaded with the finer parts of the powder in substance, which being mixed up by shaking the vessel, remain long suspended in the liquor; it is proper, however, in order to secure against any danger of a deficiency in the astringent materials, to add to the ink, separated from its feculence, some galls in coarse powder, freed from the fine dust by a sieve. On the same principle, an oaken cask is one of the best vessels for keeping ink in, this wood having a manifest astringency, and answering nearly the same end with the additional galls. Besides the galls, some pieces of iron may be put into the vessel.

A Description of the Island of Ana Bona, in a Letter from a Gentleman, who touched there in his Passage to St Helena, to his Friend in London, dated St Helena, July 10, 1765.

AFTER leaving England we met with nothing remarkable, except a view of the famous pike of Teneriffe, till February the 19th, when we made Ana Bona, a small island lying directly under the line, which I shall attempt to give you some idea of, from the few observations I made while there.

This island is entirely mountainous, yet produces all the necessaries of life in great plenty. Fowls, both tame and wild, abound in it, with plenty of tolerable goats and sheep, and excellent pasture for them; the mountains being covered with verdure to their very tops: It produces likewise, Indian corn, and cassada in abundance, with most of the tropical fruits, such as oranges, limes, cocoanuts, pine-apples, &c. cotton too, and sugar thrive very well there; the first of which is excellent; and the last I am apt to think would be so too, did they know how to cultivate it properly, or cure it when cultivated.

The inhabitants are entirely blacks, and very numerous; they are under the protection of the King of Portugal, by whose governor of St Thomas, they have a governor appointed from among themselves, but pay no sort of tribute or duties to him. They profess the Roman Catholic religion, and have priests from among themselves, likewise educated

* St Thomas's, to officiate. Their language is a broken sort of *Portuguese*. Money they have none, nor do they know the use of it; so that the only method of trading with them is by barter, in which they shew a great deal of judgment, preferring a scrap of cloth that they can convert into a cap, or any little use, to the gaudiest baubles you can offer them. Though if they were at half the pains in raising cotton and manufacturing it, the art of which they seem to understand very well, as they are at in rearing stock, &c. which they give in exchange for old cloaths, they might be supplied with more than sufficient for their own consumption, without depending on such an uncertain method of being supplied, as from the few ships that call there.

If by avarice is understood the bare lust of hoarding up money, they must be free from it, as they have none; but in the more general sense of the word they may justly be accused of it, discovering the greediest disposition in all their dealings. Nor have they any principle of honesty, but boast in being able to over-reach one another as well as foreigners. Jealousy they are intire strangers to, and will cheerfully lend their wives and daughters to the highest bidder.

The town before which we anchored (which, to the best of my information, is the largest in the island) was composed of an immense number of small huts, with a pretty large one that they honoured with the name of church, and one something less, in which the governor lives, who, knowing us to be *English*, for whom they have the greatest veneration, and imagining us to be a man of war, from our size and guns, as soon as ever we anchored, came on board in his barge (which, by the bye was nothing but a hollowed tree) to pay his respects to the captain, who treated him very courteously, and, in return for a few trifling things he had brought by way of present, gave him a compleat *English* suit, and equipped his attendants; but insisted upon the same privilege as a man of war, of paying no duties for the liberty of trading.

During the time we staid here, which was very short, we were plentifully supplied with every thing the island produces, at the cheapest rates imaginable, intirely owing to their ignorance of the real value of their commodities.

THE LECTURE UPON HEADS, *that has been lately read near Islington, has been just published; it is not without humour, as the reader will see by the following Extracts, the whole being too much* A *for our purpose.*

THIS, Gentlemen (exhibiting a head on which is placed an enormous eye-wig) is a compendium of law—*Special pleadings* in the fore-top, pleas, rejoinders, replications, and demurs in each turn of the head,—the *knotty points of practice* in the twist of the tail,—the *depth of the full bottom* denotes the length of a *chancery suit*; while the *black coif* at the top, like a *blister plaister*, seems to tell us that the law is a great irritator, and ought never to be used but in very desperate cases.—

In law there are four parts;—the C *quidlibate*;—the *quodlibate*;—the *quid-proco*;—and the *sinequanon*.

Imprimis: The *quidlibate*;—or, *who began first?* because, in all actions of assault, the law is clear, that *primis jokis* is *absolutis malis*, *sine jokis*: which, being elegantly and classically rendered into *English*, is, that, whosoever he be D that gave the first stroke, it was *absolute ill*, and *without a joke*.

Secondly, the *quodlibate*, or the *damages*: but *that* the law has nothing to do with, only to state them; for whatever damages ensue, they are all the client's perquisites, according to that ancient Norman motto,

E If he is *cast*, or *castandum*; He is *semper idem, ruinandum*.

Thirdly; the *quid-proco*; *seeing council*.—Giving words for money, or having money for words: according to that ancient Norman motto, "*Si curas lex*,"—We live to perplex.

F Fourthly; the *sinequanon*; or, without something, what would any thing be good for?—without *this wig*, what would be the *outlines* of the law!

I shall illustrate this by a case in point (*Peere Williams*, p. 96.) *Daniel* against *Disclout*.—Plaintiff *Daniel* was groom in the same family where defendant *Disclout* was cook:—Plaintiff *Daniel* had been drinking, or, as Dr *Bibibus* says in his dissertation on bumpers, he was *duplicans*, that is, he was a *double man*; he was not as he should be "*ipse be*," but as he should not be, "*ipse be*."—Plaintiff *Daniel* made a H forcible entry on the cook's premises, the kitchen.—Now, the *kitchen*, according to Serjeant *Plodding*, as he has it in his 149 folio vol. of the abridgment of the statutes, page 1296, there he says, that the kitchen is, *can*---

cellars, in *usu coqueraro*, where she has the overlooking, the *conduct*, the management, the *super-vizing*, the *seeing to*, the *superintendence*, and the *speculation*, of all the *sauzpannis*, *stewpannis*, *frienpannis*, et *stovis*, *smoke jacks*, and where our cook was at this time employed in all the duties of her office; where she was *roastandum*, *boilandum*, *friganlum*, *frigafeyandum*, et *plumb puddingandum*, *mizandum*: at this time, plaintiff *Daniel* made a forcible entry, &c. and demanded a sop in the pan;—defendant *Disbelout* insisted on a right of refusal: (a sop in the pan, *gemmen*, is a very serious thing!) and without perquisites, what are all honours and places good for? nothing more than an embroidered button hole; and if we consider a minister of state as the nation's cook, then the perquisites are the sop in the pan to the minister of state, with which *omnium gatherum*, choose to grease their fingers.—Well, Plaintiff *Daniel* demanded a sop in the pan; defendant *Disbelout* insisted on a right of refusal: *Daniel* seized *Disbelout* by the left hand, there was the *quidlibate*, or the *assault*; *Disbelout* took *Daniel* by the right hand and pulled him into the dripping pan:—there was the *damages*—the *dripping pan*—Now, if the dripping-pan had not been there, he could not have fallen into the dripping-pan; and if he had not been there, the dripping pan could not have received him.—And *this* is law; and the loquaciousness of the law, is *multi loquacius*:—*forasmuch*,—*nevertheless*,—*moreover*,—*likewise*—and *also*.

The liberty of the law, is the happiness of the *English*: And it is very happy for us *Englishmen*, that we have the liberty to go to law.—

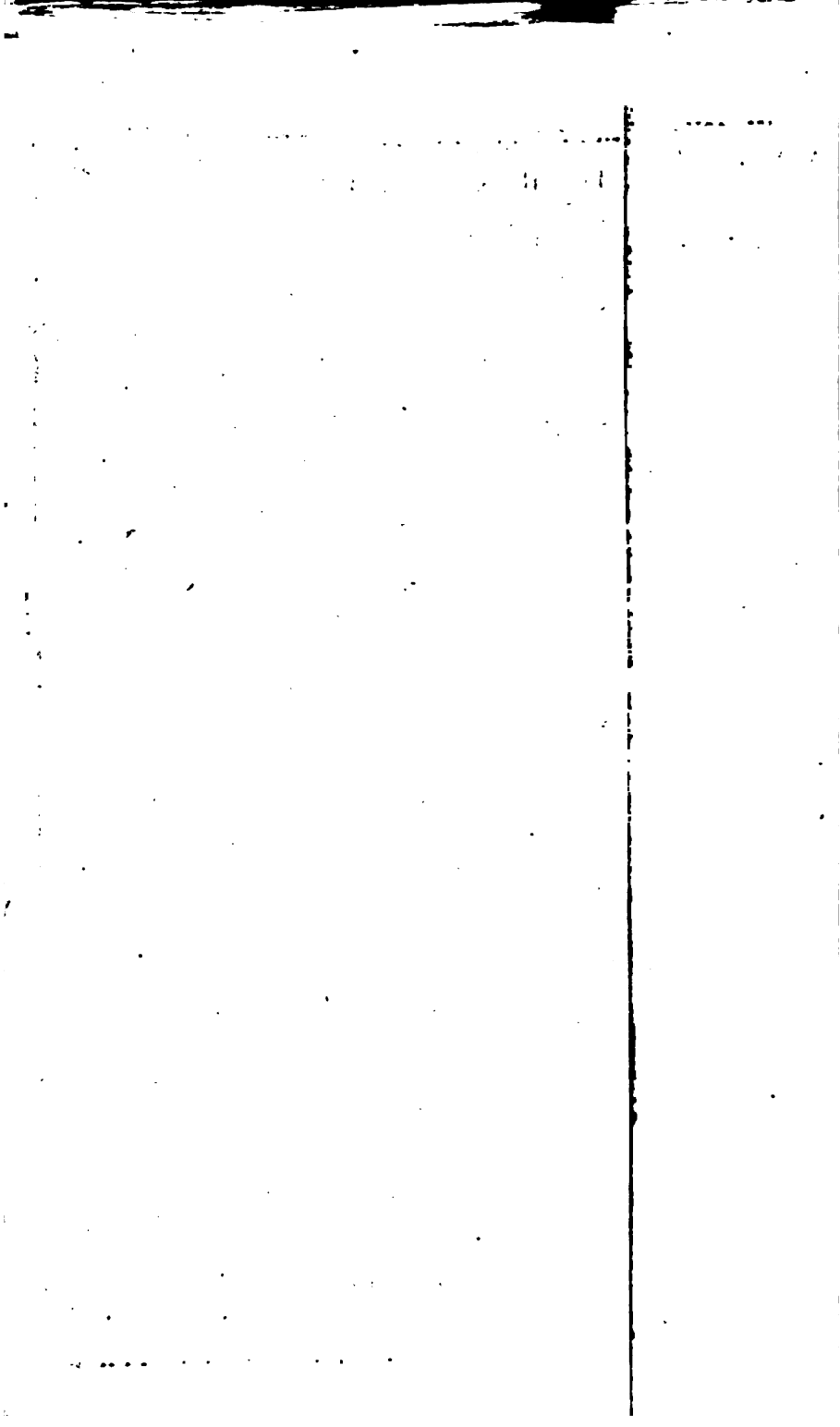
Another Head exhibited.

This is, *Sir Full Fed Domine Double Chin*; *citizen*, *turtle*, and *venison* eater. He was one of the common council of *Farrington within*: he was a very good sort of a man; he was half brother to an alderman, and had been deputy of his own ward; his time was taken up in the affairs of the *state*, and the affairs of the *kitchen*. He loved *politics*, and he loved *venison*. He thought a cook was the greatest genius in all the world, except a news writer; he constantly read every *political pamphlet* that was published, on both sides of the question, and always framed his opinion according to the writer he read last; and according to the humour he happened to be in; he would take his cap, & his pipe, and a glass of the right

teous (as he called it) and he would be for setting the world to rights in an hurry. Ay! Ay! neighbour *Captive*; all for their own ends now—a days; all for their own ends; nobody do you see now—a-days, loves their own country since queen *Samaranus*, and she invented *soleman gundy*, and that's the best eating in all the woful world. If I was at the head of affairs, things should not be, as they are now; that's all; they should not, indeed. I would shew them another way of a manner of going to work; now I'll shew you my plan of operations; do you mind me now, mark what I say; suppose then these two or three bits of tobacco ashes, to be the main land continent.—*Very well! Very well!* And suppose now neighbour *Spriggins*, this little drop of milk punch (well come, here's the king; God bless him) suppose this little drop of milk punch, to be the main sea ocean; *very well! very well!* And suppose these three or four bits of cork to be all our great men of war, *very well!* But what shall I do now for your *fortified* places! Oh! here I have it; here I have it! Here's your *Havannah's*, and your *Pondicherries*, and your *Tilbury Ports*, and your *Tower Ditches*; and all your damn'd strong places! there's a plan of operations for ye now: A—h? Well, and then our army all should wear a new uniform; all our horse infantry, should wear *air jackets*; and all our foot cavalry, should wear *cork waistcoats*; and then ye know, why they'd be all over the sea before you could say *Jack Robinson!* Well, and where do you think I'd land them now? you don't know; nor you can't know; how the devil should you know. You don't understand geometry. Why I'll tell you where I'd land them; I would land them under the line, close by the *South Pole*; th—re, I'd land them; and then I'd ambuscade all the *Spaniards* back settlements; and take from them all their (—Phaw—You know what I mean well enough; all their—all them damn'd hard names mentioned in the news-papers) all their *Mexicos*, and their *Perus*, and their *Diment Islands!* and then I'd come with a *circumvendibus* on the *Dutch*, in flat-bottom'd boats; (because ye know that is a flat-bottom'd country) open the *sluices*—let in the water—*drown* all the poor *Dutch*, and then we should have the *turtles*, and the *Spice Islands*, for nothing; and there'd be living in *Old England*.

AMAP of the ROADS from LONDON thro OXFO.





Mr SANDIMAN's Doctrine of Faith farther considered.

S I R,

I Presume you will, from a principle of impartiality, indulge me a few lines in reply to what a correspondent of yours has offered to the public, in your Magazines of May and June last, on the doctrines advanced by Mr R. Sandeman; an author whose writings have made a very considerable noise of late in the religious world. 'Tis certain they have made a strong impression upon the minds of very many; and it must be confessed, that his works prove him to be a man of sense, well acquainted with his Bible, and one who can write in a very eloquent and pungent strain: But had he been ever so contemptible an author, yet he ought to have been treated with equity and justice.

Your correspondent's principal aim in his first letter, is, to point out a co-incidence between the writings of Mr Sandeman and those of the author of *Christianity not founded on Argument*. I have been looking diligently to learn in what particulars there is a coincidence between these two authors; and, upon a narrow scrutiny, can find none, but such as equally tally with the *Articles of the Church of England*, and with the *Assemblies Catechism*. The manifest aim of your correspondent was to render Mr S——n odious. But the reflection falls as heavy upon all such as subscribe those Articles.—What must we think then of a writer, who, rather than fail of bringing Mr S——n under public disgrace, will involve the compilers of the Thirty-nine Articles, and of the *Assemblies Catechism*, with all the faithful adherents thereto, in the very same odium.

'Tis true, Mr S——n does once use the expression, that Christianity is *not founded on Argument*, by which he evidently means, not upon Platonic ratiocinations, or metaphysical subtilties: for he immediately adds, Not on the wisdom of men, but on the power of God; not on any reasonings *a priori*, but on a plain matter of fact, established by impregnable EVIDENCE (the very strongest kind of argument, preferable to any antient or modern speculations about religion).

Your correspondent has likewise imputed to Mr S——n several expressions and sentiments which are not to be found in his writings, nor included in his principles. Such as these: That
(*Gent. Mag.* SEPT. 1765.)

the belief of the truth comes immediately without persuasion, or the use of any endeavours on the person himself, or of others with him: That he rejects all exhortations to faith and holiness, and censures all praying for the conversion of sinners, as contrary to the spirit of the antient Gospel; and denies that sinners should be called upon to repent and be converted. These manifest falsities, besides several inaccuracies, your correspondent is chargeable with.

But when, in his second letter, he so often avers that Mr S——n asserts, that there is forgiveness with God for impenitent sinners, remaining such; and reasons upon it accordingly; there is throughout a most artful perversion of his words and meaning. Mr S——n's express words are these: (speaking of the atonement) 'All its true friends will readily join in affirming, that Christ came to render impenitent sinners accepted unto everlasting life, by the works which he himself wrought.' Here we may ask, Can any say, that they were penitent when he came to redeem them? Did not Christ in due time die for the ungodly, while yet impenitent sinners? Yea, are not all those for whom Christ died, impenitent, until the time that the Gospel comes to their hearts and consciences by the power of the spirit of God?—Further, your correspondent has dishonestly suppressed the latter part of this very sentence, upon which he founds the chief of his cavils. For S——n immediately subjoins, and thus by the discovery of preventing goodness, to lead them to repentance.) Hence it appears, that his subsequent declamation is all impertinent, and that his chief design was to defame an obnoxious author.

It cannot be amiss to remark here, that your correspondent has taken, almost verbatim, a great part of what he says on this subject out of the writings of one Mr Bellamy, an author who has written with as much vehemence against Mr Hervey's *Theron and Aspasio* as Mr S——n himself has done; and whose leading design is to establish a doctrine apparently as absurd as any thing Mr S——n has advanced*. Perhaps your correspondent judged it a necessary piece of prudence to conceal both the name and design of this

* *Viz.* That 'tis absolutely necessary to Pardon and Salvation, that we should repent of our sins, and love God as a *dawning God*, without and previous to the consideration of his Grace in Christ.

his favourite author, left the mention of his name should seem to justify the vehemence of Mr S——n's style, and left the absurdity of his design should render the arguments quoted from him, unpopular and disgusting.

It is allowed, that the doctrine which Mr S——n condemns, as contrary to the Gospel, is that which rests our acceptance with God; not simply on what *Christ* has done, but more or less on *Sc. &c.* And whoever will not join with him herein, is unwilling to fall in with plain scripture truth; when the scripture avers, there is salvation in *no other*, and that there is *no other* name given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved; Mr S——n, to be consistent with scripture and himself, will understand the phrase *no other*, as totally exclusive, and this is all he can be blamed for on this subject.

It is likewise true, that Mr S——n admits no other idea into his definition of justifying faith, but a bare belief of the bare truth. And pray, what are we to believe but the bare truth? and, What is the nature of Faith but *believing*? Let common sense answer. And if the doctrine of justification by Faith, without Works, be a scripture truth, how dare we put any thing into the nature of Faith, which has in it the nature of Works? That syllogism will ever stand clear, which Mr S——n suggests, when he says, 'He who maintains, that we are justified only by Faith, and at the same time affirms that Faith is a Work exerted by the human mind, undoubtedly maintains, if he has any meaning to his words, that we are justified by a Work exerted by the human mind.' *Letters on Tberon*, p. 483. 2d Edit.

And when Mr Pike observes, that such scripture phrases as *coming to Christ, receiving him, &c.* are *Acts, Exercises, or Workings* of the believer's heart, which are consequent to Faith; and that if they are taken into Faith as it justifies, it is then evident that we are justified by Works: Is there any possibility of denying the conclusion? unless some very subtil person should fancy, that he can distinguish between an *Act* and an *Action*; between a *Working* and a *Work*.

But your correspondent does not appear to be so well versed in making distinctions where there is no difference, as in confounding two or more things together which are manifestly

distinct; the detecting of which will invalidate the whole substance of his objections.

He does not distinguish between a person's being *really* pardoned or justified, and his *knowing* himself to be so. For want of observing this distinction, he is so grossly mistaken, as to insinuate that Mr S——n thinks, the Gospel gives a sinner a right to *believe himself* to be pardoned and justified, while he remains impenitent, absolutely contrary to the whole strain of his writings. On the contrary, Mr S——n avers, "that no man can be assured that his sins are forgiven, but in as far as he is freed from sin, and led to work righteousness." *Letters on Tberon*, p. 409. 2d Edit. And all his writings join to confirm the same sentiment. Accordingly, while the scriptures declare, that he who believes the Gospel is justified, it is left to be made out by the effects, whether the person really believes, knows, and understands the true Gospel, or no. But if we take in any of the effects of Faith along with Faith, in the matter of justification, we must for the same reason take them in all; not only Repentance, but likewise Love, Obedience, and even perseverance therein to the end of life.

Neither does your correspondent observe the distinction between our being pardoned *declaratively*, by that word which says, *He that believeth is not condemned*; and our *actual* escaping deserved vengeance of death and judgment. Nothing is necessary to the former but the belief of the truth; while repentance, love, and even perseverance, as the necessary effects of Faith, are necessary to the latter, in such an high sense as to make it an undoubted truth, that only he who endures to the end shall be saved, and if any man draw back, the Lord will have no pleasure in him.

Had these first principles of the oracles of God lain clear and distinct in his mind, he would have perceived the weakness of his reasonings, and declined the attack; whereas, by confounding these things together, he has so confounded his own thoughts on the subject, that he becomes a perfect advocate for the Popish doctrine of justification by Works: For, to be justified by Faith, is the same thing, with him, as to be justified by Repentance, by Prayer, by making use of *Christ*, by being well affected to him, &c. i. e. to be justified by Works.

On the other hand, Mr S——n

carefully preserves these distinctions, and so establishes the scriptural, Protestant doctrine of Justification by Faith, without Works, while he guards the doctrine from all appearance of approach to *Antinomianism*, by insisting that no one can prove his faith to be true, but by repentance and obedience correspondent to the truth and requirements of the Gospel: For, according to what he means by the bare belief of the bare truth, no one can make any thing else but the bare truth the reason of his hope, or any thing else but the duties resulting from it, the rule of his conduct, without making it so far questionable, whether what he believes be the real truth or no.—So that Mr S—n, who is so much run down for Heterodoxy, may well venture (as he does) to turn the chase upon his adversaries, and to claim the precedence even in point of Orthodoxy. Yours, &c. P. S.

An Authentic Account of the Escape of the Young Chevalier, after the Battle of Culloden. (Continued from p. 372.)

THE wife of Macdonald, called Lady Kingsborough, who was going to bed, immediately dressed herself again, and ordered a supper. Betty Burk eat heartily, smoked a pipe, and went to bed.

When Lady Kingsborough was alone with Miss Flora, and had heard Betty Burk's adventures, she expressed great regret at finding that the boatmen had been dismissed; and observed, very justly, that they ought to have been detained at least till the Fugitive had got farther from his pursuers. As it was thought probable that these boatmen might discover the secret of his disguise, he was advised next morning to lay it by. He readily consented; but as it was necessary for the servants, who took him for a woman, to see him depart in his woman's dress, a suit of man's apparel was carried to the top of a hill in a neighbouring wood, whither he repaired to put it on.

The female dress was concealed in a bush, and afterwards, upon the alarm of a search, burnt. Betty having now again changed her sex, proceeded with Mac Kechnan, and Macdonald's cow-boy, about eleven years old, named Mac Rann, who was to be guide to Portsey, distant seven long Scotch miles, where he arrived safe, but very wet.

It was fortunate for him, that he

performed this journey without detection; yet it would have been more fortunate if he had continued hidden where he parted with his faithful friend O'Neill; for O'Neill, repairing to South Vesh, met with O'Sullivan there, and two days after a French cutter, with 120 armed men, arrived to carry off the Adventurer to France. O'Sullivan immediately went on board, but O'Neill, with a noble and generous friendship, preferring the interest of him, whom he considered as his Prince, to his own, went immediately in quest of him. After some search, he learnt that he had left the place two days before; and in the mean time, the cutter being discovered and pursued, took the benefit of a fair wind to sail for France. Poor O'Neill, being thus left behind, was soon after taken prisoner, and confined in Edinburgh Castle, till he was released on the cartel as a French officer.

At Portsey the Adventurer met with Miss Flora and Roy Macdonald, who had been dispatched to apprise the old Laird of Rasay of his guest. Rasay is an island at a little distance from Portsey; and tho' the Laird was absent, a boat had been procured to carry the Adventurer thither; and John and Murdoch, Macleod of Rasay's eldest and 3d sons, and one Malcolm Macleod, who had been in the rebellion, were come to Portsey to attend him. Here then he took leave of his friend Roy Macdonald, who could not conveniently travel, as the wound in his foot was not cured; and of Miss Flora Macdonald, whose sex would not permit her to accompany him farther without suspicion, and early on the 1st of July arrived at Glam in Rasay.

This place however they found in a condition very different from what they expected; for a party of the King's troops had burnt all the houses, to the number of several hundred, so that the Wanderer had no better asylum than a miserable hut, in which he lay upon the bare ground, with only a whisp of heath for his pillow; nor had he any other provision than such as one of the gentlemen, who could appear without danger, fetched him from time to time in the corner of his plaid.

After continuing here two days, he sailed, on the 3d of July, for Trotternish, in Sky, in the same small boat, which could not contain more than seven persons; he met with a storm, but he diverted the crew fr

intention of putting back, by singing them an Highland song; and, about eleven at night they landed at a place in *Sky* called *Nicholson's Great Rock*; the precipice was very steep, yet they made shift to clamber up, and after wandering about some time, at length took up their abode in a *byre*, or cow-house.

At seven o'clock the next morning, *July 4th*, he set out with only *Malcolm Macleod*, upon a new progress, as it was dangerous to continue long in a place, tho' he had yet no prospect of escaping to another country. It was now agreed that he should travel as *Macleod's* servant; and, the better to support the character, he carried the baggage, which consisted of two shirts, one pair of stockings, one pair of brogues, a bottle of brandy, some mouldy scraps of bread and cheese, and a three-pint stone bottle of water.

In this manner they marched, till they came near *Strath*, in *Mackinnon's* country: Here a new circumstance of danger arose; for *Mackinnon's* men having been out in the Adventurer's service, there was the greater risk of his being known. As a farther disguise, therefore, having exchanged his waistcoat for that of his supposed master, which was not so fine, he took off his wig, and putting it into his pocket, tied a dirty handkerchief about his head, and pulled his bonnet over it.

This was no sooner done, than it appeared to have been done in vain; for, meeting three of *Mackinnon's* men, they instantly knew their late master, and burst into tears.

This mark of their affection prevented any apprehensions of treachery; and the travellers, pursuing their way through the worst roads in *Scotland*, after a stretch of four and twenty Highland miles, arrived at the house of *John Mackinnon*, *Macleod's* brother-in-law. The Adventurer was in a miserable condition, having slipped up to the middle in a bog; he therefore stood greatly in need of refreshment. *Mackinnon* not being at home, he was introduced to his wife, *Macleod's* sister, as one *Lewis Crew*, his servant; and after he had been well washed and fed, he lay down to sleep.

Macleod, in the mean time, went in quest of *Mackinnon*, whom he soon found; and telling him whom he had got for a guest, dispatched him to hire a boat for the continent. *Mackinnon* applied to the old Laird of *Mackinnon*, who undertook to bring his boat im-

The boat soon after arrived, with the Laird and his Lady, who brought what wine and provisions they could furnish. They all dined together in a cave; and it was thought proper that no person should proceed with the Wanderer, but the old Laird, and *John Mackinnon*, *Macleod's* brother-in-law. These three therefore went on board the boat, manned with four rowers, in the evening of the same 4th of *July*, having made this progress, slept, dined, and procured a boat, in little more than thirteen hours.

They landed safely about 4 o'clock the next morning, after a tempestuous voyage, on the south side of *Loch Nevis*, near *Little Malloch*, where they lay three nights in the open fields. On the morning of the fourth day, the old Laird and one of the boatmen went in search of a cave, that might afford them better lodging; and in the mean time the Adventurer, with *John Mackinnon*, and the three other boatmen, took the boat, and rowed up *Loch Nevis*, along the coast, upon the same errand; but upon doubling the point, they were surprized and alarmed by the appearance of another boat, with five of the Highland militia on board, whom they knew by the red crosses in their bonnets: The militia called to them to come up, but this was only a signal for them to stand away with all the speed they could make: The militia immediately pursued them; but the three rowers exerted themselves with such strength and dexterity, that they out-went them, and by turning another point, got out of sight. They thought it safest, however, to go on shore; and the Adventurer, with *John Mackinnon*, and one of the boatmen, being safely landed, they ran to the top of a hill, where they saw the boat that had pursued them rowing back again: On this hill the poor hunted Fugitive slept three hours, and then re-embarking, crossed the *Loch* to a little island about a mile from *Scotus's* house; from thence soon after they again passed the *Loch*, and landed at *Malloch*, where they met again with the old Laird and the boatman that had been with him; and having refreshed themselves, they set out for *Macdonald's* of *Morar*, which was distant about eight miles.

They had not gone far before they discovered some people at a distance, who were coming towards the road; upon this the Adventurer, with the assistance of *John Mackinnon*, took off

his plaid, and folding it up, laid it upon his shoulders, with a knapsack upon it; and then tying a handkerchief about his head, walked behind his associates as a servant: In this disguise he passed unquestioned, and coming up to a shealing, or cow-house, they were refreshed with a draught of milk by Archibald Macdonald, grandson to Macdonald of Scotus; they then pursued their journey, and at another shealing procured a guide to Morar. When they came thither, they found Macdonald in a botby, or hut, his house having been burnt: He received his guests as well as his situation would permit, and having conducted them to a cave, they slept ten hours. In the mean time, he went in quest of young Clanranald; but not finding him, it was resolved that the Adventurer should set forward for Borodale's of Glen Biafdale, with only John Mackinnon and a boy, a son of Macdonald's, their host, for a guide. At Glen Biafdale they arrived before day, but found their friend's house burnt, and himself at a hut hard by. To this gentleman John resigned his charge, saying, *I have done my duty, do you do yours.*

To this hut Glenaladale, a Macdonald of Clanranald's family, was sent for, who arrived about the 13th of June, and brought intelligence of Lochiel and others of the party. The Adventurer proposed to go to Lochabar, where Lochiel was supposed to be; but as all the passes were closely guarded, this was deemed impracticable. Upon more particular enquiry, they found that the King's troops formed one intire line from Inverness to Fort Augustus, and from Fort Augustus to Fort William; and another from the head of Loch Arkaig cross all the avenues to Lochabar. The Adventurer therefore determined to continue some time at Glen Biafdale; but in a few days he was alarmed by an account, that some intelligence having been obtained of his retreat, General Campbell was arrived with 400 men on one side of him, and Captain Caroline Scot with 500 on the other; and that they were forming a circle round him at about two miles distant.

In this situation he was advised to attempt an escape to the bracs of Glenmoriston immediately, and to sculk there, and in Lovat's country, till the passes should be opened; but as he was utterly unacquainted with the country, Donald Cameron of Glenpean was sent for to be his guide. Cameron re-

turned with the messenger, and conducted his charge, accompanied by Glenaladale, in safety thro' the guards that were in the pass, tho' they were obliged to creep upon all fours, passing so close to the tents, that they heard the soldiers talking to each other, and could see them walking between them and the fires.

At a little distance from these tents they were obliged to pass over a mountain, and a small rivulet that issued from the precipice, and in gliding downward spread over its side, rendered the steep and pathless rout which they took to descend it extremely slippery, it being a mixture of grais and heath. The night was now shut in, and the guide going foremost, his charge came next, and Glenaladale crept along at some distance behind.

In this situation it happened that the Adventurer's foot slipped, and rolling down the declivity, he would inevitably have been dashed to pieces, if Cameron, who was a little before him, had not caught hold of his arm with one hand, and with the other laid fast hold of the heath. In this situation, however, he found it impossible to continue long, for he that fell not being able to recover his legs, and he that held him, being unable long to sustain his weight, he would soon have been obliged either to quit his hold of the heath, and fall with him, or to let him fall by himself. Glenaladale was still behind, and knew nothing of what had happened; and Cameron feared, that, if he called out, his voice might be heard by some who were in search after him. In this dilemma, however, he at last resolved to call, as their only chance; and Glenaladale, alarmed by the cry, ran to their assistance, just in time to preserve them: he laid hold of the Adventurer's other arm, and with great difficulty drew him up, and set him upon his feet.

The dangers before him, however, were scarce inferior to those he had escaped; he had no means of getting off by sea, and on the land-side he was hemmed in by a military line, consisting of 17 little camps, which were called the Chain; and this line it was therefore necessary for him to pass, as the only expedient to avoid being starved to death in his hiding place, or falling into the hands of those that sought him.

They set out on this attempt after sun-set, and happened to be remain-

When they came near the Chain, which, notwithstanding the darkness, they could, as they had been long in it, discover at some distance, it was wisely proposed by *Donald Cameron* to pass it alone, and return again; for, said he, if I pass it in safety, you may venture to follow me the second time; and, if I am taken, you may for the present escape. *Cameron* accordingly passed the Chain alone, and returned; and his friend then safely passed it with him; but it was then necessary to walk a considerable way parallel to it, at a small distance, there being no other way to the place they were bound for. As it happened, however, they passed undiscovered, and about 3 o'clock in the morning, of *July* the 21st, they came to a place called *Corricarridill*, near the head of *Loch-Uirn*, where, chusing a fastness, they took such refreshment as could be had, which was only a slice of cheese covered with oatmeal, and a draught of water from the brook.

In this hold they stay'd the whole day, and at 8 o'clock in the evening, *Cameron*, knowing the way no farther, crept out, with *Glenaladale*, to see if any body could be found who might be trusted as a guide the rest of the way. At this time the Sun was not quite set; and they had gone but a very little way from their hiding-place, when they discovered it to be within cannon-shot of two small camps that made part of the Chain, and saw some soldiers driving a few sheep together for slaughter: Upon this discovery they threw themselves flat on the ground, and in that posture crept back to warn their friend of his danger; and they all three set out on a different course. *Cameron* soon after left him, and he pursued his course towards *Glenmorison*, attended only by *Glenaladale*.

It happened, as they were making their way thro' the most unfrequented parts of the hills and moors, *Glenaladale* suddenly missed his purse; this was a dreadful stroke, for it contained forty guineas, which was their whole stock. After some consultation, it was determined that he should venture back to seek it, but that he should go alone, and that his friend should rest himself on an adjacent hill till his return.

The Adventurer therefore sat down alone to wait the event, but he had not sat long, before he was alarmed by a party of soldiers, whom he saw

advancing at a distance; he immediately stooped down, and concealed himself as well as he could, yet not so, but that he might have been seen by the soldiers, if they had looked sufficiently that way, for he saw them very plainly pass by, and take the very rout that he and his guide would have taken, if the loss of the purse had not stopped them. When they were gone, it was some alleviation of that misfortune to reflect that it had prevented a greater. In this dreary solitude, B forlorn and desolate, his situation was endeared by the danger that he had escaped, and his mind was diverted from present evils by the apprehension of future. In a short time, however, *Glenaladale* returned, and by great good fortune had found his purse. They immediately continued their C rout together, but were again obliged to change its direction.

By these accidents, the length and fatigue of their journey were greatly increased; however, they reached *Glenmorison* on the 24th, but were almost famished, having been eight and forty hours without food. It happened D that at this place *Glenaladale* found eight men who were fugitives from the rebel army, and who, the moment they saw their commander, knew him and wept. By these sharers of his fortune he was conducted to a natural cave, called *Cairagorb*, in the brae of *Glenmorison*, where they refreshed him E with the best provisions they had, and made him up a bed with fern and tops of heath. After his repast, he lay down, and soon fell asleep, not needing the murmurs of a fine transparent stream that glided through the cave by his bed side to lull him to repose. In this romantic habitation he continued F three days, and then, being sufficiently refreshed, they removed two miles farther, to a place called *Cair-skeasib*, where they took up their abode in a natural grotto, not less romantic than that they had left.

They mounted guard regularly every day, placed centry-post at the G head and foot of the *Glen*, and had a foraging party of two, to fetch in provisions in their own cautious way: It is greatly to the honour of these poor fellows, that though neither of them had a shilling in the world, yet they were proof against a reward of 30,000*l.* which they knew they might obtain by betraying their trust.

With these men, and his friend *Glenaladale*, the Adventurer continued

between the braes of *Glen-moriston* and *Glen Strathferran*, till the guards were removed, and the passes opened. It was then generally believed that he was killed, a person having been killed who was taken for him; and the guards after that remitted their vigilance.

On the 14th of *August* he went with his new retinue to the seat of *Lochiel*, at *Achnasneal*, on the side of *Loch Arkaig*, two miles from *Achnacarie* in *Lochabar*. They brought no provisions with them, expecting to be better provided in that country; but, to their unspeakable disappointment and distress, they found the seat burnt, and the cattle driven away. Here then they remained some time, looking upon each other with a dejection and despair which kept them silent, and which indeed no words could express.

At last one of them happened to see a single hart, at which he took aim, and fortunately shot. On this, without bread or salt, they made an eager and hasty meal, as soon as it was possible to get it ready.

From this place one of the company went in search of *Lochiel*, at the very time when *Lochiel* had sent in search of the Adventurer. *Lochiel's* messenger found him in a hut, built on purpose for his use, between *Achnasneal* and *Loch Arkaig*: He was without shoe or stocking, had a long beard, a dirty shirt, an old black kilt coat, a plaid and phibbeg, with a pistol and dirk by his side; but cheerful, says the writer of this narrative, and in good health.

When he heard that *Lochiel* was safe, he thrice gave solemn thanks to God, and proposed going immediately to him; but understanding that there was a rumour of his having passed *Creyrock*, with *Lochiel* and thirty men, they rightly judged that it might occasion a search in the country they were to pass through, and therefore resolved to stay some time longer where they were; and *Glenaladale* was dispatched to look out for ships on the west coast; and the *Glen-moriston* men, whose service was no longer wanted, were dismissed.

In this place he was joined by the sons of *Cameron of Cluns*, Mr *John Cameron*, an itinerant preacher; *Capt. Macrae*, of *Glenargy's* regiment, and a few others; with this company he continued moving about, between three different huts, till about the 28th of *August*.

As they were one day in the hut,

which *Cameron of Cluns* had built for his family, after his house had been burnt, one of the children gave an alarm, that a party of the King's troops were in sight. The Adventurer was then asleep, it being about eight o'clock in the morning, and the rest were thrown into great consternation: They waked him, however, and apprized him of the danger, upon which he called for his gun, assembled his few friends, examined their pieces; and having encouraged them, by a short exhortation, to sell their lives as dear as they could, he marched with them to a neighbouring hill, which commanded a prospect of *Glenkingie*, but no enemy was to be seen: Two of the party were then dispatched to reconnoitre more closely, and it was resolved to go that night to the top of *Mallantagart*.

When the Scouts had got to the strath of *Cluns*, the women told them that the party which had been seen, consisted of 100 men of *Loudon's* regiment, under the command of *Captain Grant of Knochaudo*, in *Strath Spey*; that they had carried off ten milch cows, which *Cameron of Cluns* had bought after the loss of his own; that they had found out one of the huts in which the adventurer had been hidden, and that they were gone to fetch *Barisdal's* cattle to the camp.

Upon receiving this intelligence, the company and their chief removed from the Braes of *Glenkingie*, to those of *Achnacarie*, wading through the water of *Arkey* up to mid thigh.

While they were at this place, the messenger who had been dispatched to *Lochiel*, returned, and brought it as his opinion, that the Adventurer would be more safe among the hills between the Braes of *Badenoch* and *Arbol*, where he was skulking himself, than in his present situation, and advised him to go thither immediately. This advice was very pleasing, and the Adventurer putting it in execution without delay, the two friends met to their unspeakable satisfaction, soon after.

About the twelfth of *September*, Mr *Cameron* was sent southward to hire a ship to carry them off from the East coast. A ship was accordingly provided, and a messenger dispatched to give proper notice. But before his arrival, the two friends, who had been watching in the mean time on the west coast, received intelligence that two French ships waited to carry the Adventurer off at *Mordart*.

He therefore sent round to all his friends, that were within reach, acquainting them with the opportunity, and let out himself for Mordart the same night.

He arrived on the 19th of September, 1746, and met several of his friends who arrived in time, regretting those who had not the same good fortune.

On the twentieth, having seen all the friends that were with him, on board, he went on board himself; the vessel was called the *Bellona*, a Nantz privateer of Saint Maloes, mounting thirty two carriage, and twelve swivel guns, and carrying 340 men; and was brought thither by Capt. Harrow of Dillon's regiment, who had gone over to France for that purpose.

As soon as the Adventurer was on board, the vessel set sail, and on the 29th of the same month, after a pleasant voyage, landed him and his friend safely at Roscou, about three leagues west of Morlaix, having narrowly escaped Admiral Lestock's Squadron, which was then on the coast of Bretagne.

The *Bellona* was taken the second of February following, by three Men of war, the *Eagle*, the *Edinburgh*, and the *Nightingham*.

An exact Copy of the Report delivered in to the Hon. Board of Longitude, by Mr Ludlam, one of the Gentlemen to whom Mr Harrison was referred to make a Discovery of the Principles of his Time-Piece. (See p. 305.)

THE defects in common watches, which Mr Harrison proposes to remedy, are chiefly these:

1. That the main spring acts not constantly with the same force upon the wheels, and through them upon the balance.

2. That the balance, either urged with an unequal force, or meeting with a different resistance, from the air, or the oil, or the friction, vibrates through a greater or less arch.

3. That these unequal vibrations are not performed in equal times.

4. That the force of the balance-spring is altered by a change of heat.

1. To remedy the first defect, Mr Harrison has contrived, that his watch shall be moved by a very tender spring, which never unrolls itself more than one eighth part of a turn, and acts upon the balance through one wheel only. But such a spring cannot keep the watch in motion a long time. He has therefore joined another, whose

office is to wind up the first spring eight times in every minute, and which is itself wound up but once in a day.

2. To remedy the second defect, Mr Harrison uses a much stronger balance-spring, than in a common watch. For if the force of this spring upon the balance remains the same, whilst the force of the other varies, the errors arising from that variation will be the less, as the fixed force is the greater. But a stronger spring will require either a heavier or a larger balance. A heavier balance would have a greater friction. Mr Harrison therefore increases the diameter of it. In a common watch it is under an inch, in this of Mr Harrison's two inches and two tenths.

3. Had these remedies been perfect, it would have been unnecessary to consider the defects of the third sort. But the methods already described, only lessening the errors, not removing them, Mr Harrison uses two ways to make the times of the vibrations equal, though the arches may be unequal. One is to place a pin, so that the balance-spring, pressing against it, has its force increased; but increased less when the vibrations are larger. The other, to give the palets such a shape, that the wheels press them with less advantage, when the vibrations are larger.

4. To remedy the last defect, Mr Harrison uses a bar, compounded of two thin plates of brass and steel, about two inches in length, rivetted in several places together, fastened at one end, and having two pins at the other, between which the balance-spring passes. If this bar be straight, in temperate weather (brass changing its length by heat more than steel) the brass side becomes convex when it is heated; and the steel side, when it is cold: And thus the pins stay hold of a different part of the spring in different degrees of heat, and lengthen or shorten it, as the regulator does in a common watch.

The two first of these improvements any good workman, who should be permitted to view and take to pieces Mr Harrison's watch, and be acquainted with the tools he uses, and the directions he has given, could, without doubt, exactly imitate. He could also make the palets of the shape proposed; but for the other improvements, Mr Harrison has given no rules. He says, that he adjusted those parts by repeated trials, and that he knows no other method.

method. This seems to require patience and perseverance; but with these qualifications other workmen need not despair of success equal to Mr *Harrison's*. There is no reason to suspect that Mr *Harrison* has concealed from us any part of his art.

If our opinion of the excellence and usefulness of this machine be asked, I must fairly own, that nothing but experience can determine the value of it with certainty; however, I think it my duty to declare to the Board the best judgment I can form.

The first of Mr *Harrison's* alterations is, I believe, an improvement, but not very considerable. Probably, if the other defects in common watches could be removed, the changes in the force of the main spring would not occasion such errors, as would make them useless at sea.

The next alteration seems to be of greater importance. I suppose that it contributes more to the exactness of the watch, than all the other changes put together. But it is attended with some inconvenience. The watch is liable to be disordered, and even stop by almost any sudden motion, and, when stop, does not move again of itself. But as it has gone two voyages without any such accident, it may seem, that this danger at sea is not considerable.

The principle on which Mr *Harrison* forms the alterations of the third sort is, that the longer vibrations of a balance moved by the same spring, are performed in less time. This is contrary to the received opinion among philosophers and workmen. But Mr *Harrison* is right; yet, whether the method he has proposed will correct the errors, or not, is to me quite uncertain.

The last alteration before-mentioned is ingenious and useful; but that it can be made to answer exactly to the different degrees of heat, seems not probable. WILLIAM LUDLAM.

A farther Account of a Book, intitled, Interesting Events relative to Bengal.
(See p. 384.)

THE author, Mr *Hobbes*, informs us, in a preliminary discourse, that his leisure hours, during thirty years residence at Bengal, were employed in collecting materials relative to its revolutions and religion; that he had, at considerable expence, procured many curious manuscripts relating to the philosophical and reli-

gious principles of the *Gentus*, particularly two correct copies of their Bible, called the *Shasta*; that he had translated as much of this work as cost him eight months hard labour; and that he lost both originals and translation, with his other MSS. at the capture of *Cakutta*, in 1756.

He says, that both the mythology and cosmogony of the *Egyptians*, *Greeks*, and *Romans*, were borrowed from the doctrines of the Bramins, contained in this book, even to the distribution of their idols, and the rituals of their worship.

He says also, that, by an accident, during the last eight months of his residence at Bengal, he recovered some MSS, which, in a certain degree, repaired his loss, and enabled him to give a better account of the *Hindus*, and the religious tenets of the Bramins, than is yet extant in any language.

All modern writers represent the *Hindus* as a stupid race of gross idolaters; but Mr *Hobbes* says, that they have, from the earliest times, been an ornament to the creation.

They have two books, supposed to contain a divine revelation, the *Shasta*, mentioned above; and the *Veidam*. The *Veidam* is followed by the *Gentus* of the *Malabar* and *Cormandel* coasts, and the island of *Ceylon*; the *Shasta* is followed by the *Gentus* of the provinces of Bengal, and by those of all the rest of India, which, he says, is commonly called *India Proper*, and includes part of *Orissa*, *Bengal*, *Babar*, *Banarai*, *Oud*, *Elashas*, *Agra*, *Delly*, and other places that lie along the *Ganges* and the *Yumna* to the *Indus*.

These books contain the institutes of their respective religions, with respect both to principle and ceremony; also the history of their ancient *Rajas*, or Princes, often couched under allegory and fable: They appear manifestly to have been originally one; & as the *Veidam* abounds with impurities and absurdities, and the *Shasta* is remarkably rational and chaste, Mr *Hobbes* concludes, that the *Veidam* is a corruption of the *Shasta*, and not that the *Shasta* is an improvement of the *Veidam*.

The author proceeds, from his preliminary discourse, to the historical part of his work; an account of the succession to the empire of *Indostan*, from *Auring-Zeb* to *Mahomet Shew*; but it happens unfortunately perfectly intelligible on

who have some acquaintance with the language of the country. He uses terms, without explaining them, under which those for whose instruction he professes to write can have no ideas; where these occur, we have supplied the author's defect as far as we were able; as to the rest, our readers must be content with the best guess they can make.

Aurang Zeb died in 1707, and most of his successors, after a short reign, were deposed and murdered, according to the custom of the country, by their nobles or kindred, till the invasion of *Nadir Shaw*, celebrated in Europe by the Name of *Kouli Khan* in the year 1738. In this part of the work there is nothing either interesting or curious; the account of one revolution being, with only the variation of a few circumstances, the account of all. This is followed by an account of transactions in the *Sahabdar** of Bengal, from 1717 to 1756, when *Surajad Dowla*, the successor of *Aliverdi Khan*, invaded and destroyed our settlements at Bengal. Of those transactions an account has already been given in our Miscellany, from a pamphlet published by Mr *Scraston* in the year 1733, to which Mr *Halwell* himself refers. (See Vol. xxxiii. p. 156.)

Mr *Halwell* proceeds, in his third chapter, to remark, that the war carried on by our East India company against the Mogul, his viceroys, and subjects, must unavoidably prove the ruin of the company. It is his advice, that we should no longer busy ourselves in pulling down one Nabob, and setting up another, but that we should be Nabob ourselves. The Emperor, he says, has more than once offered us our own terms, and it is, in his opinion, madness not to comply; for that the present contention and hostilities, if they are continued, will render the country not worth possessing. What he says on this subject is so important, and so manifestly just, that we shall give it nearly in his own words.

It is true, says he, we have seen our forces in the East, under the conduct of an able and active commander, drive the Mogul's Vice Roys out of the provinces; but it is also true, that we have seen a spirited conduct and bravery in the Mogul's troops, that ought to strike us with apprehension

of future consequences. The *Rajpoots* when first attacked by *Sweden*, did not possess a tenth part of the courage and discipline that these our enemies have now acquired, and yet the event is known to the world.—Let us reason upon very probable suppositions, and not rest in a too great and flattering security, at a time when we have the greatest cause to be alarmed.

Suppose the Mogul's Vice Roys should from experience at last discover, that the only way to conquer us, and render our courage and discipline of no effect, is to avoid coming to a general action with us; with the great superiority of numbers they will ever be able to bring into the field, they may by this precaution and dividing their army (which consists chiefly of cavalry) into small bodies, cut off our provisions and forage, beat up our quarters, harass our handful of men without ceasing, and finally destroy us without danger to themselves—and it is morally impossible they should not at last adopt this conduct.

Let us again, suppose a rupture with France, whilst we are engaged in this war with the Mogul, our presidency of *Fort William*, and our other factories in a manner deserted, and the chief strength of all our settlements acting at the distance of eight or nine hundred miles from the center of our possessions. Each rupture will set at nought the article in the last treaty of peace, which gave us an exclusive right to Bengal, and therefore ought to be attended to; for it is not to be imagined, that they will neglect so favourable an occasion of attacking a settlement, that constitutes in the East the very essence of our being, when they find it left defenceless by the absence of our troops.

Permit us most humbly to advise, says he, addressing our East India Company, that express orders be sent without delay to your President and Governor of *Fort William*, to make the following overture of peace to the Mogul; viz. 'That on condition of his appointing and investing (to all intents purposes) your governor for the time being, *Soubah* of the Provinces of Bengal, *Babar*, and *Orissa*, you will engage on your part, that the stipulated sum of one *Khorro** of Rupees, shall be annually paid into

* A province under the government of a kind of viceroy, called a *Soubah*.

* A *Khorro* of respect is equal to 1,250,000 *Rs.* sterling.

the royal treasury, free of all deductions.

As this sum doubles in one year, any advantages the Emperors have received from the revenues of these provinces, for the space of forty years last past; we cannot entertain a doubt of his most readily acceding to the terms proposed, as thereby he would also secure a powerful ally, who could be occasionally of service to him on any emergency, in his government.

When we are invested with, and empowered to display the Mogul's royal standard, the provinces will be easily governed, at a less annual expence and force, than the company are now from necessity loaded with—but suppose it double, the stake is amply sufficient, as we shall presently demonstrate.—*aut Soubab, aut nullus*, must now be our motto.

We cannot enough applaud the seasonable measure of sending out *Ld Clive*, which we esteem a happy event, notwithstanding what could be done upon the present plan of politics, has been done without him—the weight of his lordship's reputation and experience in those parts will most essentially promote this our new plan; he is the best qualified to negotiate it, the fittest to be first invested with that high power, and the most capable of fixing and leaving it upon a solid basis.

This measure was advised, and might have been successfully taken in the year 1760; if it had been, murders and massacres would have been prevented, but it is not now too late to regain the opportunity which we then lost; in consequence of the truth of this assertion, Mr *Holwell*, proceeds to show, by a rough sketch of the produce of the revenues, the vast stake for which we throw; if we win, says he, our gain will be immense; if we fail, we are but where we were.

The sketch is in substance, as follows:

At *Natoor*, about 100 miles N. E. of *Calcutta*, resides the family of the most ancient and opulent of the *Hindoo* Princes of *Bengal*, *Rajah Rhaam Khaunt* of the race of *Bramins*, who died in the year 1748, and was succeeded by his wife, a princess named *Borwanmy Rhaanes*, whose *Dewan*, or Minister, was *Diaram* of the *Teeby* Tribe; they possess a tract of country of about 350 miles, and under a settled government, their stipulated annual rents to the crown was seventy lac of *Sicca* rupees,—the real revenues about one *thorore* and a half.

The chief towns of these districts are, *Malda*, *Hurrial*, *Seerpore*, *Balekoojy*, and *Cogmarry*; all separately famous for manufacturing the following species of piece goods, viz. for the *Europe* markets, *collas*, *elatches*, *hummums*, *chowtahs*, *ootally* *lofies*, *seersuchers* and raw silk:—for the markets of *Bufforab*, *Mocha*, *Judda*, *Pegu*, *Acheen* and *Malacca*, the different sorts of *collas*, *bafas*, *fannose*, *mulmulls*, *tanjebis*, ordinary *kenchees*, &c.

The towns of *Borwanganje*, *Siebgunge*, *Sorupgunge*, and *Jumnaaleunge*, are all famous markets for grain; as their names imply.

Contiguous to this last mentioned district, but still more to the N. E. lie the lands of *Rajah Praunaut* of the *Koyt* or *Scribe* Tribe; his district extends about 500 miles, mostly low lands, and in great part annually overflowed; his stipulated yearly payment, 20 lac, the real produce of his revenue, from sixty to seventy—the chief products of his country, are grain, oil, and ghee. (an article much used in *Indian* cookery) it likewise yields some species of piece goods, and raw silk, also *foole* sugar, *lump juggre*, *ginger*, *long pepper*, and *pipymol*—articles that usually compose the gross cargoes of our outward bound shipping.

The principal towns of this district, are *Rungpore*, *Gooragat*, and *Santost Buddaal*, the capital residence of the head of this family; from these *Arnaes*, the *East India* companies are supplied with *fannoos*, *mulmulls*, *tanjebis*, and raw silk.

The great market of *Bugwan Gola*, is supplied from this district, with the three important articles of grain, oil, and ghee. The customs on grain only, amount to three lac of rupees per ann. All the customs and duties of *Bugwan Gola*, rank in the list of revenues, under the head of *Kbofs Mbal*, that is, duties which are kept in the governments hands, and not farmed out. The whole of its revenues are usually valued in peaceable times at thirty lac per annum.

North West of *Fort William*, about 35 miles, lie the lands of *Rajah Tilluck Chund*, extending 120 miles; the stipulated rents of these lands, are 52 lac per annum, but its real produce and value, from 80 lac to one *thorore*. This is the principal of the three dis-

* Gola signifies a granary, and Gunge, a grain mark.

tricts ceded in perpetuity to the company, by the treaty with *Casim Ali Khan*, in the year 1760.

Its principal towns are *Bardwan*, *Kirpy*, *Radaupore*, *Dowangunge*, and *Balishisagar*; these supply the *East India* companies with the following sortments of piece goods, viz. doorcas, terrandams, curtanies, soofies, foot romaals, gurras, lesserfoys, fanton couplees, cherrierries, chilys, cuktas and doosfoots; the capital, *Bardwan*, may be properly called the center of the trade of the provinces, in tranquil times; this place afforded an annual large vend for the valuable staples of lead, copper, broad cloth, tin, pepper and tootanager. The *Pugriah* merchants from *Delby* and *Agra*, resorted yearly to this great mart, and would again, if peace was established in the country:—They purchased the above staples, either with money, or in barter for opium, tincal, salt petre and horses.

This district produces raw-silk and coposs, sufficient only for manufacturing their soofies, cuttanees and gurras.—The lesser towns manufacture other inferior sortments of cloth, as seerbunds, gollabunds, &c.—It produces grain equal to the consumption of the people only.

The family of this Rajah farmed lands to the amount of four lac *per annum*. contiguous to the bounds of *Calcutta*, and had a palace at *Boallab*, about seven miles South of it—the fort of *Buzbudjee* on the *Ganges*, was also their property.

To the West of *Bardwan*, something Northerly, lie the lands belonging to the family of *Rajah Gopal Sing*, of the *Rampoot Bramin* Tribe; they possess an extent of 160 miles; this district produces an annual revenue of between 30 and 40 lac.

Bisnapore, the capital, and chief residence of the Rajah, which gives a name to the whole district, is also the chief seat of trade.

North West of *Bisnapore*, contiguous lie the territories of *Buddier Jamma Khan*, son and successor to *Afsoola Khan*, a Mogul, and Prince of *Bierbehem*.—He is taxed at ten lac *per annum*.

North East of *Calcutta*, distant about 30 miles, lies *Kishnagar*, the fort and capital of *Rajah Kissen Chund*. He possesses a tract of country of about 120 miles, and is taxed at nine lac *per ann.* though his revenues exceed 25 lac; his principal towns are *Santipore*, *Boallab*, *Bouren*, &c. where mullmulls,

coffees, and cotton yarn are manufactured for the Europe markets.

The revenues of the city of *Dacca*, (once the capital of *Bengal*) at a low estimation amount annually to two khorose, proceeding from customs and duties levied on cloths, grain, oil, ghee, beetlenut, chank-metals, salt, and tobacco, &c.

The foregoing instances of the value of the lands in the province of *Bengal* only, held by the Rajahs, shall suffice, says Mr *Holwell*, without particularising those held by the *Zemin-dars*, scattered through the provinces; some of whom are very considerable land holders; these are generally taxed nearer the real value of their lands, than those which are held by the Rajahs.

A bare mention of the principal remaining sources, will fully and amply shew the vast importance of the stake we are pushing for.

The revenues of the city of *Patna*, and those of the province of *Babar*—The government of *Purnea*, a rich *Nabobship*—The revenues of the capital of *Morhababad*, the city of *Rajabmbol*, the towns and districts of *Cosimbazar*, *Catwah*, *Mercha*, *Buxbunder*, *Animgunge*, *Jilinghee*, *Baaher Gunge*, *Rajapore*, several petty *Nabobships*, and *Fewslawrys*, &c.—The governments and districts of *Midnapore*, and *Chittagongh*, already ceded to us by the treaty of 1760—And the *Pargunnahs*, ceded by the treaty 1757, all held by a most precarious tenure, whilst this war with the government subsists.

To sum up the whole, says he, we venture to stake our credit and veracity on the assertion, that the two provinces of *Bengal* and *Babar*, will fully yield a revenue of eleven khorose, *per annum*. or 13,750,000 *l. sterl.*—If it yields this under a despotic and tyrannic government, in times of peace and currency of trade, what may we not expect more from its improvements under a mild and *British* one? To conclude, we repeat—

If we should succeed in the attempt, great and glorious will be the *British* name in those parts, and immense the gain to the company and nation—If we fail—nothing remains, but to obtain a lasting peace on almost any terms—for if this war continues much longer on the present ineffectual and expensive footing, the company, as a company, cannot possibly support it.

As Mr *Holwell* is about to oblige the public with a second part of

this work, it is requested, in behalf of his readers, that he would write in *English*. The *Indian* words that occur without explanation in this part, are the following: *Moburs* (supposed to be medals) *Seyds*, *Rajah*, *Mahab Raja*, *A Omrah*, *Munsubdar*, *Rupce*, *Sicca-Rupce*, *Lac*, *Sabbdary*, *Dewan*, *Zemindar*, *Ja-gir*, *Pulwaars*, *Budgeerow*, *Fowzdar*, *Begum*, *Sunneds*, *Durbar*, *Mutxand*, *Barkundaffes*, *Kutcherry*, *Arungs*, *Seerpah*, *Gentes*, *Hindoo*, *Kobbar*, *Novus* and *Gruff*; there are other words, equally unintelligible to an *English* reader, which are not explained till they have occurred many times, particularly *Kbarors*, *Corse*, *Pbirmond*, *Niab*, and *Cash*.

Some Account of a small Volume, just Published, under the Title of, A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with those of the Animal World.

THIS work consists of five discourses, said to have been delivered in a Philosophical Society, but where this society met, we are not told; possibly on the other side of the *Tweed*, for there are some expressions in the work which are now seldom used, but by natives of *Scotland*; particularly *presently possessed*, for possessed at present.

In the first discourse, the author considers, the knowledge of human nature as very imperfect, and endeavours to assign the cause of that imperfection. One cause, he says, is, the little acquaintance of those who have studied the philosophy of the mind, with the structure of the body, and the laws of the animal economy; for, in his opinion, the intimate connection of the mind and body, and the mutual influence they have over each other, make it impossible thoroughly to understand the constitution of either, if they are examined apart. Another cause assigned by him, for the imperfection of our knowledge of human nature, is, the considering man as a being that has no analogy with the rest of the animal creation.

He says, after most other moral philosophers, that nature is an whole made up of parts, which, tho' distinct, are so intimately connected with one another, that the lowest of one species, often runs almost imperceptibly into the highest of another. This, however, cannot be pretended with respect to men and brutes. There is infinite distance between rational and irrational; the difference between some

reason and no reason, is the same as that between some matter and no matter. There is, indeed, in brutes, something that cannot be resolved into mere matter and motion; but, it does not follow, that it is specifically the same with that which cannot be resolved into mere matter and motion in man, and differs only in degree.

The author, indeed, acknowledges, that if man is not the only animal possessed of reason, he has it in a degree so greatly superior; as admits of no comparison; and, he proceeds to compare him with brutes, by observing, that he is not only capable of all the pleasures which they enjoy, but of many others to which they are strangers; particularly, the pleasures of imagination, of science, of the fine arts, and of that which arises from the principle of curiosity; but, above all, says he, the moral sense, with the happiness inspired by religion, and the various intercourses of social life, is the peculiar characteristic of man. The author proceeds to observe, that certain advantages which brute animals seem to have over us, though they are the necessary result of their state of life, are not exclusively so, but might be enjoyed by us in common with them.

He says that all animals, except ourselves, and those that we take under our direction, enjoy every pleasure of which their nature is capable; that they are strangers to pain and sickness, and, if not injured by external accidents, arrive at the natural period of their being; and it would be strange to suppose it a necessary consequence of our superior faculties, that not one in ten thousand of our species should die a natural death; that we should struggle through a frail and feverish being, in continual danger of sickness, pain, and dotage. It is therefore worth while to consider how these evils may be remedied.

He says, that instinct, is possessed by men in common with brutes, and that in both it constantly impels to what is proper to be done; but that in man, it stands in need of a guide to assist it in obtaining its end, to restrain it when improperly directed, or in circumstances in which the public good requires a sacrifice of private gratification.

He observes, that the advantages which brutes have over men in polished states, are possessed by savages in common with brutes, and therefore

are in the power of those who do not secure them.

He observes farther, that we can improve the breed of horses, dogs, cattle, and all other brutes; and, he infers, that we might, by the same care and attention, improve the breed of men. To support this supposition, he remarks, that notwithstanding our promiscuous marriages, there is a family character, as well as a family face.

One of the advantages which the brutes have over us, but which we might secure, if we would, is the healthiness of their young. One third of mankind dies under two years old; of one hundred children born in the same week, only forty are alive at the end of twenty years; and, at the end of eighty four years, which ought to be the shortest natural period of human life, they are all dead.

The extraordinary havoc made by diseases among children, arises from the unnatural manner in which they are treated, and the delicacy of their frame, which sinks under the injury. Their own instincts, and the conduct of nature in rearing other animals, are never attended to.

Every other animal brings forth its young without assistance; but we take the business out of the hand of nature, and put it into that of the midwife; but the numbers, not only of children, but of mothers, that are destroyed by the preposterous management of these artists, is well known to all who have enquired into the matter. The skillful are conscious, and the candid will confess, that nature is sufficient, in common and natural cases; and that she wants assistance only, when the mother is weak, or the posture of the child unnatural. There is a glairous liquor in the bowels of children, and other animals, when they are born, which it is necessary to carry off; the medicine which nature has provided for this purpose is, the mother's first milk. The Lords of the Creation, however, have thought fit to ordain, that the child shall not suck till the third day after the birth; the consequence of which is, that the mother has a milk-fever, which frequently prevents her being able to suckle the child at all, produces swellings and imposthumes, lays the foundation of cancers, and sometimes costs her her life. At the same time, the child, instead of receiving a salutary potion from the hand of nature, is instantly cranked with physic: the composition

fancy of the female sage that presides at the birth.

Calves are treated in the same manner, many of which, like the children, die under the operation, or of its consequences; and, it is probable, in the highest degree, that more of this species die at this period, than of all other animals put together, except our own.

Nature also requires, that women should suckle their children, and their own health, and that of the child, greatly depends upon it. There are many disorders for which nursing is a cure, and it generally strengthens a delicate constitution; fewer women die while they suckle, than in any other equal period of their lives, except pregnancy; and suckling is necessary to prevent their having children safer than their constitution can bear.

A woman who does not suckle, may expect a child every year, this quickly exhausts the constitution, and brings on the infirmities of old age before their time: But a woman who suckles, has an interval of a year and a half, or two years, which gives time for the constitution to recover its vigour.

The child also suffers great injury by sucking the milk of women different in age and constitution from their mother's, supposing the nurse to do all for them that the mother would be prompted to do by natural affection, and that the nurse is free from all the miserable diseases so common among the lower class of people in large cities.

The child, however, is exposed to many other evils, by our departure from instinct, and neglecting the analogy of nature. All young animals delight in the open air, and in perpetual motion, yet we keep our infants mostly in houses, and swath them as tightly as possible. The manifest tokens of delight which a child shews in the short interval between pulling off its day cloaths, and swathing it again for the night, and the strong reluctance it discovers to be remitted to its bondage, one should think, would carry universal conviction of the cruelty and absurdity of the practice.

Boys, indeed, are soon released from this confinement, but the fairer part of our species suffer it during life: We stupidly suppose, that the shape of a woman's chest, is not so elegant by nature, as we can make it by art; and therefore lace on a preposterous machine, to which we give the name of stays.

This commonly produces obstructions in the lungs, and, besides tainting the breath, destroys multitudes by consumptions in the bloom of life. It also seldom fails to produce deformity, for scarce one woman in ten that has from her infancy been confined in stiff stays, is perfectly strait.

No savage is deformed; and their superior strength and agility, is entirely the effect of their living abroad in the open air, and of their limbs having never suffered confinement.

It is also true, that the savages never catch cold; they are therefore free from the innumerable diseases of which catching cold is the cause; and, if we catch cold, it is manifestly our own fault, and the effect of loading children with many cloaths, suffering them to sit over a fire, and accustoming them to sleep in warm rooms.

An education, as hardy as that of a savage, would preserve us all from catching cold; though the greater care we take to prevent catching cold, by the various contrivances of modern luxury, the more imminent we make our danger.

Nature never made any country too cold for its inhabitants; but modern luxury has deprived us of our natural defence against the diseases of our own climate, and has besides subjected us to all the inconveniencies of a warm one.

These observations, says the author, abundantly shew, that many of the calamities, supposed to be connected with our nature, are merely the result of our folly.

In the second discourse, the author proceeds to make some observations on the uses that mankind make of those faculties that distinguish them from brutes.

The author observes, very justly, that superior genius is frequently misemployed, and therefore does not contribute to the happiness either of the possessor, or any one else; and that it has generally wasted its strength in attempting to grasp what providence has placed beyond its reach. He laments that our libraries are filled with profound systems of philosophy and theology, which, relating to objects wholly incomprehensible, can only shew the pride and impotence of the human understanding; and that the powers, which were thus wasted, were not usefully employed on subjects to which they were equal; to the im-

provement of agriculture, skill in its infancy, and of other useful arts. He observes, that medicine owes more to *Paracelsus*, an illiterate enthusiast, than to all the physicians who have written since *Hippocrates*, except *Sydenham*, who owes his fame to the application of great natural sagacity in making observations, and an uncommon candour in relating them. It will be confessed, he says, by every physician of sense and candour, who has been regularly bred, that his time has been wasted among useless theories and voluminous commentaries and explanations; that every thing useful that he ever gained from books, might be taught to any man of common sense and attention, in a few months; and that two years experience is worth all his library.

He observes also, that the most usual abuse and prostitution of fine parts is, the spending much time in reading: In reading, he says, the mind is in a great measure passive, and becomes surfeited with knowledge which it never digests: The memory, says he, is burdened with a load of nonsense and impertinence; and genius and invention languish for want of exercise.

It must, however, be observed, that this author, tho' he thus discourages reading, strongly exhorts the student to write, as a means of turning his parts to the advantage of mankind; but surely it can be good to write only in proportion as it is good to read. Reading is a waste of time only when it is ill performed. If, when a man reads, he lays his mind passively open to the sentiments which the author pours in upon it; if he implicitly admits them, and indiscriminately treasures them up, the ill consequences which this author imputes to much reading will follow. But, instead of discouraging the student from reading, he should direct him to read well: He that would avail himself of his own powers, cannot more effectually do it than by reading, if he considers the book as only prescribing the subject on which he is to think, and brings to the test of his own judgment the sentiments of his author as they occur. Besides, a man must read much, before he is acquainted with all that has already been successfully effected, and indubitably ascertained; before he has acquired all the knowledge that is established by demonstration already: And if he is too hasty to employ his own powers,

he will probably discover, after a year's hard study, something which an hour's reading would have shewn him to be discovered already: How many years might the greatest genius in the world employ, without finding out the first four rules in arithmetic?

The author proceeds to tell us, that those who devote most of their time to the cultivation of their understanding, are generally less happy than others. He has not, however, sufficiently explained what he means by the cultivation of the understanding: It is true, that those who lock themselves up in a college, or a book-room, and read in the manner he has described, are not likely either to be happy or good; but surely he that thus employs his time does not cultivate his understanding. He only that thinks cultivates his understanding; and if he that thinks has a proper sense of his duty, he will not think for himself, he will direct his studies to the benefit of others; and, in the consciousness of superior powers and attainments, directed to the best purposes, he will have a source of the noblest pleasure that human nature, or perhaps any nature, can enjoy. The cultivation of the understanding will not make a bad man happy, but it will make a good man happier than any thing else: Neither can we suppose that it naturally tends to prevent a man from being good; for it would be strange, indeed, to suppose that Providence has so ordered the constitution of this world, that the cultivation of our noblest powers should be incompatible with our highest interest.

He says, that people who devote most of their time to the cultivation of their understandings, must live retired and abstracted from the world; and that consequently the social affections, those great sources of happiness, having no play, will naturally lose their vigour; but that can scarce be called a cultivation of the understanding, which leaves a man either ignorant or negligent both of his duty and his happiness: He may heap up knowledge, indeed, as a miser does gold, without any regard to its use; but this is not improving his understanding; it exerts no faculties but perception and memory, and has no tendency to produce wisdom, however it may accumulate knowledge.

Abstraction from the world, certainly tends to subvert both happiness and virtue; a wise man will therefore

certainly avoid it; and, to cultivate the understanding, is to become wise.

It is certainly true, that the faults and frailties which the man of great parts shares in common with the rest of mankind, faults and frailties which are by no means peculiar to great abilities, do frequently prevent him from rendering his superiority the source of happiness to himself, or to others; but it does not therefore follow, that great abilities do not put superior happiness into our power. To preserve great abilities, it is certainly necessary to unbend them; and, to render the possessor amiable, he must practise the same arts, and possess the same qualities, that render those amiable who have not great parts. No man whose temper is sweet, whose manner affable, and whose conversation is cheerful, who is communicative without ostentation, neither locking up his knowledge in a contemptuous silence, nor displaying it with an impertinent and overbearing loquacity, was ever less beloved for having superior parts, or under any necessity to hide them, for fear of giving offence. There is therefore no reason to suppose, with this author, that Providence purposely blasts those great fruits, which we naturally expect from intellectual superiority to preserve a certain balance and equality among mankind; neither indeed is it easy to conceive what good can result from preserving such a balance equivalent to the sacrifice that is made to preserve it.

This author proceeds to consider mankind as distinguished from brutes by a principle which unites them into societies, and attaches them to each other by sympathy and affection; and this, he says, is the source of the most heartfelt pleasure we ever taste.

It has not, he says, any natural connection with the understanding; and he supposes the idle, the dissolute, and the debauched, to derive most pleasure from this source. The truth of this supposition, however, may well be disputed; for it is not less paradoxical than dangerous. If the idle, the dissolute, and the debauched, derive most pleasure from this principle, and if this principle is a source of the most heartfelt pleasure we ever taste, it is certainly the interest of mankind to be idle, dissolute, and debauched, with respect to this life; and it will be found very difficult to conceive, why the Divine Being should make our interest in another, depend

upon our giving up the best enjoyments of this. To illustrate this principle, he says, that even drinking, if not carried to excess, is favourable to friendship; but this is nothing to the purpose, if drinking a cheerful glass within the bounds of sobriety is not a vice. He says, that in northern climates the affections are bold, and that neither friendship nor love are to be found among the natives in the same degree as among the inhabitants of warmer countries: If this is true, it might naturally be imagined, that we should be better friends and lovers in summer than in winter, and that we should do well to wait for a hot day when a friend is to be tried, or a mistress addressed. He says, indeed, and he says truly, that the warm and elevated descriptions of friendship, which so powerfully charm the minds of young people, are romantic among us; and that when we look round us into life, we meet with nothing corresponding to them, except among a happy few in the sequestered scenes of life, far removed from the pursuits of interest and ambition. But it is equally true, that these descriptions are romantic among the inhabitants of *Greece* and *Rome*, and that whoever looks round into life there, will meet with nothing corresponding to them any more than at home. Besides, he subverts his principle, and refers the want of this exalted friendship to another cause, by this exception: If it is found among a few in the sequestered scenes of life, it is compatible with the climate, and if found where interest and ambition are not pursued, rather than elsewhere, it seems to follow, that the pursuit of interest and ambition, and not the climate, is the reason that so few instances of this friendship are to be found.

That we feel the principle, is manifest, from our delight in the contemplation of it. The young mind that is charmed with the description, feels itself capable of the passion, and looks round eagerly for its object. As the object, such as they have been flattered into an expectation of, is rarely, very rarely found, the attachment is seldom formed; it has often subsisted a little while, and perhaps there are few young people who have not felt it in all its ardour, till the friend shewed some late imperfection, some foreign and predominant interest, that put an end to it.

(Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1765.)

A foreign and predominant interest is indeed the general bane of friendships, that are formed with romantic expectations, which, for that reason, are less likely to subsist, where a state of life, far removed from the simplicity of nature, has produced an universal opposition of interest, and where things which are desired by all, can be possessed but by few, than where few things only being thought necessary, and those few being thought equally within the reach of all, the interests of individuals coincide, and a reciprocation of kindness requires little sacrifice. In this state, friendship preserves all the appearance of that romantic ardour that is admired, and is even productive of its pleasures, merely because it is not tried. It is enjoyed in proportion to what it is supposed to be, and not in proportion to what it is; and sometimes, when under this sweet deception, it has been long strengthened by habit, it is found equal to the severest trial, if, by great chance, it happens to be severely tried.

It is to be regretted, that this author seems always disposed to speak ill of wisdom and learning: He says, that the wise and learned, generally treat love with great ridicule, as below the dignity of a man; if, by a learned man, he means a mere dealer in old coins, old customs, or old words, what he says of a learned man may be true; it is certainly not true of any wise man, nor of any man who has learned either his duty or his interest, and nothing that leaves a man ignorant of either can deserve the name. He observes, very justly, that no man ever despised the sex who was a favourite with them, and that no one ever spoke contemptuously of love, who was conscious of loving, and being beloved; and, it may reasonably be hoped, that to be a favourite of the ladies, to be conscious of loving and being beloved, it is not necessary to be a dunce or a fool.

The author observes, that the *English*, with great natural genius and acuteness, and still greater goodness of heart, blinded with riches and liberty, are rather a melancholy and unhappy people; and that the *French*, whom we at once affect to despise for their levity, and yet imitate in their most frivolous accomplishments, are happy in popery and slavery; this difference he refers very justly into their care to cultivate all the arts which enliven and captivate the imagination,

gination, soften the heart, and polish society, and our comparative neglect of them. To remove this evil, he recommends writings addressed to the fancy and the passions, and an imitation of the *French* in their manner of life: The gentlemen there, of whatever age, associate, not with one another, but with the ladies; with the young, the gay, and the happy. To this, he imputes, and perhaps, with good reason, their living longer and happier, and enjoying their faculties both of mind and body more intire in old age, than any other people in *Europe*.

The author next considers the pleasures arising from taste, as another distinguishing characteristic of man. These pleasures, he says, are confined to few, and observes, that the only powers of mind much cultivated among us, are those of the understanding, and thus the union between philosophy and the fine arts has been dissolved. Hence, says he, music, painting, sculpture and architecture, have been left in the hands of ignorant artists, unassisted by philosophy, and even unacquainted with the works of great masters.

It may, perhaps, be allowed, that an acquaintance with philosophy, may, in some degree, assist those who practice the fine arts; tho' it will probably be found, that those who practice them with most success, are not much acquainted with philosophy. But the same concession is not due with respect to the works of great masters: What produced the excellence in the works of these great masters that we are advised to imitate? Was it an acquaintance with the works of other great masters? and must excellence be thus traced back wards through copies of copies *ad infinitum*? The great masters excelled by that which alone can make a great master, the study of nature, the great common original, of which all artificial excellence is a transcript; while we are taught to imitate imitations, either in sculpture, or in painting, we can never equal those who studied only the original. The works of antiquity are the gleanings of many ages; the regular progress of art was long interrupted by the barbarity and ignorance that overflowed all *Europe* from the North; it is now renewed, and nothing can prevent our equalling, perhaps our excelling the antients, but the substitution of their works for nature. To be a great painter, more qualifications are requisite than for any other

purpose. He must have exquisite discernment and sensibility, a vigorous and fertile imagination, and a correct judgment. He must be able to chuse the fittest subject, to select the best incident, to determine in what attitudes his characters should appear, and what passions they should express; and, after all, he must have the manual art, necessary to realize his ideas, and transfer the picture of his mind to the canvas. A combination of these powers can be expected but seldom; if it happens once in an age, we may think ourselves fortunate. No rules can make a painter, any more than a poet, the rules have been derived from the arts, and not the arts from the rules. The principal performances, both in poetry and painting, were probably produced before there were any rules for producing either, as indeed this author afterwards admits, and both will be equally spoiled by imitation; it is a striking and a just observation of an ingenious writer, Mr *Joseph Warton*, that no very considerable work of genius was ever produced at a time when rules were greatly multiplied, and every thing was reduced into system. The genius, and the genius alone can excel, will be assisted only with respect to the mere manual operation, by considering the works of others, and with respect to the mere manual operation only, painting can properly be considered as an art, as with respect to that only, it can be taught.

From painting and sculpture, the author, in his third discourse, proceeds to music. Music, he says, is capable of raising and soothing every passion and emotion of the soul, yet the effects actually produced by it are inconsiderable. This disproportion between its powers and its effects, he imputes to its being in the hands of mere practical musicians, and not under the direction of taste and philosophy. In his fourth discourse, he considers the pleasure arising from literary works of imagination; and, in his fifth, the comforts arising from a sense of religion. Of these parts of the work, perhaps, some farther account may be given hereafter; in the mean time, we recommend the whole performance to our readers, as containing many ingenious and important observations; many particulars, which, to use the author's favourite phrase, shew equally the goodness of the head, and the heart.

The Resurrection illustrated by the Changes of the Silk-Worm.

IT has pleased God to assist our faith by the surprising changes which arrive to some of the meanest and most despicable insects, viz. the Silk-worm, and other like kinds; the various revolutions of whose several modes, or states of existence, offer themselves to the eyes of every one who has the least curiosity to observe the wonders of the creation, which, as the Psalmist saith, are great, and sought out of all those that have pleasure therein.

Therefore, what difference there is between the little egg, thousands of which scarce cover a small part of the single leaf on which they are hatched, and the almost invincible and contemptible worm, that at length creeps from it, and feeds and grows, and passes its whole existence on one single plant, bush, or tree, all the world, which it knows, or inhabits, in its present mean and degraded state.

What difference, I say, there is between such a state, in which it *lives* and *feeds* as a miserable and deformed worm, and the same insect, when it dies or disappears, and lies wrapped up, or involved, in its *aurelia*, as they call it, for an appointed time, and then breaks the shell, or husk, in which it was inclosed, and rises from the dead, as it were, in a new and beautiful, and, I had almost said, glorious form, decked with all the livery of summer's pride, assumes its wings, and ranges over all the world at pleasure.

Such is the *Change* (but more amazing, perhaps, and more glorious) which shall pass one day upon the body of man, *that is a worm*, (in the language of scripture) fixed down to this little spot of earth, his world for the present; and the same body, when it shall burst its *aurelia*, (if I may speak in the same language) assume its wings, and transport itself from one world to another, to visit, with delight and wonder at once, this vast and almost immense *Creation*!

For this seems to be the very image of the Resurrection, and exemplar of it, which *Clemens* (that companion and fellow-labourer of the Apostle, supposed to be mentioned by him in *Phil. iv. 3.* and who wrote, in like manner, two epistles to the same *Corinthians*, upon the very same, or like occasion with him) has given us of it in that invaluable remainder of truly primitive antiquity, his first undoubted and genuine epistle.

What I refer to is the *History*, so^s fo I shall venture to call it, of the *Phœnix*, for which he has been censured, with ignorance enough, by men of more learning than knowledge in the works of nature. The account, indeed, is mingled with all the fables, with which the subtle *Egyptian* priests had disguised the truth, who having seized this curious and uncommon insect in its sickening state, whilst it is laying its eggs; and, destroying all but the few, or the single egg, from whence the worm is to be derived, which the priests intended to feed and watch till it should be exposed to public view in its *aurelian* state, did afterwards place it in the temple of the Sun, that the *work of nature* might be improved into a *miracle*, to support and countenance the superstition of the people. The substance of this story is undoubted in the opinion of *Tacitus*, a grave historian, Book VI. of his *Annals*, and was believed by the most learned persons in the wisest and most knowing nations; and with reason therefore by *Clemens* also. See *Pliny*, lib. x. cap. 11. *Seneca*, Ep. 65. *Celsus* in *Origin*. p. 229. *Claudian Tertullian*, p. 598. *Notis Pamelii* 105.—

The substance of the story, as seems to be agreed by all but *Claudian*, is, that this animal has its vermicular existence, lies buried in its *theca*, which, perhaps, is its *aurelian* state, and in its most perfect state is a winged creature, and is called the *Phœnix*; which word being found in the *Greek* of the 90th Psalm, *Tertullian* produces the authority of the Psalmist to prove, that the righteous shall rise again, because 'it is said, that he shall flourish as the *Phœnix* (*florescit ut Phœnix*) but it should be, in *English*, as the *Palm-tree*; for it follows, *he shall grow like the Cedar in Lebanon*. To such mistakes were the most learned of the Fathers exposed, through their ignorance of the original text of the Bible.

You may see the account of it in the poem that is found towards the end of the works of *Laßantius* on the *Phœnix*.

—Animal primum sine membris fertur oriri,
Sed fertur vermis lacteus esse color.
Crevit — cum tempore certo,
Seque ovi teretis colligit in speciem
Inde reformatur, qualis fuit ante, figura,
Et Phœnix ruptis gurguliat exuvies
Ac velut agrestes, cum filo ad saxa tenentur,
Mutari perennæ papilionis solent, &c.
Ipsi quidem, sed non eadem —
Æternam vitam mortis adepti

Where it is to be observed, that what he calls *Species ovi*, in one verse, he explains by *ovum* in another; and means not the egg, but the *progenitor*, or what we now call the *avuncle*, as is manifest by the comparison he makes between the process of nature in the formation of the *Phoenix* and of the *Butterfly*; of which see more in *Pliny* and *Aristotle*.

It is an observation I have somewhere met with, that, in almost all languages, mankind have generally avoided the very name of *Death*, whenever it comes to touch them more nearly; and have made use of some of the circumstances of *dying* to convey to us the notion of it in a manner that may be less shocking and painful to us.

We say, *they expire, are deceased, are departed*, any thing rather than pronounce that our friends are *dead*, and thereby recall to our own minds an idea so ungrateful and terrible.

For this reason it seems to be, that, whereas there is a very great resemblance between *Sleep* and *Death*, in every thing else but this, that the one is terrible, and the other refreshing and desirable to us, therefore almost all languages have agreed to speak of the dead as *fallen asleep*: Thus we find the same expressions, as well as the same image of *Death*, in an inspired prophet and in prophane writers. *They shall sleep*, says *Jeremiah*, (Ch. LI.) *a perpetual sleep*. *Perpetuus sopor urget*, says the *Lyric*. Thus also *Virgil*,

— *Eterna clauduntur humis somno.*

S. S.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London to his Majesty. Aug. 28.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beseech your Majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful congratulations on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the auspicious birth of another Prince.

The joyful event, of an increase in your Majesty's illustrious family, will always be gratefully considered by us as a further substantial security to the civil and religious liberties of this your Majesty's free & native country.

Every addition to your Majesty's domestic happiness fills our hearts

with the highest pleasure and satisfaction; and fully confiding, that your Majesty's royal sentiments ever coincide with the united wishes of your faithful people, we gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying our joy, and laying our congratulations at your Majesty's feet.

Permit us therefore, Royal Sir, to assure your Majesty, that your faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to your royal house, and the true honour and dignity of your crown, whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion, will be ready to exert their utmost abilities in support of such wise councils as apparently tend to render your Majesty's reign happy and glorious.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this dutiful Address—Your congratulations on the further increase of my family, and your assurance of zealous attachment to it, cannot but be very agreeable to me—I have nothing so much at heart as the welfare and happiness of my people; and have the greatest satisfaction in every event that may be an additional security to those civil and religious liberties upon which the prosperity of these kingdoms depends.

A Letter to the Common Council of London, on their late extraordinary Address.

THE paragraph to which this letter relates is as follows:

"Permit us to assure your Majesty, that whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion, your faithful Citizens of London will be ready to exert their utmost abilities, in support of such wise councils as apparently tend to render your Majesty's reign happy and glorious."

The Letter-writer, addressing the common council, proceeds to consider this paragraph in the following terms:

In this unfortunate Address, Gentlemen, there are two circumstances which strike me pretty strongly; the first is, that you positively, though indirectly, tell the King, that unless his affairs are in a flourishing situation, he is never to expect the smallest support or assistance from the city of London: Truly, a very polite, humble, and affectionate declaration!—One would suppose, that the more unsettled public measures were, the more readily you would have thought of exerting yourselves to render his Majesty's reign

sign both happy and glorious.—The more, I am sure, it would have done credit to your duty as subjects, and to your generosity as men.—But no—this favour was to be deferred till it was ~~not~~ wanted; and his Majesty was to receive the warmest proofs of your attachment, only in proportion as those proofs were utterly unnecessary, either to promote his glory or his happiness.

But, as if you had not said enough in this negative declaration, you have thought proper to add, that his Majesty's councils must even have an apparent happy tendency, before you can consent to do your duty, as good subjects to your King, and good citizens to your country.—But you ought first to have considered, whether you were proper judges of what had an *apparent* tendency to promote the honour of your Sovereign and the security of the kingdom.—The very same measures might, perhaps, in the opinion of the two houses of Parliament, have an *apparent* tendency to the public good, which you, from motives of interest, or some peculiar combination of circumstances, might possibly suppose had an *apparent* tendency to the public prejudice.

In such a case, Gentlemen of the Common council, give me leave to ask, Who is to decide upon the tendency of national measures? The two august houses of Parliament, with all possible deference to the dignity of your characters, have a right to, at least, as great a share of credit with the King as the corporation of London. And, suppose that he should again do as he has once already done in regard to the Cyder bill, think it expedient to pay a little more attention to the advice of his Parliament than to your addresses; would you, on such an occasion, look upon yourselves as discharged from your obligations as *Englishmen*; and take upon you to say, that neither your King nor your country were entitled to the utmost of your services?

But, Gentlemen, abstracted from the visible grossness of the passage under consideration, how was it possible for the evident unreasonableness of it to escape your notice? At your own request, you were permitted to compliment your Prince on the happy increase of his family. How, on such an event, could you dream of disturbing the mutual satisfaction, which ought to have subsisted, with the murmur of disaffection, or the sarcasm

of insinuated reproach, with a sting which could not but wound his sensibility in the tenderest part of all, and embitter every shadow of that pleasure which you affected to give him by your felicitation?—Indeed, Gentlemen, you have shewn yourselves as little conversant with the principles of breeding as the sentiments of duty; and have not more violated that degree of deference which you ought to have preserved for the character of your Sovereign as a Monarch, than trampled on that common politeness and civility which was his indisputable claim at your hands as a man.

Let it even be granted, that public measures, as you have sagaciously hinted, are not upon a happy footing; yet, how has your complaint the smallest tendency to set them on a better? Perhaps, if other measures were to be pursued, his majesty would be still unfortunate enough to fail in meeting with your approbation. Perhaps the very steps which he took to secure your good opinion, might be the readiest way of incurring your displeasure; and the utmost endeavours which he exerted for the public good, might, to people of your *uncur-*
mon penetration, appear prejudicial to the interest of the kingdom.—Tell me really, gentlemen of the common-council, in what manner you would wish his majesty to conduct himself.—
E Though a prince of the finest understanding, it is impossible he should come at a knowledge of your desires merely by inspiration.—You ought, therefore, before you thought proper to find an indirect fault with his behaviour, to tell him in what way he should behave; and to give him some little intimation
F of your pleasure, before you told him so bluntly that you were displeased.—To prevent such an absurdity for the time to come, I would have you, at the next previous meeting in *Cheapside*, prevail upon that prodigy of oratory, and judgment, who cuts such a capital figure in print-shops, explaining *Magna-Charta* to his little boy (and who, so highly to your honour, directs the principal part of your operations) to draw up a set of rules and orders for his majesty's use, directing what ministers he shall employ, and what measures he shall adopt—but above all things commanding him to remove a certain right honourable judge for ever from his presence, for daring to commit this your bellwether to surance some few years ago,
G
H

notwithstanding the common-council, *Cicero*, with all the forcible rhetoric of sighs and tears, endeavoured to excite his lordship's compassion, and promised to shrink into his primeval insignificance for the future.

The moment you thus establish a necessary plan for his majesty's conduct, all complaints must be at an end; though, upon recollection, I do not think you can be entirely safe without abolishing the two houses of parliament.—The lords and commons are a determined set of people, and may be inclined to call you to an account for this laudable self-assumption of extraordinary authority. It would be a dreadful affair indeed, if the usher of the black rod, or the serjeant at arms, was sent to the *Half-Moon* in *Cheapside*, with a message to your little oracle, while he was behaving in the most disorderly manner imaginable, to keep the company in order; and calling your chairman, Mr Deputy *Tyfer*, who has been three times as long in the common-council, and has fifty times more understanding than himself, by the contemptuous appellation of a young gentleman.

Is the private resentment of a despicable individual, no less remarkable for the inflexible obstinacy of his temper, than the undeviating perverseness of his understanding, to lead you into an opposition to your own welfare? and are you to sacrifice the emolument of your fellow citizens, who are entitled to your best services, to gratify the insignificant petulance of an underbred blusterer, who has no pretension to any thing but your insuperable contempt?

For shame, gentlemen of the common council; if it becomes you to reprehend your parliamentary representatives whenever they act in manifest contradiction to your wishes, it undoubtedly becomes your constituents to express their disapprobation whenever you behave in a diametrical opposition to *their's*. That you have done so on the present occasion, there is no possibility of denying; the universal murmur through every order in the city, on account of your address, is an incontestible proof that your conduct was highly culpable, and the indignation with which it is every where mentioned, even by the most candid and intelligent, must convince the meanest citizen within the walls, how utterly improper you are to be the representatives of the first metro-

polis in *Europe*: Give me leave to say, gentlemen, that in the whole of this unfortunate affair, you have acted with as much infidelity to your constituents, as you have behaved with temerity to your king.—Your constituents disclaim the offensive part of your address; it is utterly repugnant to their sentiments; and when you delivered it in as their sense, you violated alike your duty as representatives, and your veracity as men.

I shall now proceed to the second article with which I was affected, upon reading the elegant paragraph in dispute.

You say, gentlemen, in this paragraph, that when public measures have an apparent tendency to the happiness and glory of your sovereign, you will then exert yourselves in the support of his majesty's councils.—Give me leave to ask, by what means you are sensible that public measures have *not now* a tendency to promote these desirable ends? who informed you that his majesty's councils are not now wise and salutary; and in what single instance can you tell us, that they are either weak in their nature, or prejudicial in their design? What, I suppose, because your wooden God was not appointed to the solicitorship of the treasury, a place that absolutely requires some dawning ideas of common sense and civility, public measures must be very injudiciously carried on!—Undoubtedly—So powerful an advocate for civil and religious liberty, would have reflected honour on the first offices of government, and the same amazing sleepiness of argument which set us all a yawning in that impenetrable performance the *Monitor*, would have pointed out the errors of every former administration, and proved the present to be the *me plus u'tra* of human perfection.

For my own part, gentlemen, I can see nothing whatsoever in the conduct of our new ministers that can possibly give you a reason to complain; unless it be the disregard which they have so sensibly manifested in relation to your formidable dictator, Master *Magna Charta*,—who, though he aspired to the honour of ranking among the lowest of their creatures, was thought by much to little a thing to be made a tool; and looked upon (allow me the seeming contradiction) as infinitely too despicable even to be despised.

I know you will say, Gentlemen,

that the present ministers are unexperienced; and, I shall readily grant; that few people gain a knowledge of public affairs by intuition; and that, of all the sciences, that of government is the most difficult to be understood. But the two capital requisites in the formation of a minister, are understanding and integrity.—A man of sound judgment, who has a general knowledge of the various states in *Europe*, and who, by being in parliament a number of years, has gained an intimate acquaintance with the interest of his own country, is, at any time, provided his principles may be relied on, a proper person for a first minister, tho' he never before possessed a single office under the government.

Take my word for it, gentlemen, public affairs are not in so dreadful a situation as you imagine; though it may be necessary, now and then, for a political essayist to alarm us with the terrors of the national debt, when he wants a new pair of breeches, and expedient for him to take an occasional slice at the ministry, when he wishes to redeem his other shirt from the pawn broker's.

Upon the whole, gentlemen, your behaviour has been so diametrically repugnant to every sentiment of delicacy and reason, that I could wish with all my heart to exempt you from the charge of design; and to place this unlucky transaction entirely to the easiness of your tempers, or the narrowness of your understandings.—But this is impossible.—You sinned against conviction, and refused to rectify your error, when it was pointed out in full common-council, by two of your most sensible members, one of them the newly elected *brother*, who so ably dissected your idol, at the previous meeting, at the *Half Moon*, and Mr *Patterson*.

Now gentlemen, I shall conclude this letter, with a remark or two upon your body in general; in order to give the other corporations of this kingdom, a just idea of your consequence, and to prevent them from paying too great a regard to your proceedings, through an erroneous opinion of your extraordinary importance.

The corporation of *London*, though the greatest in the *British* dominions, on account of its opulence, is far from being the greatest with respect to the conditions or capacities of its various members.—The Common council, particularly, tho' they have the principal management of all the city busi-

ness, are seldom composed of the principal citizens:—Here and there, indeed, we find a man of sense and fortune chosen into the office, but in general, those people who are most capable of filling it with real weight, think themselves considerably above it; by this means the employment descends to the very lowest artizans, and a neighbourhood of capital merchants is often represented by a man, whom they would on no account condescend to be acquainted with, nor perhaps admit to take an *en passant* glass in their company.

Thus, though an Address goes up to Court, with the really respectable name of the City of *London* at the head of it, the sentiments which it contains are, in fact, no more than the private opinions of fifty or sixty very inconsiderable shopkeepers, who consult about the tendency of national measures at the *Half Moon* tavern in *Chesapeake*, and pay an humble Shilling a-head to the master of the house (a common-councilman also, but a deserving one) for their evening's entertainment.—At present, their commander in chief is Master *Magna-Charta*, who is constantly seconded in the grossest absurdities by a disappointed candidate for the office of Chamberlain; a wholesale dealer in lead, both in his profession, and his arguments.

The corporation of *London* are now the ridicule both of the court and the kingdom—and have just so much importance remaining as to be mentioned with an equal mixture of pity and indignation.

To rescue the dignity of the city out of such unfortunate hands, there is but one way left, and that is, to establish a qualification for a common-council-man.—If no man was to be elected, who could not swear himself worth three or four thousand pounds, it would induce people of credit to offer themselves candidates; and the great room at the *Half Moon* would possibly be filled with a number of truly eminent citizens.—Till this event shall take place, we can expect little besides insolence and tumult, vanity and impertinence.—And few resolutions will take place without affording fresh opportunities, to that worthy and upright magistrate Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, to exclaim, "*Well, thank God, I had no hand in the proceeding.*"

The Merits of the New Administration truly stated, is Answer to the several Pamphlets and Papers published against them.

THE pretended charges against the present administration, says this able writer, are few in number. I state them fairly, in affirming they amount to no more than this: That the new ministers are under the influence of the Favourite, which appears to be false; that they were recommended to the Crown by the D— of C———, which does them honour; that they are disavowed by Mr Pitt, which has not yet been proved; that they are young, which is partly true, and not pertinent; and that their administration will not be lasting, which is more than either they can deny, or their enemies affirm, with certainty. These charges the writer considers distinctly, with great force of argument, and with the language and manners of a gentleman. The first, the *Favourite's influence*, he thinks of most importance to remove. One of the writers, says he, declares, *that he has no doubt that the Favourite has stipulated a secret article with the new Minister, for the preservation of his power*: But as he has produced no facts in support of his opinion, and the new ministers have declared their first concern was to undertake the service of the state, *wholly* of him, men of honour and veracity have surely a better right to be believed, in a matter which they must know better than the rest of the world, than persons unknown, who affirm the contrary, upon appearances only, and without authority. With regard to appearances, let their former and present conduct be examined, and try what grounds there is for supposing so unpopular a connexion between them and the Favourite.

They disapproved his administration, as soon as it was erected, and protested loudly against it, when it broke out into acts of precipitation and violence. They hazarded the favour of a prince, whom they could not fail to love and revere; they gave up their offices, and fostered their dependants to be turned adrift, rather than subscribe their names to a system, which had, in a short time, the effect they apprehended, of endangering the public peace. They were, from the beginning, his open and declared enemies. They opposed him as a Favourite, leaning solely upon the power of the Crown; and, by that situation of his, tempted to establish himself at the expence of public liberty. And they opposed the late ministers, as men, who having acted avowedly under him, might be fairly supposed to be still his agents; and who, by the obstinacy with which they strained the power of the Crown, against both the spirit and letter of the law, soon rendered themselves as odious to a free people, as his situation had rendered him.

This was the conduct of the new ministers, before they came into office. Have they departed from it since? Have they manifested, by any known measure of theirs, the least disposition to soften the resentment, which the noble lord may, without any impeachment of his character, be supposed to entertain against them? Have they not dismissed men from office, who owed their advancement to him? And have they not restored men, who were dismissed in his time?

They were barely established, before his majesty rewarded the inflexible integrity of a great ornament of the law; who had the honour of offending the late ministry to a great degree, and, of even provoking them to some public invectives against him.

Since then all that we know of the *character and conduct* of the present ministers, flatly contradicts the pretence of their being the creatures and instruments of the Favourite, the comparison of them with their predecessors is the only remaining ground, upon which such a pretence should be founded, in order to merit attention or credit.

Who has supported the Favourite, and who has opposed him, ever since the contest with him began? When he first erected his standard, the late ministers resorted to it; the present fled from it. When that standard became triumphant, Mr G— was the voluntary standard-bearer. He accepted of different offices, at a time, when the Favourite was predominant, and doubtless made him the same returns, without doors, which every man in parliament can witness he made within, when he broke loose from his family and friends, to support the Favourite's system.

This gentleman is particularly mentioned here, because he seems in the papers and pamphlets to be the hero of the dismissed party. At present, he and his late colleagues disavow all connexion with the person, to whom they have been obliged, and under whom they have served. It is not my concern, to step in between the two parties, and it seems an happiness to the public, that they are separated at last, since both were become the objects of public jealousy and dislike. But I must suspect the truth of the account delivered out, that the dismissal of a noble lord's brother occasioned the disgrace of the late ministers, since that measure appears to have been the effect, not the cause of the rupture; and they would do well to consider a little, before they claim any merit from it. Had it been done upon public motives, it would have been done much earlier. The time and circumstances of it prove only, that they were just then vindictive, and ambitious to set up for themselves, when they could no longer depend upon him.

The late ministers had been obliged to him

him, and acted under him; the present never had a connexion of any kind with him, always opposed him, and, since their entrance into office, have acted like men, not only independent of him, but adverse to him.

He is alive, it is true, and has a right, till he is legally deprived of it, to appear at court, and in the senate. Let his late Co-adjutors drive him from both if they can, for they are best qualified, from their intimate knowledge of his measures, to impeach him; and they need not doubt, that a fair and regular prosecution will be supported. This would be a more manly conduct, than exciting groundless jealousies and discontents among the people, with a view to interrupt other men in the service of the state, which they themselves can no longer serve. They must in the end grow weary, if not ashamed, of so fruitless, as well as illiberal, an employment of their time.

But the writers themselves seem sensible of the weakness of this charge of private influence against the new ministers, and now and then change their ground, and attack them, as the creatures of a greater person; whom they treat in a manner somewhat extraordinary for men well affected to his illustrious family. One writer calls him, *a military band, without temper or knowledge of the constitution*; and another in more gross in his description of him, and even appears to exult, with an inhumanity, sufficient to disgrace any party upon the late uncertainty of his valuable life.

The virulence of these attacks is accountable only from an observation, reproachful to human nature, that the rage of a disappointed mind is sometimes too violent, to be softened by the feelings of gratitude.

All the hopes of the late ministry were defeated by his interposition. They had incurred the displeasure of the King, and knew very well, that those friends of their royal master, and of the public, who were in opposition to them, would not treat, upon any terms, with the favourite; and apparently they did not foresee the possibility of their own dismissal by other means, after Mr Pitt had declined. In this state of things, they acted like men perfectly secure, and flattered themselves probably, with the hopes of an uninterrupted aristocratical power, over the crown, as well as their fellow subjects.

In this extremity, we are told, his majesty consulted the person, in whom both he and the nation could best confide, his royal uncle, who had defended the throne by his personal courage and conduct heretofore, and could have no motive, either of ambition or interest, in the present case, to give any other than the best and wisest

counsel; and the counsel he gave produced the change.

No administration was ever appointed, with more circumstances to justify the appointment, and to create a general confidence in government. In this view therefore, the conduct of that royal person was highly meritorious, and intitled him to the gratitude of the nation no less than of the ministers, who derived lasting honour from it. Their enemies are too sensible of this, to pass by so signal a merit, without some aspersions. They represent him also, as the instrument of the Favourite, at the motion of a greater person, and dress up this far stretched surmise, in the form of a mathematical piece of buffoonery. Facts and appearances are set aside, to convert a weak presumption into an argument, by giving it the support of a strong improbability.

A still more popular charge than either of the preceding, is urged by these writers. They adopt the Favourite of the people; they would persuade the world, that he has set his face against the ministry, and that they have precipitately grasped at power, in exclusion of him; and the only appearance, upon which these insinuations are delivered out, is, his not having accepted an office. To this, it is affirmed, upon good authority, that he was consulted before any change took place; that he was even importuned to come to the helm; that the present ministers wished to see him there; that the reasons, upon which he declined, were perfectly consistent with a good opinion of them; that he expressed, at that time, no dislike of them; that their ambition is to act upon his plan, and to preserve their country in that state of eminence above all other nations, in which he has placed it; and that they are ready to give way to him, whenever he thinks fit to accept his majesty's offer of the helm. Let then the public judge, which of the two sets are the warmest friends to their country, the late ministers, who, in the height of their power were his declared adversaries; or the present ministers, who were attached to him, when out of power, and now regret his having been induced by any consideration to decline engaging in the public service.

It is barely worth while to mention, how ridiculously they value themselves upon the youth of some of the persons who succeed them. If youth were the season for those passions, which interfere most with the faithful discharge of a public trust, and if an age more advanced than that of the present ministers, were always accompany'd with integrity, public spirit, and vigour of mind, there would be weight in the objection. But it is too trifling to be exploded, as a charge against them, since the power with so many

inferior to the late aged ministers, in any desirable qualification for business.

The only remaining charge seems meant as an address to the representatives of the people; for the multitude have no concern in the arguments alleged to prove the short duration of this ministry, unless it be the intention of the writers, to dissuade them from all obedience to government. The caution is given to men, who aim at some permanent office, and were it addressed to them by name, as a motive to action in their parliamentary capacity, it would do no more honour to them, than it does to the writers who advance it. The permanency of an administration depends so much upon the pleasure of the crown, that no man can reason about it with certainty. The presumptive arguments are always in favour of a ministry, who enjoy at once the esteem of their prince, and the good-will of their country; yet we have been told with warmth and confidence, that it is impossible the present system can last. In order to prove this, they state an alternative, and exult in it as unanswerable. *Either the E— of B— privately engages to support this administration with his influence, or he takes no part in it*; in both which cases, they conclude the ruin of the ministers to be impending. As it is well known, that both he and they deny the former part of the alternative, the latter follows of course. But, if he takes no part in the administration, they argue, that he will undermine and subvert it. There is a more obvious conclusion, which seems to have escaped these writers only because it would not answer their purpose; that if he takes no part in the administration, it will not in any respect be affected by him.

But supposing the permanency of the administration to be very uncertain, does it follow, that other men should promote a stagnation of public business, because the hands which conduct it, may be changed? The late opposition were firmly of opinion, that the then ministry could not be lasting; yet they concurred in all the necessary business of government.

For my own part, as an anonymous writer has thought fit to publish his reasons for declining to take any part in the new administration, I have an equal right to declare my resolution, of giving my independent vote to such good measures as they shall propose; and, to borrow a phrase or two from the late London Address, since a *happy establishment of public measures* will probably soon present a *favourable occasion*, I shall be ready to exert my *utmost abilities, in support of such wise councils, as apparently tend to render his Majesty's reign happy and glorious*; which resolution, I apprehend, needs not to be vindicated by a detail of reasons.

There is usually some pretence of public good to cover the designs of the most ma-

lignant parties; but these gentlemen pretend nothing more, than that they are better qualified to serve the state, than their successors; and have nothing more to complain of, than that, in defiance of the opinion they entertain of themselves, they have been dismissed, and other ministers appointed in their room. I verily believe, the public has no feeling for disappointments so entirely personal, and will not be brought to espouse the cause of the late ministers against their successors, till after some experience of the measures of the latter, and a total oblivion of those of the former.

An account of the unhappy Difference between the Pitmen at Newcastle, and their Masters.

THE method of hiring pitmen has hitherto been by bond for twelve months, on the signing of which a shilling was given to each, and this was called a binding.

About this time last year, a gentleman or two upon a neighbouring river being in great want of pitmen, endeavoured to obtain them by tempting them with binding-money, as far as two, three, and even four guineas. This encouragement made the men in the other collieries work with great reluctance all the year, and as the time was approaching when the above-mentioned gentlemen would be again in want, it was natural for the several coal-owners on the two rivers to consider of some method to prevent such proceedings for the future; for which purpose a meeting was held, at which it was agreed that no coal-owner should hire another's men, unless they produced a certificate of leave from their last master, and as no coal owner would grant such a certificate, it was called a binding during the will of his master, consequently a species of slavery unknown in a free country. This notion spreading like wildfire, on or about the 14th of August last, all the pitmen on the two rivers left off work, and have continued so ever since, notwithstanding the coal-owners have repeatedly declared they had no intention of hindering them from hiring with whom they pleased, and earnestly exhorted them to return to their work till the expiration of their bonds, at which time they should have a regular discharge in writing, if required. Several meetings have been held, at which the pitmen's demands have risen every time; and tho' they in general earn from 12 to 14s. a week, yet in one colliery their demands were an advance of wages equal to 75 per Cent. The grand article they now insist on, is, that all their bonds be given up, tho' some of them have till Christmas to go, which demand the coal-owners are determined not to agree to; for they have always avoided binding too many at one time, lest it should be in their power to distress the trade, by refusing to work till their demands were satisfied.

THE PROPHETIC BEE.

FLORELLA, under Mamma's care,
 Breath'd the pure, wholesome, country air,
 And smil'd, and blush'd, to think so near
 The virgin's with, a fifteenth year:
 Her prudent parents often read
 One sober lecture to her head.
 How pleas'd they were she had not known
 The follies of a wicked town!
 That all their thoughts had been confin'd
 To store with what was good, her mind;
 Hop'd she would never do, or know,
 What *Lucy* did some months ago;
 And wish'd, in the decline of life,
 To see her make a frugal wife!

But, while her tutors thus impart
 Their precepts never reach'd the heart:
 For beaux, and belles, and fages tell,
 Her heart on other things would dwell;
 On balls, and plays, and love, and fashion,
 More suited to her ruling passion,
Florella prudently had weigh'd
 Her taste, with what her mother said.
 She heard the bounds of law and duty,
 Yet stud'd more the pow'r of beauty;
 Once in a week read Holy Writ,
 But slept each night with *Congreve's* wit;
 In short, *Florella* thought her age
 Not grave enough to act the sage;
 And, therefore, eagerly pursu'd
 What Nature, Whim, and Folly shew'd.
 She learnt, betimes, to furl the fan,
 To laugh and ogle with her man;
 Her dress, her air, with studious art
 Were taught her wishes to impart;
 She try'd by action, word, and feature,
 To be a lovely flirting creature.

In that soft month, when virgins fir'd
 With Fashion's charms, are new attir'd;
 When cautious prudes in whippers tell
 The ills that luckless prudes befall;
 The gay *Florella* left her room,
 To view the flowers opening bloom:
 Along the garden sauntering stray'd
 The self-admiring thoughtless maid;
 Where, meeting *Flora* in the way,
 Join'd, arm in arm, with cheerful May;
 She glanc'd contempt, nor here could rest,
 But pluck'd the posy from her breast.
 An early *Rose* springs Luxury,
 Which courts and pleases ev'ry eye,
 A rival *Tulip*, deck'd with grace,
 The first in title as in place,
 A *Stock* that scents the vernal air,
 A *Violet* sweet, *Narcissus* fair,
 A dappled pink, with many more,
 From off their native stems the tore.
 The wanton smil'd—the gaz'd—the frown'd—
 Then threw her garland on the ground;
 Her smiles, her frowns, her look intent,
 Spoke, plain as language, what she meant:
 With voice distinct they seem'd to say,
 Go, short-liv'd pageants of a day!
 Go, seek some other nymph to grace;
 Your charms, more blooming than her face,
 No sweets that scent the various wreath
 Can equal, sure, *Florella's* breath!
 No blushing rose, no lily fair,
 Can with *Florella's* face compare:
 In vain you flourish in your bow'r,
 Each shepherd owns and feels my pow'r.

Just then a Bee (to talk like *Gay*)
 In search of sweets was on his way;
 Clung to an hyacinth, from whence
 Observant, as a bee of sense.
 He gaz'd around, survey'd the fair,
 Her beautiful form, her giddy air;
 And while with pity glow'd his breast,
 Thus he his sentiments express'd
 "Unthinking maid! an emblem see
 Of what your future fate may be!
 That beauty, when familiar grown,
 Will cease to wound; each sop may own
 May feel its power too, but yet
 What skin can fix a male conquer?
 Beams will behold you as a flower,
 A pretty play-thing for an hour;
 And he whose bosom *Virtue* warms,
 Thinks red and white are feeble charms;
 But what if (once your pride subdu'd)
 The trifling coxcomb dares be rude?
 What if his vanity you blest?
 And the whole woman yields to dress?
 Your charms, alas! will then be sound
 As garlands withering on the ground;
 Your beauty, as a faded flow'r,
 Long sever'd from its native bow'r,
 No more will blush upon your cheek,
 But, drooping, your dishonour speak;
 Shunning and shunn'd by ev'ry eye,
 Contemn'd you'll live, unhonour'd die.
Chichestre, Sept. 10.

T. L.

A RHAPSODY on leaving BATH.

Farewell, salubrious springs! The sov'reign
 pow'r
 Who bids you rise, forbids you to revoke
 My lost digestion. May his will be mine!
 Flow on your streams, fraught with ethereal
 balm,
 Mild, potent, subtle, Nature's alchemy,
 Beyond the ken of analysing art!
 Flow on your streams, beneficent and bland!
 Wash out the seeds of sickness. Every sore
 Of 'plaining man be heal'd! The crippled sons
 Of wine and deep debauch hang by their props,
 Till arching trophies blacken every room!
 The noisome lepers, like th' *Affrican* chief
 Who dipt in *Jordan*, wonder o'er their skins!
 The barren womb grow tumid! every fire
 Who wails his heirless patrimony, view
 A sevenfold stock of sons bud forth and grow,
 The solace of his age! The meek-eyed maid,
 Whose charms are blasted green, the death-
 struck forms

Of youth, who, king's ring, creep along with life
 Encumber'd with a load of various ills,
 Nibbling away its pow'rs (which to attack
 The learned sage decides not, lest he grieve
 Some part debilitate, and snap the strings
 He mean to strengthen) prove your secret force
 Work through the windings of each malady,
 And blunt its biting, till the lead, in part
 Removed, Nature rouses through your aid,
 And shakes herself to Freedom. Then may all
 Your joy-fill'd vot'ries think upon the poor,
 Who bend to sickness, and lie down in woe!
 Think of them and assist them, till the plan
 Of that best'd some grow perfect, where thy
 heart

Oh *Neph*! beams out and dimes thy faults a-
 zi

TRINOPARK TRAGEDY.

By the late Dr Redman, of Berkhamsted.

Per Mobile fratrum.

A Brace of bucks in friendship bound
 (Such as with man is rarely found)
 Together walk'd, together lay,
 And fed together every day:
 Whatever pasture one approv'd,
 The other for that reason lov'd;
 Contented with their gay retreat,
 They env'y'd neither rich nor great.
 All their ambition, all their strife,
 (Mark this, and blush, O man and wife !)
 Was, which shou'd love his brother most,
 To all, but one another, lost.

One fault they had ; and, what was that ?
 A fatal fault ! they were too fat ;
 For this alone condemn'd to die !
 So wills the keeper, and lets fly
 One falling cries, ' Farewell, dear mate !
 ' Fly, swiftly fly, and thun my fate.'
 Speaking he died. Confus'd, amaz'd,
 On the dead corpse his brother gas'd ;
 He sigh'd and sobb'd ! Adown his cheeks
 Fast flow the tears while thus he speaks :
 ' Thy dying words I nought will heed,
 ' Nor quit thy side, but by thee bleed !
 ' One half is gone ; 'twill be unkind,
 ' Should t'other linger here behind ;
 ' Come, *Libitina*, quickly come,
 ' And lead me to my faithful chum !'
 While thus he mourn'd with grief unfeign'd
Achilles like, his murder'd friend,
 Out steps the minister of death ;
 Shoots him his wish, and stops his breath.

If life's the price for fatness paid,
 Tremble for thy devoted head,
 O * *Tript* ! left thou, in *flu* at deep,
 Shouldst not, so plump, in whole skin sleep.
 But hold ! for thy dear t lady's sake,
 Still keep thy broad expans of back,
 To screen her, when the mounts thy back,
 From the rude blasts of North or East.
 Goddess of health ! attend the fair,
 Wait on her feed, and bless the air !
 Through the mild air thy balm convey
 Smile on her cheek, and bloom without decay !
August 7, 1750.

To Mr ——— Apotecary.

On his Birth Day, May 4th.

By the same Hand.

Riding this morning by the mead
 Where horses can't be said to feed,
 Your mare advanc'd, and bow'd her head,
 And, dropping this her letter, said,
 ' Be pleas'd, good sir, I humbly beg,
 ' To forward this ;'—then made her leg.

* The keeper.

† Mrs Gore being then in a bad state of health,
 used to take the air behind the keeper.

The above verses are founded on a true fact.—
 The keeper was ordered to shoot two bucks in the two
 parks ; But after he had shot the first he had mark'd,
 his comrades came and stood by him in the manner
 here described ; whereupon the keeper shot him also.

Quis talia fando

Temperet a lachrymis ?

To my honoured Master.

(THIS day, it seems, you give to mirth,
 This day which gave your honour birth ;
 While others greet you, let me the join
 The general joy, and sing in mine ;
 And while your dainties you prepare,
 Oh ! think of me, and how I fare.
 Small comfort in this marshy ground,
 Where scarce a blade of grain is found.
 The bite is *fast* ; were it but *fast*,
 The proverb wou'd be quite complet.
 For *Venus*' sake, who rules this day,
 Regale me with some corn and hay.
 So may love's queen, to merit kind,
 Send *wife* and *park* to your mind !

On a Consultation of Four Physicians : By the same.

Riding one night to see a friend,
 Who lay extremely ill ;
 Soon as I reach'd my journey's end,
 Two dogs were at my heel,
 I made enquiry who they were,
 With aspect so demure ;
 " These, said the servant, doctors are,
 " My master come to cure."

No sooner said, than in there came
 A third, and then a fourth ;
 " These by profession are the dogs,
 " All men of mickle worth."

Pitying my friend's unhappy case,
 I sigh'd, and shook my head ;
 I sent next morning to the place,
 To know if he was dead.

The answer's brought ; " He's still alive."
 " 'Tis strange, says I, but civil ;
 " Few raw physicians can survive,
 " But *four* would kill the devil."

To Mr H. ARTHUR. On his Birth Day.

Little friend ! to give thee joy,
 Hear the muse her notes employ ;
 Singing blithe, she welcomes thee
 To a world of *Vanity*.
 That is mighty odd ; (thou'lt say)
 Better far *saunter* the day.
 So she wou'd, my little dear,
 And pay the tributary tear
 Which all the infant tribe demand,
 But thou dost an *exception* stand.

Vain is the world, and worse than vain ;
 Replete with tumult dire, and pain ;
 Mountainous swelling dangers roll,
 And overwhelm the miv'ring soul ;
 While others, different, cragged, lie
 Deep hidden from the human eye.
 All in the midst fair structures rise
 Which cheat the sense with glad surprise.
 Grandeur immense, and Beauty, join
 To make the work appear divine ;
 Musick's sweet sounds are heard within,
 And there bright Happiness is seen.
 Now strains the bark with toil, the oars
 Lash the proud wave that swells and roars ;
 Arriv'd, what finds the anxious crew ?
 The object's vanish'd from their view.
 Or haply, with amazement strock,
 And grief, they view a barren rock,
 The filthy haunt of birds obscene,
 Screaming aloud, with horrid din,

Shall'd, behold the simple crew
Another such false prize pursue,
And thus are they deceiv'd & snaw,
Unless a mighty swimming sea
Through the thick planks should burst its way:
Or, fraudulent, lurking in the dark,
Some rock should split the flying bark.

Such, gen'rally, the world we find:
But to some spots by far more kind
His Nature beam. No dangers there
In terrifying forms appear,
Nor treach'rous do they lurk unseen,
But all is faithful as serene,
A sea pacific; and, to thee,
Is destin'd such pacific sea.
Passion's wild winds from boats remove,
And nought remains but breathing love.

Here doth that smiling zephyr play
And sport, and sing the live-long day.
All the good here thou shalt desire
Is 'tablish'd, nor shall from thee fly;
Nor yet with lying form deceive,
But is the same thou shalt perceive;
Oh happy clime! dread Winter here
Dares not, with storms, to vex the year:
Here spring eternal reigns secure,
And earthly joy dispenses pure.

Listen to the Muse's voice,
Little stranger, and rejoice:
Let laughter fill thine infant eyes,
But be merry and be wise.
Remember, all this world's good
A gift is, and bids Gratitude.
Let thy rapt soul ascend on high,
To that great power who fram'd the sky,
Who all things fram'd; & gave thy joy,
Ever let him thy praise employ.

Wynne, Sept. 23.

TUNBRIDGE VERSES.

On the two Miss MUNDAYS.

IN *Waller's* easy and harmonious lines,
Bright *Sacherissa* boasts unrivall'd sway;
Whilst *Amoret*, with softer splendor shines,
Mild as the ev'ning-star at close of day,

The muse with equal justice tunes the lyre,
Pleas'd to behold the *Sidney's* charm in you;
But whilst from fame you modestly retire,
You only by superior skill subdue.

Let others, by fond arts and empty airs,
Hope with a fond pre-eminence to reign;
True merit a more lasting value bears,
Scorning the cheap applauses of the vain.

Bless with good sense, with elegance, with ease,
With ev'ry polish'd art, and virtuous grace,
That envy'd secret you have found, so please:
Confess, the foremost beauties of the place.

On a Butterfly burnt in the Ball-Room.

THE butterfly flies round and round,
Each heav'nly fair admiring;
At length, receives his fatal wound,
At beauty's shrine expiring.

Timely by his example taught,
Ye beaux! learn hence instruction;
He'er rove, but wisely fix with thought,
Or meet, like him, destruction.

*Epilogue to the Tunbridge Verses, for the Year
Simsy Joco.*

O UR patron *Apollo*, both wit and physician,
At *Tunbridge* will grant us but half our
petition:

We find by the waters, and what is here writ,
That his physic he gives, but denies us his wit:
No good can ensue, while he plays us this trick,
For the spring makes us well, and the water
makes us sick.

Upon all the Verses.

O Say, thou God *Apollo*, is it fit
That so much beauty yield to little wit?
TUNBRIDGE VERSES.

THE LAMENTATION.

BE ye, my sighs, with care suppress,
And you, my tears, forbear to flow;
Be hush'd, nor ranking in my breast,
Nor bursting, speak my inward woe.

Sole confidante of all my pain,
Sad echo of th' adjacent grove;
No more repeat, whilst I complain,
And there, alas, lamenting rove.

Thou too, my heart, to heave forbear,
And silently thy sorrows feed;
Let none perceive thy secret care,
And that thou'rt ever doom'd to bleed.
But, oh! of ease a dawn no more
Indulge, or hope again to feel;
For griefs like those I now deplore,
Death only with his dart can heal.

CLEORA.

*Queen's Soliloquy on seeing Duke Humphry at
St. Alban's.*

A Plague on Egypt's arts, I say!
Embalm the dead! on senseless clay
Rich wines and spices waste!
Like Sturgeon, or like brawn, shall I
Bound in a precious pickle, lie,
Which I can never taste?

Let me embalm this flesh of mine
With turtle-fat, and *Bourdeaux* wine,
And spoil th' Egyptian trade!
Than *Humphry's* duke more happy I—
Embatm'd *afire*, old *Quin* shall die
A mummy ready made.

D. G.

THE BRITISH EPICURE.

Imitated from Horace.

Perficus edi, &c.

I Hate *French* cooks, but love their wine;
On fricassée I scorn to dine;
And bad's the best ragout:
Let me of claret have my fill!
Let me have turtle at my will
In one large mighty stew!

A napkin let my temples bind,
In night-gown free and unconfin'd,
And undisturb'd by women!
All boons in one I ask of fate—
Behind the 'Change to eat my weight!
And drink enough to swim in!

List of Books published; with Remarks.

3. **A** N essay on a course of liberal education for civil and active life, with plans of lectures on,

The study of history, and general policy.

The history of England: And,

The constitution and laws of England.

By *Joseph Priestley*, L.L.D. tutor in the languages and belles lettres, in the academy at Warrington. *Sanderfon*. 3s 6d

The author's principal design in this work is, to point out what he considers as a capital defect in the usual method of education, and to supply it by a set of lectures equally useful in every department of active life.

This defect, he says, is, the want of a proper medium of education between that which is intended only to fit a lad for the counting house, and which consists only of reading, writing, arithmetic, and merchant's accounts; and that intended for the learned professions, consisting of institutions in the abstract sciences. The author's view is to supply this defect, by laying down a plan of education between these extremes, and to fill up with advantage those years of a young gentleman's life, which immediately precede his engaging in the highest spheres of active life.

His first course, on the study of history, is intended not only to make history intelligible, but subservient to the forming the able statesman, and the intelligent and useful citizen, and particularly useful to gentlemen who intend to travel. 'Neither, says he, has commerce been overlooked; and it is hoped, that when those gentlemen, who are intended to serve themselves and their country as merchants, have heard the great maxims of commerce discussed in a scientific and connected manner, they will not be easily influenced by notions adopted in a random and hasty manner, and from superficial views of things, which might induce them to enter into measures seemingly gainful at present, but, in the end, equally pernicious to themselves and their country.'

The second course, on the history of England, is intended 'to be an exemplification of the manner of studying history, recommended in the first course; in which the great uses of it are shewn, and the actual progress of every important object of attention distinctly marked, from the earliest accounts of the island to the present time.'

The third course is added, to make young gentlemen still more thoroughly acquainted with their own country, its interests, constitution and laws.

On this course, *Dr Priestley* proposes young gentlemen should enter about the age of

sixteen; and, in order to study it with advantage, he thinks a knowledge of the learned languages is not necessary, though desirable: But he thinks the student should understand *French* very well, be a pretty good accountant, and acquainted with the most useful branches of practical mathematics: He thinks also, he says, that he should have some knowledge of algebra and geometry; but algebra and geometry seem to be included in the most useful branches of practical mathematics.

The method in which he proposes to teach these lectures, he thus lays down.

'Let the lecturer have a pretty full text before him, digested with care, containing not only a method of discoursing upon the subjects, but all the principal arguments he adduces, and all the leading facts he makes use of to support his hypotheses. Let this text be the subject of a regular, but familiar discourse, not exceeding an hour at a time; with a class not exceeding twenty, or thirty. Let the lecturer give his pupils all encouragement to enter occasionally into the conversation, by proposing queries, or making any objections or remarks which may occur to them. Let all the students have an opportunity of perusing this text, if not of copying it, in the intervals between the lectures, and let near half of the time for lecturing be spent in receiving from the students a minute account of the particulars of the preceding lecture, and in explaining any difficulties they might have met with in it; in order that no subject be quitted, till the tutor be morally certain his pupils thoroughly understand it.'

'Upon every subject of importance, let the tutor make references to the principal authors who have treated of it; and if the subject be a controverted one, let him refer to books written on both sides of the question. Of these references, let the tutor occasionally require an account, and sometimes a written abstract. Lastly, let the tutor select a proper number of the most important questions which can arise from the subject of the lectures, and let them be proposed to the students as exercises, to be treated in the form of orations, theses, or dissertations, as he shall think fit. Moreover, if he judge it convenient, let him appoint rewards to those young gentlemen who shall handle the subject in the most judicious manner.'

'Young gentlemen designed for the learned professions need not be put upon these exercises, or reading all the authors referred to. It may be sufficient for them to attend the lectures as they are delivered. And as I would not advise, that the lectures be given with shorter inter-

*vals between them than three days, they cannot interfere much with their application to their proper studies.

To this work, a Syllabus of each course is added; which it is neither necessary nor indeed possible to abridge.

To this work is also added some Remarks on a Code of Education, proposed by Dr Brown, in his treatise, called *Thoughts on Civil Liberty*; &c. The general tendency of these remarks is the same with those communicated to us by an ingenious correspondent in *February* last, p. 51.

2. A vindication of the moral character of the Apostle Paul, from the charge of insincerity and hypocrisy brought against it by Lord Bolingbroke, Dr Middleton, and others. By Caleb Jacocks. 11. *Flexney*.

3. The plain man's guide to the true church; or, an exposition of the 9th article of the apostle's creed. 11. *Owen*.

4. A letter to the Rev. Mr Foster, author of a late pamphlet, entitled, "Two letters from a late dissenting teacher, &c." 2s. *Dilly*.

5. A vindication of the Whigs, against the clamours of a Tory mob; with an address to the city. 11. *Moran*.

The address to the city is prefixed by way of dedication, which, from the specimen that follows, the reader will think a queer one. "Blush, mayor and aldermen, (says the writer) who, one would imagine, time and experience had given feelings to; but time and experience have, alas, taken them away. We ask no blushes from the common council; the commons have no shame, no gratitude, no sense, no feeling—they are a factious mob—at war with reason and understanding—they are the train-bands of sedition—the jobbers of riot—the bulls and bears of dulness—and honesty, with them, has long been under par. But since, mayor, aldermen, and commons, ye have no gratitude, no sense, no reason, no feelings, how are ye fallen! how degraded! how vulgar! how very unlike! yet how very like mayor, aldermen, and commons of London!—Like the mayor and burghers of *Folkston*, who, in their complement to Queen Anne, on her majesty's visiting their corporation, after being some time assembled in common council, resolved upon this address:—*Most monstrous QUEEN, you are welcome to Folkston, &c.*

This address to the city of London is followed by what the author calls, A vindication of the Ministry, in which he tells us, "We have, in these days, a *little Caesar*, a man who would have honours forced on him, a man of such virgin, snowy modesty, as to do all good without fee or reward. We have also a *very little Pompey*, and a *very, very little Crassus*, whom *little Caesar* plays at cups and balls with;—

little Caesar likes factions, as the popular clamour leans to him, though at the same time *Caesar* grieves for the consequences in public, and laughs, at the same time, in his sleeve, speaks with eloquence against it, and in such a happy popular manner, as even to give fuel to it:—the most subtle dissimulation is, how, and when, to make a proper use of truth, which *little Caesar* uses with great cleverness. The mob calls aloud on him, but *Caesar*'s deaf; they would load him with honors—*Caesar* despises them—his modesty will not permit him to take the curule chair—yet he bestows his all-obeering admonitions—hoping you cannot do without him—and wishes like a maid to be forced—to that he dearly longs for.—It is this keeps up the ball of party, otherwise that turbulent spirit had sunk with this late happy ministerial change—a change which the world coveted—and if we know our happiness, should never change again.

6. A letter to the *Jews*; wherein their religious system is confuted. By T. Goddard, M. A. 6d. *Baldwin*.

7. An antidote for the rising age, against scepticism and infidelity. 2s. *Longman*.

8. A harmony of the four gospels, so far as relateth to the history of our Saviour's resurrection, with a commentary and notes, by Dr Parry. 11. *Whiston*.

9. The will of a certain northern vicar. 6d. *Bunce*.

10. Queries: georgical, political, physiological, and really, in some instances, bordering upon the polemical. 6 d. *Becket*, and P. A. de *Handt*. These are of a miscellaneous kind; some relate to *Ireland*, some to *Scotland*, and some to *England*: From the latter, are selected a specimen of this performance.

Had there been no *London* society, would commerce, the fine arts, and the coarse, have been less forward?

In aiming at the useful, has the society never hit on the frivolous?

Is one hundred pounds an adequate premium for raising five tons of wine in *America*? Would not a medal, a feather, or a nick-name, have been rather more proper?

Might not large quantities of wine be raised in *Minorca*?

Is genius to be bribed, or coaxed into existence?

Is the circulation of smattering in each department of science to the advancement of learning in any?

Ought not the board of longitude to hold out a rattle and a hobby horse, together with some butter-milk and potatoes, to Dean *Swift*'s legatees at *Dublin*?

As many skippers grudge the expence of a compass, what is to be the price of *Harison*'s time-keeper?

Whether would be more useful, a pro-

essor of agriculture, or a professor of cobbling?

Were his Grace the Duke of Bedford to renew his leases, would he chuse such tenants as he hath at present, or *Platt, Tull, and des du Hamais*?

In what country of Europe, and, at what period, was corn husbandry better understood than it is now in *Old England*?

Would not a commutation of land or grain for tythes, be greatly beneficial to husbandry?

Are not divers weights and measures disgraceful to a civilized nation?

Is it not absurd to barter corn by measure of capacity?

Is not our present marriage act adverse to population?

Are the game laws consistent with the liberty of the subject?

Is not prohibiting the farmer from killing hares and partridges, of that species of folly which defeats its own ends?

Who are most idle, boys at blind man's buff, or a pack of squires disturbing the country, by pursuing a little vermine, which any man could destroy for three half-pence?

Dispeople *Iceland*, and plant it with negroes, when would they give over being black, with wool on their heads, thick lips, and pugg noses, and when would they cease their chattering?

Dispeople *Great Britain*, and plant it with *American* savages, in what era of futurity would they cease being copper-coloured, beardless, taciturn, and desist from wearing coarse black hair, broad cheek bones, and small black glittering eyes?

Dispeople *Great Britain*, plant it with *Cafres* and *Hottentots*, leaving *Wales* and *Berwick upon Tweed* for *American* savages, what by prowess and polidique, how soon would *Hottentots* and *Cafres* be exterminated?

Could this island in its present state of cultivation subsist one million more men?

Could not one able bodied man delve one acre of middling soil ten inches deep if needful with ease in twenty-four days?

Could not one able-bodied man turn over five inches deep one acre of delved ground made tender with ease in six days?

Could not one able-bodied man, if he chose this method, sow and rake two thirds of a prepared acre with ease in one day?

Could not one able-bodied man raise five acres of corn three and a half quarters each *communibus annis* with ease by the year?

Deducting fifteen bushels for seed corn would not the remaining hundred and twenty five suffice for ten persons old and young?

Add five acres more, deducting for houses, gardens, fences, and share off high roads half an acre, would there not remain four and a half acres for milk and flesh sufficient for ten persons?

Would not one middling person, suffice to manage the garden, though the corn, and tend the beasts and the poultry?

Allowing three superannuated and under age, with one to attend them, would not the remaining four, after supplying domestic wants and conveniences, contribute by their manufacture to the public commerce?

Would not the labours of the little society be occasionally united when dispatch was requisite?

Neither kneaded by quadrupedes, nor baked by plow-wheels, nor tortured by complicated machinery, would not land so cultivated acquire a progressive fertility?

Does not *Great Britain* measure nearly fifty millions of acres, and contain about seven and a half millions of inhabitants?

Are there less than twenty millions of arable acres in *England*, or less than five millions in *Scotland*?

With a more equal agrarian, and our present skill in cultivation, might not the arable of this island subsist above double the present inhabitants?

Exclusive of fishermen, might not the invariable subsist with one two millions of shepherds, goatherds, and cow-drivers.

11. An ode to the people of *England*. 6d. *Longford*.

12. *The Chinese spy*. 6 vols. 18s. *Bladen*.

13. Improvements in the doctrine of the sphere, astronomy, geography, navigation, &c. By *S. Dunn*. 2s. 6d. *Hevelius*.

14. A comparative view of the state and faculties of man with those of the animal world. 3s. *Dodgley*. (See p. 417.)

15. A letter to *Mr Phillips*, containing some observations on his history of the life of *Cardinal Pale*. By *Rich. Tillard*, M. A. 1s. *Horsfield*.

16. A letter to the common council of *London*, on their late very extraordinary Address to his Majesty. 3s. (See p. 424.)

17. The celebrated lecture on heads. 6d. *Pridden*.

18. The merits of the new administration truly stated; in answer to the several pamphlets and papers published against them. 1s. *Williams*. (See p. 428.)

19. A pair of spectacles for short-sighted politicians; or, a candid answer to a late extraordinary pamphlet, intitled, "An honest man's reasons for declining to take any part in the new administration." 2s. *Williams*.

"One merit, says this writer, the present ministry have, undeniable, at their first setting out, that the mischievous influence of that clan of ministers, who owed their introduction to the error of the Favourite, has been fundamentally and radically removed. The nation, which entertains already a favourable opinion of them, from their former spirit and integrity, will establish

With a more perfect judgment of them from their present and future actions. The late minister has acted, as the *Honest Man* is persuaded, without any concert or dependence on the E. of B.—It follows necessarily, that all the arbitrary and futile measures, of which he was accused before of being no more than a participant, must be charged solely to his own account.—An heavy load, too weighty, he will find, even for his able shoulders to support; from which the friends of the E. of B. may wish him joy of being so luckily discharged.

The removal of G. from his high station is apparently a fore that galls not a little his new champion. I will not dispute with him in mathematical problems, to whom principally the merit belongs of G.'s removal; but it is obvious to common sense, that if G. supports B. H. and S. who are prejudicial to K. and C. it betrays K. and C. if they are wise, to remove G. from the power of doing harm, no less than B. H. and S.—I cannot, in my conscience, join in the encomiums he bestows upon his well-grounded and successful minister. By what means he had any ground at all to stand upon, the late Favourite can best explain; successful, it must be allowed, he has been in the defence of general warrants, and in the diminution of parli—y privilege; successful in an obstinate perseverance, in an odious extension of the *Execr's*; successful in maintaining k—s and beggars in their offices, and keeping honest sufferers out of their rights. —How far he has been successful in his measures relating to America, the numberless remonstrances and complaints, arriving daily from that country, will in a short time inform us.

But what is to be the going to the public, it is asked, by this late ministerial revolution? Is it any thing more than a squabble about places?—A question very easily to be answered.—That squabble about places is important to the public.—It is important, that honest men should be put into them; and that power should be in the hands of honest men, to the end that measures tending to the public good may be pursued.

20. Remarks on the importance of the study of political pamphlets, daily papers, weekly papers, periodical papers, political music, &c. &c. Nicoll.

This pamphlet is written in a strain of irony, copied from *Saxif*, with some portion of his spirit: it cannot be abridged; but the following extract will serve as a specimen of the performance.

As Lord Bacon was the first who shewed the right way to the study of natural philosophy, to *Machiavel*, a man of the most abundant invention, the most mag-

nanimous resolution, and the most consummate abilities, was the first of all the moderns who discovered and pointed out the direct and short road to the art of political writing; and as the *Whole Duty of Man* was calculated for the service and benefit of private families, so *Il Principe*, that transcendent composition, that masterpiece of the human genius, was designed, by its immortal author, for the instruction of royal families only, as the title of it implies, and consecrated to the use of kings and princes. It had no sooner made its appearance among them, than it was beheld with admiration, read with avidity, applied with success, and became the standing rule of politics among all the potentates of Europe, even among the kings of Great Britain, until the Revolution; at which time, by means of certain innovations, and the introduction of some new-fangled opinions, it lost all credit with them, and has never recovered it to this day; nevertheless, as every man in this kingdom is intitled to some share in the government of it, it becomes his duty likewise to inform himself in what manner it may be best governed; and in searches of this kind, these golden rules, which the King had overlooked, or neglected, or despised, his subjects happily discovered, adopted, and practised. That this discovery has been made, is plain to every body who has read the Prince of Machiavel, and the writings of our modern politicians. Many a man too may remember how much he was surprized at the novelty of a book, which, with the most mortifying scorn, contradicted every opinion and principle that he had imbibed from his mother, or had been taught by his father, or his school-master; the avowed design of it being to prove, that dissimulation, hypocrisy, fraud, lying, cruelty, treachery, assassination, and massacres, were not only commodious and expedient, on certain occasions, but that they were moral, political, and positive duties: that all men who did not believe in these unerring rules, were either fools, or mad-men; and that all nations who had not, or did not, put them in constant practice, had been, or must be, infallibly undone. He did not, indeed, expressly include slander and defamation by name; conceiving, probably, that they were fully comprehended under the articles of lying and assassination, and that it was a mere matter of indifference, to ninety-nine men in an hundred, whether you plundered them of the characters of honest men, and good citizens, or knocked out their brains. Happily for this deluded nation, we have now among us many disciples of this renowned politician, of considerable eminence and proficiency: to their united and zealous

zealous efforts for the common weal, we are indebted (perhaps before it is too late) for many useful and salutary discoveries; such as that ***** under all the fair appearances of candour and humanity; the sacred semblance of unblemished truth, justice, and mercy; the specious disguise of the most unambitious and unaffected love of all his fellow-creatures, concealed the dark and dangerous designs of a *Tiberius*; that ***** who had been called from retirement, and the study of philosophy, to the instruction of his ****, and who had coaxed all that knew him into an obdurate belief that he was a nobleman of distinguished honour and virtue, an accomplished scholar, a munificent patron of learning and the arts, an upright counsellor, an eloquent senator, and an able statesman, was at the bottom a knave, a dunce, a traitor, a bawhaw, a *Cavalbon*, a *Wolsey*, a *Buckingham*, a *Scyllus*; that ***** who had passed almost universally for a patriot of a most amiable, unreserved, and generous nature, beloved by his friends and his equals, for his noble and ingenuous manners; as courteous and affable to his inferiors, as if his high birth and fortune had not given him a right of prescription to insult them; of great humanity, kindness, and beneficence; a citizen warmly attached to the interests of his country; a statesman who had executed, during half a century, the highest employments of government with zeal and integrity; had sat in the councils, and joined in the suffrages of our patriot ministers, in the most illustrious period of our annals, and had spent his whole life in the uniform support of liberty; that this very patrician could hardly prove a single claim either to the virtues of a social life, the merit of public services, the authority of experience, or even to the common privileges of age, and deserved to be treat-

ed as a very drunkard, a glutton, and an old woman: that ***** the arch magician, who, by virtue of irresistible spells and incantations, and by the powers of certain wonderful and stupendous operations, unknown to all but himself, and the great magicians of ancient times, had palmed himself upon the universal people, not only of *Great Britain*, but of almost the whole globe, as the deliverer of his country, the *Ciclossus* of the age, as a philosopher, statesman, and patriot of the first magnitude; possessing the genius, experience, eloquence, and consummate abilities of *Pericles*, and the virtues of *Epinondas*; the *dux imperii*, the *spes suprema senatus*; was, after all, an impudent scabbier, a profligate villain, a shameless turncoat, a pensioned hireling, a sawing minion, a common bully, a pernicious and treacherous counsellor, a prodigal squanderer of the blood and treasures of his fellow-subjects; in short, a mad man, and the perdition of his country. These, and many other discoveries of the same kind, equally new and important, are known and familiar to all men, who have studied the works of our modern politicians, and sufficiently evince the progress we have made in this art; yet it appears to be still far short of the perfection to which it was carried by the ancients, as I have already lamented; otherwise, with half the honest pains they have taken to accomplish it, the ***** would have been d-----d long ago; his friends and servants torn in pieces one after another, like the *De Witts*, and other betrayers of their country, and their names, like theirs, consigned to perpetual infamy."

22. A translation of the *Psalms of David*, attempted in the spirit of Christianity, and adapted to the divine service. By *Christopher Smart*, A. M. some time Fellow of *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge*, and scholar of the University. 4to. Bathurst,

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

A Jamaica trader, off *Hispasla*, fell in with 12 sail of *Spanish* men of war, but whether bound, he could not discover. The *Spaniards* are more powerful in troops, and naval force in the *West Indies*, than they ever were, and a strong reinforcement has lately been ordered to join *Admiral Tyrrel's* squadron on that account.

The Rev. Mr *Dingwall*, an eminent mathematician in *Scotland*, has lately invented a set of astronomical tables, calculated for discovering the variation of the compass in any latitude. A discovery, next to that of the longitude, of the greatest consequence to navigation.

The *French* are said to have caught more

fish on the banks of *Newfoundland* this season, than has been known in any one summer for many years, owing perhaps to the fine weather.

The *French* king has, by an edict lately published in the superior court of *Martinico*, granted permission to the captains of *English* ships, to navigate their ships within a league of the ports of the *Lewward Islands*, which before the late peace was prohibited to all foreigners whatever.

Two *Corsican* deputies have received instructions to repair to *London*; but the nature of their commission is only matter of conjecture.

A rich copper mine has lately been discovered

on the estate of Mr McKenna, the ore of which does not lose one third of its weight in refining, by which great profit is expected.

A memorial has lately been presented by the French minister to the British court, in justification of their right to trade for slaves on the coasts of Africa.

A few days before the resignation of Lord Halifax, a petition from the English inhabitants of Quebec, supported by another from the merchants of London, was laid before his majesty; since which, a third remonstrance from the French inhabitants there has been received by Mr Secretary Conway, all of them most heavily complaining of oppressive conduct; in consequence of which, enquiry will soon be made into the grounds of the said complaint.

Two principal officers at the court of Sweden, have presented a memorial to the states of that kingdom, setting forth the advantages that would accrue to Sweden, from the extension of the liberty of the press, which memorial has been referred to a grand committee.

Fresh letters patent have lately been granted by his Prussian majesty, for establishing a new East India company at Embden, the direction of which is to be placed in the hands of persons of known probity, and well versed in the East India commerce. The capital is to consist of 1,250,000 crowns, and foreigners as well as natives are permitted to subscribe.

The *Marrisylos* has been found in Germany a specific in the cure of the bite of a mad dog. It may be given either green or dry.

The Jesuits have obtained leave to settle in Corsica, to build colleges, and form societies, in consequence of a large sum advanced to Paschal Pausi, chief of the malcontents.

A gentleman of Paris has invented a machine, which, by means of some engraven cylinders, and the help of three workmen, prints 200 ells of calicoes in an hour, which before employed 15 men. A machine of the like kind has long been invented in England, a model of which may be seen by the curious at St John's Gate.

A golden cup of an antique form, and curious workmanship, has lately been discovered under the ruins of King Joba's palace in Sbordirch, supposed to have been made use of by that monarch 560 years ago.

An island has lately been discovered at a little distance from the continent of North Tartary, from whence it is supposed the great continent of North America, might have been peopled; but as the inhabitants of that continent are of various shapes and complexion, it is not easy to account for this variety on the supposition of being peopled from any one place.

The cargo of the *Pantheur East India* ship, just arrived from Bengal, consists of 300 lb. cotton yarn, 30 600 lb. raw silk, 65,500 lb. red-wood, 675,000 lb. sh-petre, and a large quantity of white piece goods. In this ship is also brought over a curious little *Alphon*, which is only thirty inches high.

M. *Pan Bern*, an apothecary in Sweden, has made trials on thirty people for curing the tooth-ach with the artificial loadstone, and all but three found benefit.

The Americans have discovered a method of making sugar from a liquor procured by boring the maple tree. They say that more than 30 gallons have been procured from one tree, which being manufactured after the manner of the syrup proceeding from the sugar cane, produces a sugar equal in goodness to that of Jamaica; and that the molasses extracted from the pressure of the liquor, is very little inferior to our West India molasses.

A poor woman through a violent and sudden fright, having some time ago, lost the use of her speech entirely, and remained in that unhappy situation for more than six months. She was visited to be steeplified, which she readily consenting to, was, after a few trials, and, in a very short time, restored to the full and perfect use of her speech as before.

A Letter from *Kilmany* in Ireland, dated the 8th instant says, "The White boys have commenced again their hostile insurrections: a party of 200 of them armed and arrayed in white uniforms, extremely well mounted and officered, seized four men near the Archbp of Cashel's; and forced them to take two oaths; the one was, 'never to take tythes from any farmers;' and the other, 'to publish at their chapel, the Sunday following, their sufferings.'"

A French family at Harlem, consisting of the master, his wife, son, a man and maid servant, were poisoned the 16th inst. by eating champignons.

A gentleman from Paris has brought over a miniature model of a new invented machine for grinding corn, by which, double the flour is obtained that is produced by common mills.

A Complimentary Order of the Mayor of a city in Town in the West to the Inhabitants, delivered by the Common Cryer, being a true Egg.

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez, this is to give notice, that the Right Worshipful the Mayor of this corporation presents his compliments to the inhabitants of this town, desiring them, both married and unmarried of the female tribe, to bring out their shovels and brushes, mops and pails, and clear and make ready the streets, in order to receive my Lord Judge, who is expected here to-morrow, to try a criminal for the murder of an unhappy youth, and who is to be escorted into town by a large party of townsmen with javalins, marching on foot, two and two; dress in their best bibb and tuckers; and that the said Right Worshipful the Mayor has ordered an innumerable quantity of carts to take away the dirt and filth so shovelled together, that my Lord Judge may not be incumbered by the dust thereof which otherwise would happen, if the precaution was not taken by the said Right Worshipful the Mayor being expected to be the most numerous, most brilliant, and most splendid on this occasion ever known in the memory of the oldest man living. — God save the King!"

His

Historical Chronicle, Sept. 1765.

FRIDAY August 23.

THE remains of the late Emperor, which had lain in state for three days, were conveyed by the German and Hungarian life guards, and a squadron of dragoons to *Hall*, where they were put on board a vessel, and sent down the *Danube* to *Vienne*.

He is succeeded in the Imperial dignity by his eldest son, who was elected King of the Romans at the conclusion of the late peace. The Empress Queen dowager, and the two Archduchesses, have retired to a nunnery, till the solemn ceremony of interment is performed.

THURSDAY 29.

The coroner's inquest sat on the body of *George Edwards*, a travelling hatter, who was found cruelly murdered near *Streatlam* in *Surry*. It is thought this barbarous act was committed by *Matthews* and *Rogers*, two of the villains who broke out of *Newgate* goal, who have since been taken and committed to *Winchester* goal.

At the assizes for *Lancaster*, three criminals were capitally convicted; *Susan Holt* and *John Tracy* for a robbery, and *Richard Sutcliffe* for horse stealing.

In the night between the 24th and 25th of last month, 153 houses were consumed at *Murbard* in *Germany*. The church, the presbytery, a magazine belonging to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, and the suburbs, are the only buildings left. Five children perished, and two men were wounded.

SATURDAY, 31.

At the charitable meeting of the three choirs held at *Hereford* the whole collection amounted to 373*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

New hops sold at *Worcester* from six to seven pounds a hundred. Since this date the price has fallen considerably.

SUNDAY September 1.

James Wilson, an Irish travelling merchant, was found barbarously murdered near *Bruton* in *Somersetshire*. He was observed the day before to put money and other valuable things into his portmanteau, which was carried off, but his horse was found grazing by the body.

MONDAY 2.

The demolition on the jettees of the harbour of *Dunkirk* was begun, without which the fortifications would still have been formidable. *Lead. Can.*

TUESDAY, 3.

A most desperate attack was made upon the Rev. Dr *Yarborough*, of *Tween*, near *Hereford*, by a young fellow, who having left his horse at the gate, entered the parlour where the doctor was, and clapping a pistol to his breast, demanded his money. The doctor offered him some silver, and protested what other money he had was at *Hereford*, on which the young villain withdrew, saying it was not silver he wanted, took his horse, and rode off without further mischief.

WEDNESDAY 4.

Lord *Mount Stuart*, eldest son to the Earl of *Bute*, was presented to his majesty, being the

first time of his appearing at court, since his arrival from his travels abroad. He is said to be a most accomplished young nobleman, of great expectations.

THURSDAY 5.

The collection for the sons of the clergy at *Newcastle*, amounted to 35*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

SUNDAY 8.

Being the anniversary of their majesties marriage, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility usual on that occasion. Sir *Richard Wrottesley*, preached before his majesty, and Lord *Orford* carried the sword of state.

About six this morning, his R. H. the D. of *York*, and their Royal and Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princesses of *Brunswick*, landed at *Harwich* from *Holland*. In the evening the Duke of *York* arrived at his house in *Pall Mall*.

MONDAY 9.

Their serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Brunswick* arrived in perfect health, at the apartments fitted up for their reception, at St *James's*.

TUESDAY 10.

This morning her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of *Wales*, and the Princesses *Louisa* and *Caroline* paid a visit to the present Princesses of *Brunswick*; at noon there was a very grand court at *Leicester House*, at which their serene Highnesses were present, and received the compliments of the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. on their arrival in *England*. Their Highnesses afterwards dined with her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of *Wales* at *Carlton House*.

A gentleman of a plentiful fortune near *Cavendish Square*, who was to have been married in a few days to a very amiable young lady of 10,000*l.* fortune, shot himself through the head with a pistol.

A fire broke out at Mr *Bilys*, a linen-draper in *Chappin*, that raged with such violence as to endanger the opposite side of the street. It burnt down several considerable houses, and did immense damage to the opulent inhabitants.

A fire broke out on board the *Nancy*, a fine *Jamaica* sloop, lying at *Limchase-bulk*, with 62 puncheons of rum on board, which, with the ship, made a most astonishing and awful conflagration. The boy who set the ship on fire by drawing some rum with a lighted candle, perished in the flames.

WEDNESDAY 11.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament which stood prorogued to *Tuesday*, the 17th instant, be farther prorogued to *Thursday* the 24th of *October* next.

THURSDAY 12.

This day at noon there was a grand levee at *York House*, at which his R. H. the D. of *Cumberland* was present, and held a long conference with his R. H. the D. of *York*, after which his highness had a conference with his majesty's secretaries of state.

The

The function of Rabbi, or High Priest of the Jews belonging to the *Portuguese Synagogue*, which has been vacant 14 years, was filled up, and the election proving in favour of a native of *London*, the generality of that people were highly pleased.

A board of longitude was held to inspect and receive the explanation of Mr *Harrison's* time-keeper, when he was acquainted that the commissioners were satisfied that he had made a full discovery of his machine to the gentlemen appointed by them for that purpose, and that it was by them resolved to grant him their certificate, upon his delivering up his watch, and three other time-keepers, before made, as the property and for the use of the public, a formal instrument of which is now drawing up. By virtue of the above-mentioned certificate Mr *Harrison* will receive the farther sum of 7500*l.* completing the first 10,000*l.* for the discovery of the longitude.

At a very numerous meeting at *Astrop-Wells*, in *Northamptonshire*, a report was brought, as the company were at dinner, that a number of rioters from *Banbury*, were assembling at *Walkworth*, the seat of — *Eyre*, Esq; in order to level the fences of his new-enclosed estate; and a motion being made, that the gentlemen then present, with their servants, should instantly mount their horses, and give them a meeting, the same was agreed to, and eight gentlemen posted to the place, and found the report true. About forty of the levelers were assembled, who, upon sight of the gentlemen, took to their heels and ran away. In the pursuit eight were taken; but the ring-leader, who is known, made his escape.

FRIDAY 13

An eminent tradesman in *Aldersgate Street* was summoned before the sitting magistrate in order to shew cause why he suffered his aged mother to languish in a workhouse, and be a burthen to the parish, when he was able to maintain her: He made a trifling defence, and was severely reprimanded, and ordered to make a decent provision for his aged parent, agreeable to an old statute in the reign of Q. Elizabeth.

St *Ralph Milbanke* got some of his pits to work this morning, but in the afternoon a body of men cut the ropes off the gins, and broke some of the machinery, and threw it down the pits; and have threatened the colliery, and every thing about it; in consequence of which a body of soldiers have been sent from *Newcastle* to protect it.

SATURDAY, 14.

The parliament of *Ireland*, which stood prorogued to the 10th of *October*, is further prorogued to the 22d.

MONDAY 16.

Their royal highnesses the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester* visited *Tunbridge*, staid an hour upon the walks, viewed the rocks in the neighbourhood, dined and spent the evening when a ball was given, at which 250 persons of rank were present. The ball was opened by the D. of *York* and Dutchess of *Crafton*, and the D. of *Gloucester* danced with Lady *Bessy Noel*. Next day their Highnesses returned the company with a public

had a horse and spot-race on the *Wells Common*, about two; a play at the bowling green about six; and attended the common ball at eight; breakfasted next day with the Dutchess of *Grafton*, and left the place about eleven on *Wednesday* in high good humour.

TUESDAY 17.

A young lady, elegantly dressed, threw herself from a boat into the *Thames*. The waterman exerted himself in her preservation, and got her into the boat again; when she said her father had married a second wife a few weeks before, and that her mother in law had turned her out of doors, for presuming to make a reply, when some severe reflection was cast upon the memory of her mother.

At a court of lord mayor and aldermen, the price of bread was lowered a whole assize.

Mr *Green*, attorney, in *Mark Lane*, and Mr *Philips*, haberdasher, in *Grace Church-street*, executors of *Jennix Dry*, Esq; deceased, paid to the treasurers of the five following hospitals, viz. *St Thomas's*, *St Bartholomew's*, *Babylon*, *St Luke's*, the *London*, and the *London* workhouse, 8*qol.* a piece; which, with the 200*ol.* a-piece before paid, is in full of the residue of the testator's personal estate, bequeathed to the said hospitals and workhouse, except 100*ol.* *Old S. Sea Ann.* vested in trust during the life of a widow gentlewoman, 70 years of age.

At a general court-martial held in *Dublin*, several soldiers having been tried for riotously assembling themselves with others, not known, and breaking open his majesty's goal of *Newgate*, and setting at liberty the prisoners confined therein, nine of them were this day, in the presence of the whole garrison, severely punished; one of them received 800 lashes, seven 600 each, and one of 'em 200.

THURSDAY 19.

Thomas Lane, Esq; one of the masters in Chancery, and chairman of the sessions for *Middlesex*, resigned the chair, which he has filled with great honour upwards of 30 years; and *John Harbison*, of *Twickenham*, Esq; was chosen chairman in his stead.

FRIDAY 20.

The new born Prince was baptized at St *James's* by his Grace the Abp of *Canterbury*, by the name of *William Henry*, in the presence of their majesties, the whole royal family, and a very illustrious assembly of the nobility and foreign ministers. The sponsors were, his R. H. the D. of *Gloucester*, Prince *Henry Frederick*, and the Princess of *Brunswick*. The ladies made a most brilliant appearance. There were bonfires at St *James's*, *Carlton House*, *Whitehall*, &c. and large quantities of liquor given to the populace.

SATURDAY 21.

M. *Landini*, minister from the Duke of *Molena*, had his first private audience of his majesty.

A tradesman in *Smithfield* was fined 2*q.* by the lord-mayor, for buying cattle for his own use.

SUNDAY 22.

A duel was fought near *Killington Common* and Major *Ad-*, who

the

he latter received a ball in his breast, which came out at his side : The wounded gentleman was carried home to his house in *Oxen-don-street, Leinster-fields*, when several eminent surgeons were sent for, who declared the wound to be extremely dangerous, though not without hopes of recovery. After the above fatal affair, Capt. *J——* made his escape, tho' closely pursued. Major *A——* is a young gentleman about 31 years of age, universally respected, and possesses a plentiful fortune, exclusive of his commission.

TUESDAY 24.

The sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when nine criminals received sentence of death ; *Anthony Delaney* and *James Grief*, a thief-taker, for the murder of Mr *John Smith*, a clerk of the Bank, of which a more particular account shall be given ; *Maria Jenkins*, for the murder of her bastard-child ; *John McKenzie* for stealing silver plate ; *Elizabeth Dun* for forgery ; *James Haines* for a highway robbery ; *Elinor Gould* for robbing her master ; *Robert Torbet* for stealing a silver cup ; and *Samuel Cox* for robbing her mistress. The three murderers were ordered for immediate execution, and their bodies to be delivered to the surgeons.

THURSDAY 26.

Was held a general court of the proprietors of the *East India Stock*, at their house in *Leaden-hall Street* ; when it was unanimously agreed, that the interest upon their bonds should be reduced from four to three per cent. to take place from the 31st of March, 1766.

SATURDAY 28.

A common hall was held at *Guildhall*, for the election of a Lord Mayor of this city, when *George Nelson*, Esq; of *Aldersgate ward*, was elected. *And Brackley Kennet*, and *Benjamin Chalkwood*, Esqrs. the sheriffs elect, were sworn in.

MONDAY 30.

The pitmen of *Hartley colliery* having been civilly treated by *Thos Delaval*, Esq; continue peaceable at their work, notwithstanding the general insurrection of all the rest.

Some affairs of the last importance, have been lately taken into consideration respecting the terms of the late treaty of peace, which the *French* and *Spaniards* have neglected to fulfil ; the principal topics under consideration, are the *Newfoundland* fishery ; the encroachments of the *French* on the coast of *Africa* ; the demolition of *Dunkirk* ; and the treatment of the *British* logwood cutters in the bay of *Honduras*. Spirited dispatches are said to have been sent to the respective courts on these important articles, by the new ministry ; in consequence of which the demolition of *Dunkirk* is actually begun ; and it is hoped satisfaction will be likewise obtained on the other articles. A letter from *Senegal* says, the *French* are now playing the same game in *Africa*, by inveigling the natives against us, as they did lately in *America* with respect to the *Indians* ; and it begins to be apparent, that while there is a *French* settlement on the coast, those of the *English* will never enjoy peace.

His excellency the Earl of *Hertford*, Lord

Lieut. of *Ireland*, having laid before the king an account of the late outrages committed by the soldiers in *Dublin*, his majesty was thereupon pleased to order his Excellency, to signify his pleasure to the Lords Justices, that it be given out in public orders in every quarter in *Ireland* ; and the Lords Justices have accordingly directed it to be given out in orders :

That his majesty received, with the utmost surprize and displeasure, the accounts of the late behaviour of the garrison in *Dublin*, of such dangerous tendency to the peace and safety of society, and so utterly subversive of all military discipline ; that his Majesty expects and requires from his army in *Ireland*, that they do, upon all occasions, demean themselves quietly and peaceably, and in perfect obedience and submission to the laws ; and that it is his Majesty's fixed resolution to shew the highest marks of his displeasure to all military persons whatsoever, who shall, in any respect, act contrary thereto.

His majesty also commanded, that as his third regiment of horse, or carabineers had not been any way concerned in those riots, the good behaviour of that regiment be particularly noted in the above mentioned orders.

The rock birds, in number countless, on the stupendous rocks of the isle of *Arran* in *Scotland*, were observed all at once to desert their nests and eggs on the 24th of *June* last, since which, not one of them has since returned.

A messenger sent by Prince *Gallimien* the *Russian* ambassador at the court of *Versailles*, with a diamond purchased for the Empress at 360 000 livres price, being apprized of the value of his trust, had taken a different route and has not since been heard off.

Some *Dutch* and *Danish* ships complain of being rifled by some *English* pirates in the Channel. This is a new kind of robbery, unlike the former piracies. These seem only pillagers at sea.

Mr *Samuel Jackson*, of *Namptwich* in *Cheshire*, had a crop of oats this year, of about eight statute acres, which were six feet high and upwards. It is supposed a grain generally produced eleven or twelve stems and that most of the stems produced about 280 grains, the ears being covered 18 inches long, and though it is common for one chaff to have two grains in it, it is very remarkable that in this crop one chaff frequently brought three, the least of which had a good kernel in it. Upon thrashing and winnowing a thrave, or 24 sheaves, the produce was seven measures of fine marketable corn, and half a measure of light, 36 quarts to the measure. The above were *Dutch* oats, and had been sown but once in this kingdom.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant a pardon to *Thos Postswail*, *Samuel Barker*, and *Jane Smith*, for their good behaviour in not joining and assisting the other felons that broke *Maidstone* goal, & murdered the keepers.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The assassination of some *Indians* by a *Virginian* Banditti, is likely to be attended

with very fatal consequences. *Account of a Cherokee chief*, on hearing the governor's orders explained, which had been sent to appease their fury, said, that it was very surprising the English should talk so well, and yet kill their people; and insisted that an equal number of white people should die, as of Indians that had been killed.

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1765.

Sept. **C**ountess of Fingall,—of a son.
16. Cts of Hopetoun,—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1765.

Hon. Ben. Heron, Esq; secretary of the province of North-Carolina,—to Miss Alley Marston.

Edw. Southwell, Esq; member for Gloucestershire,—to the second daughter of Sam. Campbell, of the C. of Leitrim, in Ireland.

Aug. 29. Abra. Hilton, Esq; of the six clerks-office,—to Miss Cloe of Richmond, Yorkshire.

Sept. 1. John Peters of Durham, Esq;—to Miss Sarah Dixon of Shields.

Henry Willis, Esq;—to Miss Labbock of Norwich.

8. Tho. Cartwright, Esq; eldest son of Wm Cartwright, Esq; of Aynho,—to Miss Desaguliers of Queen-street, Westminster.

7. The Baron de Bondelle,—to Miss Desorme of Clapham, Surry.

Wm Ellis of Exeter, Esq;—to Miss Wood at Plymouth. 8000*l*.

20. Harley Villiers of Milton Park, Somersetshire Esq;—to Miss Clara Worthington, of Piccadilly.

Lord Charles Montague,—to Miss Ballance of Huntingdon.

21. John Wood of Southwark, Esq;—to Miss Kent of Teddington.

23. George Edmonds of Cannon-street, Esq;—to Miss Edmonds of Wandsworth.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

REV. Mr Perkins, in his passage from London to Barbadoes.

The new governor of the Havannah.

Lieutenant Goddard of the 68th Regiment at Antigua.

* A soldier in Prussia, aged 106. *

The reigning prince of Hohenloe, in the 83d year of his age, and the 63d of his reign. The deceased prince, and the prince his father, reigned 123 years, and their joint lives amounted to 168 years.

Wm Whitehurst, aged 107, at Indian Creek in Virginia. He served in the militia in every reign from Charles II. to George II. and bore arms when his present majesty was proclaimed.

Sir John Robinson, Bart. of Cranford, Northamptonshire.

Mr Errington, a wealthy farmer near Weybridge, Surry, aged 78.

Lady Fagg at Rygate in Surry, aged 96.

* Sept. 1. Mr Brickley, brazier, in Southwark, aged 102. *

Youngest daughter of the Bp of St David's. Rev. Mr Hoskins, R. of Peterflow, Herefordshire.

2. Sam. Glandwell, Esq; in the Fleet, possessed of an estate of 6000*l*. per Ann.

1. J. Hooker, Esq; at Tynbridge town, Kent. Dr Monk in Wood-street, Walthamstow.

Arthur Hacking, Esq; in Goodman's-fields. Capt. Lawrence in Chelsea-hospital, aged 95.

4. The Rev. Mr Mallet, R. of Colne-Engayne, Essex, 45 years; he was an eminent preacher in Dr Sacheverell's time. This living is worth 200 *l*. per Ann. and is in the gift of the governors of Christ's-hospital.

Mr Lyons in Rosemary-lane, worth 20,000*l*. 5. Rich. Shubrick, Esq; one of the directors of the London insurance company. His lady died six days before him.

Mon. James Pateron at Bath. He was lately a Lieut. Gen. in the Klog of Sardania's service, and governor of Niece.

J. Warreners, Esq; sugar-refiner at Ratcliffe. Mr Lay, one of the gentlemen of Windsor chapel.

Sir Sept. Robinson, Knt. gent. usher of the black rod.

Edw. Chapel, Esq; at Harpendown, near Canterbury.

Daniel Devert, Esq; at Hackney, aged 80. Fr. Bishop, Esq; at Brayles, Warwickshire.

8. Sir Tho. Dennison, late one of the judges of the King's Bench.

Daniel Bowley of Lincoln's-inn-fields, Esq; Wife of Geo. Cook, Esq; one of the members for Middlesex.

Mr Kirk of Charlton in Kent. He has left 500*l*. to Christ's hospital.

Relict of John Bassett, Esq; at Umberleigh Devonshire.

Tho. Brent, Esq; at Brumpton.

9. Roger Crisp, Esq; at Maryland-point. R. Webb, Esq; late member for Taunton.

10. Samuel Withers, Esq; at Peckham. Mr Uawin, an attorney; and clerk to the wax chandler's company.

Tho. Blencowe, Esq; Hayes, Middlesex, aged 84. Jacob Hawkeley, at Brentwood, Essex, aged 95, an expert vermin killer, by which he acquired 200*l*.

Lady of Eliab Harvey, Esq; member for Danwich.

Rev. Mr Symmons, V. of Bath-ford and Bath-hampton, Somersetshire.

Tho. Carter, Esq; member for Old Leighton in Ireland.

13. Lady of G. Edwards, Esq; at Camberwell. Rev. Mr Lloyd of Aytton near Newcastle.

14. Lady Dowager Newdigate, aged 80. Ekins Pierce, Esq; at Wookey near Wells.

Sir George Brown of the Nille in Ireland. 20. Alex. Hume, Esq; one of the members for Southwark.

15. J. Humphreys, Esq; of the pipe-office. 18. Bassit Willmott, Esq; at Moulley, Surry.

Jonathan Hall, Esq; at Croydon, Somersetshire. 19. Dr John Nicol, one of the canons of Christ's-church, Oxford, & also one of the prebends of Westminster.

20. Rev. Mr Hillman, R. of St Mary-Magdalen, Old Fish-street, and one of the minor canons of St Paul's.

21. Rev. Dr Booth, dean of Windsor 45 years, aged 84.

John Cummings, Esq; of Peckham, Surry.

22. Lord Vile, Middleton, member for New Shagham, aged 34.

25. Right Hon. E. Offaley eldest son of the Marquis of Kildare, in his 18th year.

The Rev. Dr Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath in Ireland, to which his lordship was promoted a few months past, on the promotion of Dr Carmichael to the archbishoprick of Dublin.

Mr Jonathan Middletoke, at Doncaster in Yorkshire; he acquired 100,000*l.* in the famous year 1720.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS for the Year 1765.

(From the London-Gazette.)

St James's, **T**H L Rt Hon. Tho. Pelham, Sept. 6. Esq; comp^roller of the household, sworn of the Privy Council.

7. His majesty was pleased to appoint the Duke of Newcastle lord lieut. and custos rot. of the county of Nottingham; and also steward, and keeper, and guardian, of the forest of Sherwood, and the park of Tollwood.

Andrew Wilkinson, Esq;—keeper of his majesty's stores, ordnance, and ammunition of war.

14. — to appoint Lieut. Gen. Lord Robert Manners, Col. of the 3d, or Prince of Wales's Reg. of dragoon gds. (Sir Cha. Howard, dec.)

— to appoint Major-Gen. John Parker, col. of the 41st Reg. of foot, or invalids. (Lt Lindore, deceased.)

— to appoint Augustus Floyer, Esq; capt. in the 7th Reg. of dragoons.

Whitehall, Sept. 17. — to appoint Wm Melish, Esq; receiver-general of the customs. (Wm Levins, Esq; dec.)

St James's, Sept. 21. Lieut. Gen. John Campbell, Marquis of Lorn, was appointed col. of the 2d battalion of the 1st Reg. of foot. (Sir Henry Eskine, dec.)

Major Gen. Pierfon, — col. of the 36th R. of foot. (Lord R. Manners, preferred.)

Lt.-Gen. Hodgson, — gov. of Fort-George and Fort-Augustus, in Scotland. (Sir Charles Howard, dec.)

John Laye, Esq; — capt. of Carisbrook-castle Cha. Forber, Esq; — capt. in the 66th Reg. James Robertson, Esq; — barrack-master-gen. to all the forces in North-America.

24. The Marquis of Lorn, — col. of the 1st tallion of the 1st Reg. of foot.

Charles Fitzroy, Esq; — col. of the 14th R. of dragoons, in room of the Marquis of Lorn.

Charles Hotham, Esq; — col. of the 63d R. (Major-Gen. Pierfon, preferred.)

Whitehall, Sept. 28. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt Hon. William, Viscount Folkestone, Baron of Longford, and the heirs male of his body, the dignities of a Baron and Earl of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Pleydell Bouverie, of Coteshill in Berkshire, and Earl of the county of Radnor in Wales; and in default of such issue, the said dignity of Earl of the county of Radnor, to the heirs male, lawfully begotten of Jacob Viscount Folkestone, deceased.

— to grant unto Richard Cuff, D. D. the dignity of a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in the room of Dr John Nicol, deceased.

— to grant unto Wm Bell, M. A. the dignity of a prebend in Westminster, (Dr Nicol, d.

From other Papers:

RIch. Baker, Esq; — collector of the customs at Great Yarmouth.

— Foffet, Esq; one of the gentlemen ushers daily waiters, in room of

Sir Francis Molynoux, Esq; — gent. usher of the black rod. (Sir Sept. Robinson, dec.)

Tho. Pratt, Esq; brother to Lord Campden, — keeper of the treasury records.

John Allen Johnson, Esq; — capt. in the royal reg. of horse-guards. (Capt. Riddall, preferred.)

Major Wm Forrester, from half pay — Major to the 27th Reg. (Major Manfel, retired.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Wm Hinton is presented to Kinnersley, R. Salop, and also to the living of Longdon.

Henry Bailey. — Haverley, R. North-Wilts.

Mr Fairclough. — Crathorne, R. Yorkshire.

Mr Routh, — Tuxford, V. Nottinghamsh.

Mr Cummings, — Buxton and Great Bardford, V. Bedfordshire.

Mr Pearce, one of the minor-canons of St Paul's, — to the united livings of St Gregory and St Mary Magdalen, Fish-street.

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

Rob. Turnay, } New Church, V. } Kent.

M. A. } Bonnington, R. } 200*l.* p. a.

Jn Vickrey, } Melton Abbots, V. } Devon-

M. A. } Lew Trenchard, R. } shire.

B — KR — TS.

John Lockwood and John Wadell of Butcher Row, Middlesex, linen-drappers.

Wm Hiseingbotham of Smithfield, linen-dr.

Charles Everet of Bristol, victualler.

Ed. Williams of Mile-End, Old-Town, carpenter

Wm Gill of South-Mims, inn-holder.

Wm Aylway of Haverford-West, mercer.

G. Wyckaert of St Martin's-street, taylor.

Kinsey Tizer of Bluit's-buildings, Fetter-lane,

London, dealer.

T. S. Pole, late of Fan-court, merchant.

John Whitlow of Liverpoole, merchant.

Tho. Perrot of Leadenhall-st. box-maker.

Lawrence Hawley of Birmingham, maltster.

Tho. Badenhurst, late of Berthwulf-Forge,

Merionethshire, and John Roberts, late of

Wrexham in Denbighshire, iron-masters and

co partners.

Price of STOCKS, and Course of EXCHANGE.

Sept. 28, 1765. Sept. 28, 1765.

Bank Stock, shut. Am. 359 9 3 1/4 U*l.*

E. India ditto, 63 1/2 ditto at sight 35 6

S. Sea ditto, — Rotterdam 35 10

Ditto Old An. 90 1/2 Antwerp. No Price

Ditto New An. — Hamb. 34 6 2 1/4 U*l.*

3 per Ct reduced, shut. Paris 1 day's date 31 1/2

3 ditto consol. 91 1/2 ditto at 2 U 32 1/2

3 ditto India, — Bourdeaux 3 3 1/2

3 1/2 Bank 1758, 96 1/2 2 Uffance 3 3 1/2

3 1/2 ditto 1758 Cadiz 39 1/2

4 per Cent 1763, shut. Madrid 39 1/2

India Bonds prem. 50*s.* Bilbao 39 1/2

Exch. Bills 1763, — Leghorn 50 1/2

Navy disc. Genoa 49 1/2

Long Annuities, 28 1/2 Venice 52 1/2

Navy 4 per Cent. shut. Lisbon 51 60

4 per Ct, 1763, Oporto 51 54 1/2

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Spy
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News,
Coventry 2
Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 1



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow

For OCTOBER 1765.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- I. The principles of the late ministerial changes impartially examined.
- II. Reasons for respiting Lieut. Ogilvie.
- III. Discovery and description of remarkable bones in Northumberland.
- IV. Letters relative to the first setting out of Mr Samuel Johnson, and David Garrick, Esq;
- V. Speech of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on opening the present session of parliament.
- VI. Windsor Palace and Park described.
- VII. Curious dissection of an Egyptian mummy.
- VIII. Case and cure of a ship-wright who swallowed a wasp.
- IX. Account of the new treatise on tythes continued.
- X. Aristotle's idea of tragedy considered.
- XI. Affecting story for a new tragedy.
- XII. Essays on husbandry, by an eminent hand.
- XIII. An account of Voltaire's *Dictionnaire Philosophique*.
- XIV. A new species of extraordinary intelligence.
- XV. Fatal effects of ground-ivy on horses.
- XVI. Proceedings of the Americans.
- XVII. Unwholesomeness of hospitals.
- XVIII. Anecdote of Shakespeare.
- XIX. Comparative advantages of the act of union.
- XX. POETRY. The metamorphoses of a beau, by a celebrated writer; Song for OCTOBER; Split-bottle defeated; the praise of Rhubarb, &c.

Lift of Books with Remarks.

- XXI. Mr Johnson's *Shakespeare*; the merry midnight mistake; *Daphne* and *Amintor*; Linden's reply to Dr Lucas; Pott's remarks on the Fifth.
- XXII. *Miscellaneous Articles*. Caution against hops; cause of the high price of provisions; letters and arrangements of the Empress Queen.
- XXIII. *Historical Chronicle*. Rousseau's providential escape; uncertainty of the law; dreadful inundation in China; Harrison's reward; sessions news, &c. &c.
- XXIV. List of births, marriages, deaths, &c. bill of mortality, price of stocks, &c. &c.

With an accurate View of WINDSOR PALACE, and the adjacent Bridge; also, select Copies of some curious Representations from a new Book, entitled, *Essays on Husbandry*, &c. particularly branches of the Apheroussi and Luch-Trees, and some foreign Instruments of Husbandry.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY, at St JOHN'S GATE.

C O N T E N T S.

T HE principles of the late ministerial changes impartially examined	447
—Substance of a Letter that gave rise to this Examination	<i>ib</i>
—History of the Regency Bill	448
—Lord B— <i>ts</i> system to possess the reins of government	449
Reasons for respiting Lt. <i>Ogilvie</i>	<i>ib</i>
Discovery and description of remarkable bones	<i>ib</i>
Letters relative to the first setting out of Mr <i>Samuel Johnson</i> and Mr <i>David Garrick</i>	<i>ib</i>
Speech of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on opening the present session of parliament	451
<i>Windor</i> Palace and Park described	452
Curious account of an Egyptian mummy, inspected at <i>London</i> in 1763;	453
—Its external covering	<i>ib</i>
—The fillets that enclosed it	<i>ib</i>
—Parts of the mummy dissected	454
—The bones only discoverable	455
—Experiments tried upon the pitchy substance that enclosed them	456
Case and cure of a shipwright who swallowed a wasp	457
—Honey, sweet oil, and vinegar, their effects	<i>ib</i>
Account of the new Treatise on Tythes continued	<i>ib</i>
—Acorns, after-math, &c.	<i>ib</i>
—Agistment, alders, altarage, apples, bark	458
—Beech, bees, calves, cattle, cheese, chickens	459
—Fish, fruit, geese, hay, hemp, hops,	460
—Mast, milk, mills, nurseries, osiers, sheep	461
—Trees, turkeys, wool, woods, &c.	462
<i>Aristotle's</i> idea of tragedy considered	<i>ib</i>
—Affecting story for a tragedy related	463
Account of a new work, entitled, <i>Essays on Husbandry</i>	464
Errat. for an <i>Essay</i> , read <i>Essays</i> .	
—A striking remark of the writer	<i>ib</i>
—His reasons for improving the culture of the field	465
—A correct and accurate sort of agriculture recommended	<i>ib</i>
—Character of <i>Gabriel Platter</i> and <i>Yethro Tull</i>	<i>ib</i>
—His invention of the drill-plough deny'd	466
—Defended by the Editor	<i>ib</i>
—An inaccuracy pointed out, and mended	<i>ib</i>
—The author's method of cultivating Lucerne briefly related	467

—His own objections to the ordinary husbandman's attempting it,	468
Account of <i>Voltaire's Dictionnaire Philosophique</i>	469
—List of the articles in it	<i>ib</i>
—General remarks on its faults and beauties	<i>ib</i>
—Articles selected by way of specimen	470
—Chain of created beings considered	
A new species of extraordinary intelligence	473
Fatal effects of ground-ivy on horses	473
—Remedy against them	<i>ib</i>
Proceedings of the <i>Americans</i> on the commencement of the Stamp Act	<i>ib</i>
—Declaration of Gov. <i>Barnard</i>	474
—The mode of taxation, not the tax, unacceptable	<i>ib</i>
—The hardships of it pointed out	475
The unwholesomeness of hospitals exposed, with a view to their being inspected	<i>ib</i>
Anecdote of <i>Shakespeare</i> , from Mr <i>Johnson</i>	<i>ib</i>
Comparative advantages resulting from the Act of Union to <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i>	476
POETRY. The metamorphosis of <i>Beau</i> , by an eminent writer— <i>Peter</i> triumphant	477
—In praise of <i>Rhubarb</i> .—Song for <i>Obober</i> .—The theatrical Contrast.—An Old Woman's Fun	478
List of Books, with Remarks.	
<i>Johnson's Shakespeare</i>	479
—Account of his labours	480
—His character of each play	481
The Elbow Chair. The Address	482
The merry midnight mistake, story of it	483
<i>Daphne & Amynter</i> , a comic opera	484
<i>Pott's</i> remarks on the <i>Fistula</i> .— <i>Lin-</i> <i>den's</i> Reply to Dr <i>Lucas's</i> Remarks on Dr <i>Sanderland's</i> Experiments on Bath Waters	<i>ib</i>
The Political Apology	485
Miscellaneous Articles. Cautions against hope.—Real cause of the high price of provisions considered	486
<i>Barnes's</i> charge against <i>Cb—dler</i> ; and an old officer's against <i>P—u</i> .	487
Letters and arrangements of the Empress-Queen	488
Historical Chronicle. <i>Roussin's</i> providential escape.—Antient <i>Jew</i>	<i>ib</i>
Inundation in <i>China</i> .—Miserable death of a serjeant of foot	489
Freedom of <i>London</i> voted to the Pr. of <i>Brunswick</i>	<i>ib</i>
<i>Harrison's</i> reward.—Sessions news	490
Lists as usual	491-22

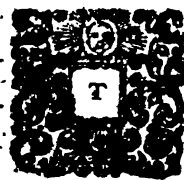


T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER 1765.

The Principles of the late Changes impartially examined: In a Letter from a Son of Candor to the Public Advertiser.



HIS Letter is an answer to a paper in the *Public Advertiser* of the 20th of July, in which the writer, in addressing himself to his Friend in the coun-

try, doubts much, whether the then late change of the ministry, striking as it is, will be able to remove his prejudices, with respect to the pretended influence of the Earl of B—, on all what the K— does, or resolves to do; he hopes, however, that this Prince will find means, sooner or later, to convince the public, that he did not want to be influenced by any body to *feel* and to *resent* the behaviour of some of his late servants towards himself; and that he had magnanimity and resolution enough of his own, to rid himself of their arrogance, and his people of their insufficiency, by forgetting and forgiving the past conduct of this *new Set of Men*. If *these*, adds he, are grown wise by the fate of their predecessors, they will strive to please the nation by better measures, than an attempt to betray their royal master into the passing of an act, derogatory to the honour of his crown and family; and by a better and more decent conduct, than that of so ungratefully and ungracefully flying in his face, &c.

To the charge, that the late Ministers flew in the face of their Royal Master, says the Examiner, let the facts decide.

Was there ever greater zeal, says he, than the late ministers manifested, for what they called the honour of the —, tho' a great part of the nation thought it was no ways concerned in the affair? and perhaps they could

produce very good proof, that they did not at that time contradict the R—l pleasure? They brought a load upon themselves, by the violent prosecution of that cause, which had well nigh overset them. But can any man specify an overt act of the late administration, that was ever so much as insinuated to be a ground for the charge of flying in the face of the —, or in which his mind was forced, till the business of the Regency Bill came in hand?

That, 'tis true, brought to light some part of the dark scenes, and gave a peep through the curtain. But before that time, the heads of the administration had been suspected of submitting to the influence of Lord B—; they were called his deputies and delegates. Their defence against that accusation, often made, was, that they abjured him: They stated themselves to be in *reality*, what they were *officially*, the K's Ministers, and *responsible* as such: They found themselves at last obliged to say, and they did it publicly; that they thought it was as necessary as fit, in order to carry on the public business, that those who had the charge of it should have their master's confidence; and that it was neither decent nor expedient, that great measures of government, highly interesting to the commonweal, should be concerted and planned without the participation of those who, by their offices, are answerable both for the propriety and the success of the K—'s counsels: They believed, something more was due to them than just to be called upon to execute and carry thro' what others, to whom it did *not* belong, and with whom they had no communications, advised, & projected.

If the manner in which the affair of the Regency was produced, the history of which is now no secret, gave these ministers room to think the —'s confidence was not where it oog

be, the event has justified their opinion. But what was their conduct on that occasion? They would not reject a salutary measure, because they were not the first advised with upon it: They adopted the scheme with all that duty that it became subjects as well as servants to receive the motions of the K—'s paternal care of his people and family; They even admitted a part of it, which, whoever advised, gave bad and hazardous counsel to the Crown; and they are hardly to be excused for yielding, against their opinions, to a deviation from the only compleat model upon record, of the most recent and respectable authority, in suffering a proposition to be made for an unexampled encroachment upon the most inherent, most fundamental, and most essential rights of Parliament, and a dangerous precedent for an addition to the pretensions of the Crown, by entrusting to the sole and secret nomination of the Prince upon the Throne, the appointment of the person to exercise the regal authority; for, it may be, not only a long minority, but an unhappy succession of them. Will this writer, therefore, himself say, that, in this instance, the late Ministers *show in the face of their Royal Master?*

Does he then mean that they did it, by an amendment that was made upon the first draught of the Bill, and was authorized by a message signed with the —'s own hand, only to give the princes of the blood a *certain* place in the council of Regency, as the great offices of State do to those who hold them? This, I conceive to have been thought a flying in the face of the Favourite, who was thereby put to wait till a vacancy should happen in the number, before he could be named one of the Council. But as the amendment was an indispensable act of justice and of duty to the Royal Family itself; so for the present disappointment it occasioned to Ld B—e of a *primary object* of the bill as first concerted, perhaps to be a sort of eventual entail of power or influence, I believe the late ministers may, with great safety, take their trial by their country.

If the Writer of the Letter thinks there yet remains to support his charge of *flying in the face of the —*, the other amendment made to obviate a doubt started concerning the extent of the Royal Family, in regard to the capacity of being Regent, he may

please to recollect, that the doubts which forced the amendment did not spring from any member of the administration, and tho' the S—y of S—e, who brought in the Bill, did afterwards propose the amendment, which was unanimously agreed to, he did it not till after he could have, and certainly had the communications, which were understood to be his authority for offering the alteration; nor even quite so soon as he might, after he had these: For, so far was he from being precipitant, that our Letter-writer may have information from Ld B—e himself, that he, sitting in the House, pressed Ld H—x to propose the limiting words a day before he did it; and for this reason did he press it, as he himself said, that it would make an end of the debate, and because he knew he then had the authority for doing it. There is surely, therefore, as little ground for the charge in this article; and if the amendment was afterwards considered as disagreeable any where, and therefore caused to be amended, perhaps, with more of *indelicacy* than of true respect both to the — and his family, the ministers shewed themselves ready and zealous to enforce and make effectual the supposed compliment to his —, because it was urged under that notion.

The annals of the late administration do not furnish another act which our author can charge to his purpose, except the removal of Mr M—e the brother, and of Ld H—l—d, the co-adjutor and trusty counsellor of the Favourite, unless it be that they agreed all to go out together, rather than any one of them to enlist under Ld B—e's banner; which I fancy the Writer of the Letter has an eye to, as one of these *strange and unnatural connections to which Parties often owe their strength*.

These removals, and especially Mt M—e's, I have admitted, was *flying in the face of the Favourite*; it touched him in the apple of his eye, and was both the sign and the completion of Rebellion against him; the ministers thereby declared open war against that influence, and avowed they did so.

It was not their unpopularity, nor Canada bills, the Manila ransom, the demolition of Dunkirk, encroachments in the fishing of Newfoundland, or disturbances in the settlements on the coast of Africa, nothing of the foreign system, or domestic management of affairs, that hastened these ministers to their end.

and. They were not offered up to the complaints, the cries, nor the wishes of the people: Neither were they victims to the resentment of foreign courts, as sometimes has been the fate of ministers: for the ministers resident here, from those powers, whose aversion would not be a bad rule for our choice, were foolish enough at the time openly to speak out their apprehensions of a change, declaring, in a manner as insolent as indecent, but that should indeed give us a lesson, if we had ears to hear, that their courts would consider the reinstating of Mr P—— as little short of a declaration of war, and would prepare themselves accordingly."

These facts having never been so fully explained to the public before, we have given them in the Examiner's own words. The whole pamphlet is full of information.

"We know the C—b—t have been poisoned with L—B—'s system, and that this has been one of the great obstacles in the way of getting back to the public service those ministers to whom the eyes of all England look. Indeed the system was taken up, as the best method of expelling them, in order to compass L—B—'s great object, of engrossing the whole power of this country into his own hands: and difficult as it might have appeared to be, to fall upon a system that could have inverted the state of this country, in the midst of the unanimity and success, in which L—B— found us, when he first came upon the political stage, he was wonderfully successful in his attempt to get possession of the reins of government.

For that L—T—— and Mr P—— were forced from the K——'s counsel for an advice, of which the declaration of war against Spain was a most ample vindication, tho' it was a laboured apology for opposing it. For that the D—— of N——, after having been induced to concur in chasing away Mr P——, was himself dismissed with ignominy, to leave in sole possession the Favourite, whom his Grace had thought fit, by an act of his own, to bring into a ministerial office, to counterbalance the weight of Mr P——. For that we got a glorious peace, and bought from ourselves an approbation of it, because we were not able to carry on a war, the successes of which had almost made an end of its expense. For that we dissolved our natural alliances abroad, and renounced all connections with

the common cause of Liberty, and the independency of Europe, because we were powerful enough to stand alone, against the most formidable union we ever saw of our enemies. For that a door was opened without distinction at home to all the enemies of the K——'s family, because that was the only way to root out Jacobitism, and to introduce into places, those who seemed to think the administration of a Stuart, to which their new loyalty was confined, was the next thing to a reign of that name. And with all these L—B—— might, for ought I know, have yet been the Minister himself, if his want of courage had not done more for us than our own virtue."

Reasons supposed to operate in the respiting Lieutenant Ogilvie.

IN our Magazine for August, p. 376. we gave an account of the remarkable case of Lieut. Ogilvie, and Catherine Nairne, tried and condemned for incest and murder, by the court of Justiciary, in Scotland: As the sentence of these two criminals have since been respited, our readers will doubtless be curious to know the circumstances that have appeared in their favour to entitle them to his majesty's gracious clemency, the principal of which are as follows:

In their case there are two questions, which occur: The first is, whether the proceedings against them are fair and legal, according to the law of Scotland? The second, What court can give them redress upon supposition, that they are entitled to a reversal of the sentence now standing against them.

As to the first question; till the reign of the great deliverer of Britain, the court of justiciary in Scotland always, or at least, as often as they pleased, proceeded in the criminal causes under their consideration with shut doors: But in that happy reign there was a statute made in the Scotch parliament, that the court of justiciary should try all causes which might be prosecuted in that court with open doors; incest, and a few other crimes excepted: Murder is not mentioned among the exceptions; so that that crime must be tried with open doors, in conformity to the general direction of the statute. But as the judges may, or rather ought to, proceed otherwise in the case of Incest, it seems natural to infer, that this law had formed an insuperable obstacle against the com-

Some Account of Windor-Castle. (See the annexed View.

THIS stately and venerable Castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them, called the middle ward, it being formerly separated from the lower ward by a strong wall and draw bridge. The whole contains above twelve acres of land, and has many towers and batteries for its defence; but length of time has abated their strength, and the happy union that subsists between the prince and people, has made it unnecessary to keep these fortifications in perfect repair.

The castle is situated upon a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent, and enjoys a most delightful prospect around it; in the front is a wide and extensive vale, adorned with corn-fields and meadows, with groves on either side, and the calm smooth waters of the *Thames* running through it; and behind it are every where hills covered with woods, as if dedicated by nature, for game and hunting.

On the declivity of the hill is a fine terrace faced with a rampart of free-stone, 1870 feet in length.

From this terrace you enter a beautiful park, which surrounds the palace, and is called the little or house-park, to distinguish it from another adjoining, which is of a much larger extent. This little park is four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall. The turf is of the most beautiful green, and it is adorned with many shady walks; especially that called *Queen Elizabeth's*, which, on the summer evenings is frequented by the best company. A fine plain on the top of the hill was made level for bowling, in the reign of King *Charles II.* and from hence is an extensive prospect over the *Thames*, and the adjacent country. The park is well stocked with deer, and other game, and the keeper's lodge at the farther end is a delightful habitation.

In the upper court of the castle is a spacious and regular square, containing on the north side the royal apartments, and *St George's* chapel and hall, on the South and East sides are the royal apartments, those of the prince of *Wales*, and the great officers of state, and in the centre of the area is an equestrian statue in copper, of King *Charles II.*

The round tower, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the governor's apartments. It

is built on the highest part of the mount, and there is an ascent to it by a large flight of stone steps: these apartments are spacious and noble, and among the rest is a guard room, or magazine of arms. King *Charles II.* began to face this mount with brick, but only completed that part next the court. It was here that *Marshall Belleisle* was confined when prisoner in *England*.

The lower court is larger than the others, and is in a manner divided into two parts by *St George's* chapel, which stands in the centre. On the north, or inner side are the several houses and apartments of the Dean and canons of *St George's* chapel, with those of the minor canons, clerks and other officers; and on the South and West sides of the outer part, are the houses of the poor knights of *Windfor*.

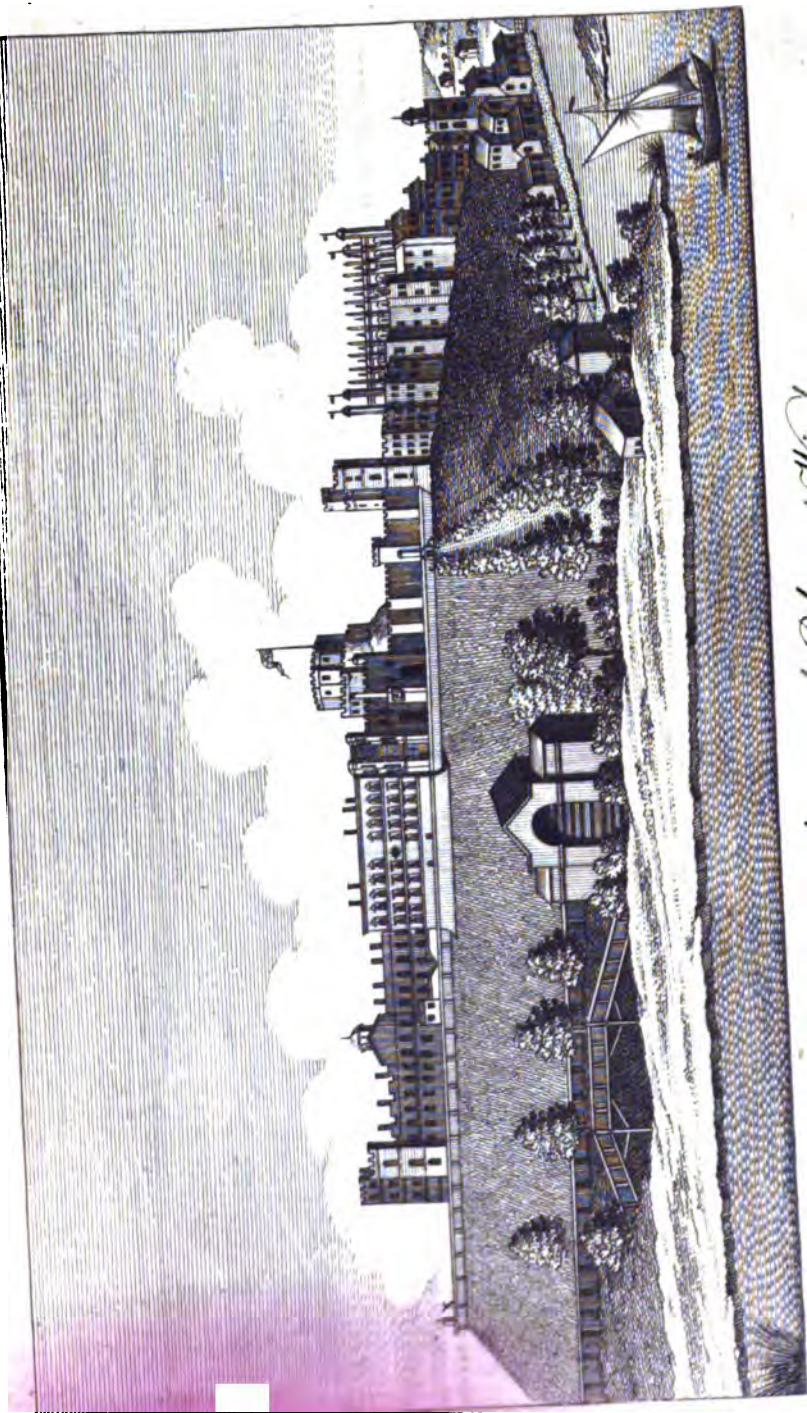
In this court are also several towers belonging to the officers of the crown, when the court is at *Windfor*, and to the officers of the order of the garter.

The royal apartments are on the North side of the upper court, and are usually termed the star building, from a star and garter in gold in the middle of the structure, on the outside next the terrace.

St George's chapel is situated in the middle of the lower court. It is now in the purest style of *Gothic* architecture, was first erected by King *Edward III.* in the year 1357, soon after the foundation of the college, for the honour of the order of the garter, and dedicated to *St George*, the patron of *England*; but however noble the first design might be, King *Edward IV.* not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the structure and designed the present building, together with the houses of the dean and canons, situated on the North and West sides of the chapel; the work was afterwards carried on by *Henry VII.* who finished the body of the chapel, and *Sir Reginald Bray*, knight of the garter, and the favourite of that King, assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof.

The architecture of the inside has always been esteemed for its neatness and great beauty, and in particular, the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by *Gothic* pillars, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole ceiling, every part of which has some different device well finished.

Cont. Mag. Vol. 17, p. 13



A View of the Royal Palace at Windsor



An Account of a Mummy inspected at London 1763, by Dr Wollaston, Dr Blanchard, Dr Hunter, Dr Petit, the Rev. Mr Egerton Leigh, and Mr Hunter. From the Philosophical Transactions just published.

THIS mummy is the first article in Dr Grew's catalogue of the rarities of the Royal Society. He informs us that it was a present from Henry Duke of Norfolk, and was an entire one, taken out of the royal pyramids.

It had been greatly injured before it came into our hands; the head had been taken off from the body, and the wrappers with which they had been united, having been destroyed, the cavity of the thorax was found open towards the neck; and part of the upper cranium, with the clavicles, having been also broken away, the heads of the *ossa humeri* presented themselves; covered with a thin coat of pitch.

The feet also had been broken off from the legs, and were fixed, by wires, to the end of the wooden case in which the mummy lay.

The outward painted covering, which reached from the upper part of the chest, nearly to the bottom of the legs, had been removed, and fastened on again by a great number of ordinary nails, driven up to the head, into the substance of the mummy. This had most probably been done by those who had orders some years since to repair it; and by this, and by the manner in which they had fastened on the feet, they seem to have done their work in a most clumsy manner.

This whole external covering of the fore part of the mummy, consisted of several folds of broad pieces of linen cloth, made to adhere together, by some viscous matter, which had not yet lost its property; and the whole had received an additional degree of strength and substance from the coat of paint laid on. The figures, which were not entirely defaced, were of the same kind with those which all the writers on this subject have described.

There were not the least remains of hair or integuments on any part of the head; some parts of the skull were quite bare, particularly about the temporal bones, which had the natural polish, and appeared, in every respect, like the bones of an ordinary skull. To other parts of the skull adhered several folds of pitched linnen, which, together, were near half an inch in thickness; on removing them they

were found to have been in actual contact with the bone, so that the integuments must have been taken away before the wrappers were at first applied.

The under jaw was lost, and the superior maxillary, sphenoidal and ethmoidal bones were broken away; the *foramen occipitale* was stopped up with pitch, with which also the inner part of the skull was lined; this seemed to have been poured in at the *foramen*, and made to apply to the several parts of the inside of the skull, by turning the head in different directions; the wave of the melted pitch from such motion appearing very plain. The inside of the skull was in many places covered very thinly, and, in some few, which the fluid pitch had missed, it was quite bare. The pitch, which stopped up the *foramen occipitale*, had on it the impression of one of the *vertebrae* of the neck; and externally about the *foramen* adhered a considerable quantity of pitch.

The outward painted covering being removed, nothing but linnen fillets were to be seen, which enclosed the whole mummy.

These fillets were of different breadths; the greater part about an inch and an half, those about the feet much broader; they were torn longitudinally; those few that had a selvage having it on one side only; the uppermost fillets were of a degree of fineness nearly equal to what is now sold in the shops for 2s. 4d. per yard, under the name of long lawn, and were woven something after the manner of *Russia* sheeting; the fillets were of a brown colour, and in some measure rotten. These outward fillets seemed to owe their colour to having been steeped in some gummy solution, as the inner ones were in pitch.

The fillets immediately under the painted covering lay in a transverse direction; under these, which were many double, they lay oblique, diagonally from the shoulders to the *ilia*. Under these the fillets were broader, some nearly three inches, and lay longitudinally from the neck to the feet, and also from the shoulders down the sides, on which there was a remarkable thickness of these longitudinal fillets; under these they were again transverse, and under these again oblique.

The fillets in general externally did not adhere to each other, but, though pieces of a considerable length could be taken off (age) so tends

cloth, that it was impossible regularly to unroll them.

As the outward fillets were removed, those that next presented themselves had been evidently steeped in pitch, and were, in general, coarser in folds, and more irregularly laid on, as they were more distant from the surface. The inner filletting of all was so impregnated with pitch, as to form with it one hard black brittle mass, & had been burned nearly to a coal. On breaking this, it appeared in many places as if filled with a white efflorescence, like that observable on the outside of *pyrites* which have been exposed to the air. This efflorescence, however, had nothing saline to the taste, and did not dissolve in water, but instantly disappeared on bringing it near enough to the fire to be slightly heated, and was soluble in spirit of wine.

In the cavity of the *abdomen* we found several small pieces of bone, which had the appearance of dry oak, mixed with crumbled pitch; under this was found more solid pitch, which adhered to the spine.

After cutting away the mass of cloth and pitch which covered the *thorax*, we found the arms had been laid strait down by the sides of the chest, and the *ulna* and *radius* bent upwards, and laid with the hands across upon the breast, the right hand being uppermost.

The bones of the fingers were lost, but the metacarpal bones were found, broken off, and fallen into the *thorax*.

The filletting, which went round the upper part of the body, included the arms also, but they had evidently been first wrapped separately, then laid up in the position in which we found them, and the hollows which they formed, filled up with pieces of pitched cloth.

In the cavity of the *thorax* there was also a considerable quantity of crumbled pitch, and splinters of dry bone; and, as in the progress of this examination we continually found that some of the bones did, as we laid them bare, separate into such splinters, it is very probable that this appearance is owing to the mummy's having been handled in a rough manner, and much shaken by the persons who had driven it full of nails, when they were employed to repair the outside of it.

On our first opening a way into the *thorax*, we imagined the ribs were destroyed, but, upon a more accurate examination, they were found entire, but added in the pitch, and so black, burned into one mass, as to make

it difficult to distinguish these very different substances from each other.

The bones of the spine and of the *pelvis* were in the same state with the ribs, only rather more burned.

A There was a considerable thickness of hard solid pitch, lining the cavity of the *thorax*; this had been evidently liquified, and poured in, and retained that glossy appearance on its surface, which is observable on pitch that is suffered to cool without being disturbed.

B On breaking through this hard crust of pitch, to examine the *vertebrae* and the ribs, the pitch which was under this crust, and nearest to the bones, was crumbly and soft, and, on being exposed to the air, grew perfectly moist in a very short time.

C The lower extremities were wrapped separately in fillets, to nearly their natural size, and then bound together, the interstices being rammed full of pitched rags.

On cutting through the fillets on the thighs, the bones were found invested with a thin coat of pitch, & the filletting was bound immediately on this.

D The *tibia* and *fibula* of each leg were found also wrapped in the same manner, and the bones in actual contact with the pitch, excepting in one or two places, where the pitch was so very thin, that the cloth appeared to adhere to the bone itself.

E The feet were filleted in the same manner, being first bound separately, and then wrapped together. The filletting had been, by some accident, rubbed off the toes of the right foot, and the nail of the great toe was found perfect; the last joints of the bones of the lesser toes had been broken away, by which it appeared that these bones had been penetrated, and their cavities quite filled with pitch. The filletting about the heel had also been broken away, and the bones of the *tarsus*, and some of the metatarsal bones had fallen out, and were lost, leaving the remaining filletting like a kind of case.

F The fillets on the left foot were perfect, except on the heel, and where they had been divided from those of the leg; a small portion of the *tendo Achillis* adhered to the *os calcis*, and some of the ligaments to the *astragalus*.

G On cutting into the fillets on the sole of this foot, they were found to enclose a bulbous root. The appearance of this was very fresh, and part of the thin shining skin came off with a flake of the dry brittle filletting, with which

which it had been bound down; it seemed to have been in contact with the flesh; the base of the root lay towards the heel.

This discovery immediately brought to mind a passage in *Prosper Alpinus**, and gave some appearance of probability to a relation, which, as he himself insinuates, might give great reason to doubt his veracity. Speaking of the stone image of the *scarambus*, which was found in the breast of a mummy, he adds: *Incredibile dictu, rami rorisinarini qui una cum idolo inventi fuerunt, folia usque adeo viridia et recentia visa fuerunt, ut ea diu a planta descripti et positi apparuerint.*

The fillets were removed from this foot with great care; they were much impregnated with pitch, excepting about the toes, where the several folds united into one mass, being cut through, yielded to the knife like a very tough wax. The toes being carefully laid bare, the nails were found perfect upon them all, some of them retaining a reddish hue, as if they had been painted; the skin also, and even the fine spiral lines on it, were still very visible on the under part of the great toe, and of the three next adjoining toes. Where the skin of the toes was destroyed, there appeared a pitchy mass, resembling in form the fleshy substance, though somewhat shrunk from its original bulk. The natural form of the flesh was preserved also on the under part of the foot, near the bases of the toes. On the back of the toes appeared several of the *extensor tendons*.

The root just mentioned was bound to the foot by the filleting that invested the metatarsal bones; no more of this filleting was cut away than was just sufficient to shew, without removing from its place, a substance which had been preserved in so extraordinary a manner.

On cutting away the fillets which covered the *tarsus*, the bones adhered strongly together, and were covered with hard pitch, with which they seemed thoroughly impregnated.

On cutting away this outward pitch there appeared very distinctly the tendons of the *peroneus anticus*, and *posticus*, the tendons of the *extensor digitorum longus*, and the tendon of the *tibialis anticus*; and besides these a considerable portion of the ligaments of the *tarsus*.

On examining the case so med by the pitch and fillets, which had covered the right foot, and out of which the bones had been taken; there was a very plain mould left, in which there had been enclosed another root similar to that we had discovered in the left foot, and in which some of the external shining skin of the root still remained.

During this whole examination, if we except what was discovered in the feet, there were not found the least remains of any of the soft parts.

All the bones of the trunk were bedded in a mass of pitch, and those of the limbs were covered with a thin coat of it, and then swathed in the fillets, which (as has been mentioned) in some places where the pitch was very thin, seemed to adhere to the bone itself.

The cavities of many of the bones, on being broken, were found quite full of this substance; the metacarpal bones were so, as were the *radii*, and many others; the ribs, as was before mentioned, were impregnated with it, and so burned, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it; in which state also were the *vertebrae*, and the bones of the *pelvis*.

The pitch had also penetrated into the cellular part of the head of the thigh bone; the small bones of the toes were quite full; but it had not entered into all the metatarsal bones.

From experiment it has been found that bones and flesh being boiled in common pitch, it will pervade the substance, and fill the cavities of the former; and the latter will be so impregnated with it, as to be reduced to an uniform black brittle mass, not in the least resembling flesh.

This treatment, however, will not account for the state in which this mummy was found, for, if the flesh had not been previously removed, tho' its appearance would have been entirely changed, yet the filleting could never have been found in contact with the bones.

From this last circumstance it is most likely that the body, excepting the feet, had been reduced to a skeleton, before it was laid up; it is also pretty certain that it must have been kept some time in boiling pitch, both before and after some of the layers of the innermost filleting were laid on.

The feet seem to have been swathed, at least in part, before they were committed to the hot pitch; and this

seems to have pervaded the bandages, the flesh, and the bones.

It has been imagined that the principal matter used by the Egyptians for embalming, was the *asphaltus*; but what we found was certainly a vegetable production. The smell in burning was very unlike that of *asphaltus*; nor did it resemble that of the common pitch of the fir tree, being rather aromatic.

It was compared with a variety of resins and gum resins, but seemed not to resemble any of them excepting myrrh, and that but very slightly.

In all probability it was not a simple substance, but might be a mixture of the resinous productions of the country, with the pitch of that tree which they had in greatest plenty.

The *Asphaltus* of Herodotus*, and the *Kadua* of Dioscorus Siculus†, was most probably the tar of the cedar; it is the substance said by these authors to be used for embalming; Galen‡ mentions its power of preserving bodies; and § Dioscorides calls it *Naxos*. Pliny, speaking of the cedar, says, that the tar was forced out of it by fire, and that in Syria it was called *cedrium*: *cujus tanta vis est, ut in Egypto corpora hominum defunctorum eo perfusa serventur*.

Some branches of the cedar were procured from the physic garden at Chelsea, and, being treated in the manner described by Pliny, yielded tar and pitch, which had no aromatic smell, and seemed, in many respects, similar to the produce of the fir-tree. There must undoubtedly, therefore, have been some other resinous matter mixed with the *cedrium*.

The pitch of this mummy was carefully distilled, but gave no other produce than what might be expected from a resinous body; the *caput mortuum*, when burned and elixared, yielded a fixed alkali; to this may be attributed the moisture which the pitch that was in contact with the spine, and those other parts which were most burned, contracted on being broken and exposed to the air; for this pitch had an alkaline taste, and had been more than melted, having been burned to a *caput mortuum*.

A great variety of experiments were made on this pitchy matter, the result of them all tended to prove that it had not the least resemblance to *asphaltus*, but was certainly a vegetable resinous substance.

Mons. Rouelle, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences for 1750, has given us a very elaborate and ingenious treatise on embalming, wherein he has chemically analysed the pitch of six different mummies.

From his observations, from what Pietro della Valle*, and Joannes Nardius† at the end of his edition of Lucretius, have written on this head; from what Dr Middleton‡ observed in the mummy which was opened at Cambridge; from the Memoirs of Count Caylus, in the 23d Vol. of *Acad. des Inscript. et Belles Lettres*; and from this present examination, it appears that various methods of embalming were practised among the Egyptians, and that they used different materials for this purpose; and though Herodotus and Dioscorus Siculus have given us reason to expect to find the bodies in a much more perfect state than we ever do meet with them, yet, on the other hand, it is evident, from the foot of this mummy which we examined, and from the account Mons. Rouelle and Count Caylus have given us in the above-mentioned Memoirs, that all the fleshy parts were not always previously destroyed.

MR URBAN,

Reading lately in the public papers, of a man, who, by drinking Beer in a cellar, did therewith swallow a wasp, which, stinging him in the throat, was the cause of his death, soon after, it induced me to offer you a similar case, but of a more fortunate consequence, that fell under my own practice and observation, to which, the other day, I was providentially the lucky instrument, by means of the following safe and simple medicine, of procuring both a speedy and effectual cure, and thereby, beyond expectation, of preserving my patient's life, of which I here send you the full account; if, that by your

* *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle*, Tom. 4.

† *Lucretius Joannis Nardii de Phnibus Aegyptiobant Antiquarum* 50. p. 627. These accounts of Della Valle and Nardius are also to be met with in the third Volume of Athanasius Kircher's *Opus Aegypti*.

‡ Middleton's works, vol. 4. *Germania quaedam Antiquitatis monumenta*.

* Herodot. Euterpe. pag. 119. ed. Gronov.

† Diader. Sicul. lib. i. p. 82. ed. Rhdemannii.

‡ Galen: de simpl. Med. Facult. lib. vii. c. 16.

§ Dioscorides de mat. medic. lib. i. cap. 103.

¶ 66 Francos. 1599.

Plinii Hystor. lib. xvi. cap. 121. pag. 328.

Dalcamp.

communicating the same to the public, it may hereafter conduce to the preservation of the lives of several others, who may at any time labour under the like dangerous accidents. The whole story is this:

On the 2d day of September last, I was called up in the morning, in haste, to Samuel Stenoe, a ship-wright, of Burnham, who was at work on a vessel at this town. He, by drinking a mug of beer brought to him, much frothed upon the top, which thereby concealed a wasp, swallowed the insect, it stung him in the gullet; yet he continued corking the hoy he was at work upon for some minutes after; till such a sudden and violent strangulation seized him, as constrained him to hurry to my house for assistance.

Wherefore, while I was, after the first notice, hastening on my cloaths, and putting up a short prayer, or ejaculation rather, for success, I had a fresh call to be as expeditious as possible, or the person would be dead before I could see him, who waited below with his friend, speechless, and black in the face; kicking, and flinging his limbs about for breath, with the utmost agony, and consternation, expecting nothing else but sudden death every moment.

I bid him point to the place stung; he directed his finger to his throat, at the upper end of his breast bone, on the right side. It being a case I had never met with before, and having no time to loose, I quickened my thoughts, and soon concluded all manual operations, as with those who are choaked with other kinds of extraneous bodies, would excite, instead of mitigating the spasmodick strangulation; when the following method came suddenly into my mind, and which, to make the more haste, I made up the medicine with my own hands.

I took some honey, and sweet oil, with a little vinegar, and with a spoon beat them all up well together in an half pint basin. This mixture I then set down on the table by him, bidding him swallow a spoonful of it every minute, while the neighbour who attended him, and I, sat in the same room to observe the consequence. The first three spoonfuls we perceived, by his wry faces, passed down with great difficulty, and pain, after which, he soon swallowed very easy, and freely, and spoke out all at once,

to our agreeable surprize, like a dumb man come to his speech again, as loudly, and boldly, as ever.

Then I bid him carry the basin with the mixture with him to his lodging, and continue taking a spoonful of it often, though seldomer than before, and lie down on his bed, and compose himself, talking to no one, nor suffering any one to talk to him, least the choaking, I told him, should return again. He did so, and next morning went well to work, and continued easy without the least return of any of the symptoms.

Now, as gentlemen of our profession, in such sudden exigencies, are not always at hand, and most families have the three aforesaid ingredients within their own possession, or, at least, may soon be obtained in the neighbourhood, I thought such a general publication of this uncommon case might possibly prove of universal benefit, and wish, whenever wanted, it may prove as successful from the hands of others, as it did from mine. Yours, &c.

Leigh, Oct. 12, JOHN COOK, M. D.

D Account of a new Treatise on Tythes.
(Continued from p. 401.)

Things tytheable or not tytheable.

A CORNS. They are included in the name of *maff*, and are the chief of those things which the ancient laws called *pannage*. *Acorns*, the mast of oak, and also the mast of beach, if gathered, shall pay tythe in kind; if sold ungathered, the tenth penny shall be paid of the purchase-money; but if they fall, and are eaten by hogs, they shall pay no tythe.

Under this article we are told, that TURNIPS, fed upon by unprofitable cattle, shall pay a tythe of *agistment*; but turnips are not mentioned under a particular head. (See *Agistment*.)

AFTER EATING. If tythe is paid of corn, no tythe shall be paid for after pasture of the same land; nor for agistment in such after grass.

AFTER MATH, or mowth, mowing. The general rule is, that tythe shall be paid of the second mowing, except the payment for tythes of the first mowing, discharges the second from such payment, by special prescription.

Thus far the matter is clear; but a quotation from Sir Simon Dugge throws all into confusion; for he affirms both that tythe is payable, and not payable for the after mowing, in the following terms:

“Tythes are *not* to be paid for the ‘after mowings of meadows.’ This is against the general rule. ‘But if the meadowing be so rich that two crops are got in one year, the parson *shall have* his tythe of both crops.’—This is for the general rule.

In the case of *Norton and Briggs*; Trin. 9. *Will.* 3. Lord Chief Justice *Trotter* said, That tythes were *not* payable for the after mowing. Of these inconsistencies the compiler takes no notice. If the law is really as uncertain as it appears to be from his compilation, it is—*well for the Lawyers.*

AGISTMENT is the feeding of cattle upon land which pays tythe only for such feeding. The name is derived from the French word *gesser*, gister, [jurers] lie. Tythe for the agistment of cattle is a due of common right, because the grass which is eaten must have paid tythe if it had been cut.

The general rule is, that tythe is to be paid for beasts agisted for hire; and for dry and barren cattle, that no otherwise yield profit to the parson; but not for cattle that are nourished for the plough or pail, and employed in the same parish; nor for sheep, because the parson hath tythe of them in another kind. If cattle for the plough or pail are agisted in one parish, and used in another, tythe of their agistment shall be paid, because the parson of the parish where they are agisted, hath no other profit by their means; and if sheep or cattle are turned on land to be fatted, tythe of agistment shall be paid, because they then cease to be profitable to the parson in any other way: It has, however, been determined; just contrary to this rule, that tythe of agistment was due for horses working at the cart or plough; *1 Bullstrode, 179.*

For saddle-horses, and cattle killed for the use of a man's own family, no tythe of agistment is paid; but for guest-horses tythe is due, and for coach-horses, by the unanimous opinion of the court, in the case of *Thorpe and Bandlewies*, in the exchequer, T. 1762, 2 B. E. L. 408.

Tythes of agistment are paid by the owner of the ground, and not by the owner of the cattle. But if cattle are agisted on a common, the owner of the cattle must pay; because the owner of the soil has no profit by the agistment, and the owner of the cattle hath.

Tythe of agistment for cattle taken in, is the tenth of the money paid for them. Tythe of agistment for the owner's cattle, must be *ss.* in the pound, upon the value of the land.

A These tythes, by custom or prescription, may be paid in another manner.

* **ALDERS.** Tythe is payable for alders, though of 20 years growth, or more.

ALTARAGE is a word that frequently occurs in the endowment of vicarages, signifying that which the vicar shall have for his maintenance; and it has been solemnly determined by the courts, to include tythes of wool, lambs, colts, calves, pigs, *ro.* line, chickens, butter, cheese, *ro.* flax, honey, fruits, herbs, and other small tythes and offerings.

C **APPLES.** The following case is recorded in our courts, to the immortal honour of the parson.—An poor fellow had a few trees, which produced in all two pecks of apples, and it happened that one year these two pecks were stolen; the sufferer thought it unreasonable to pay tythes for what the thieves had taken away; but the parson, though the tenths of two pecks was not much, and though the whole two pecks to the owner were nothing, demanded his tythe; and this being refused, he proceeded to recover it in the spiritual court. The court determined against the parson, but said, that if the apples had been stolen after the proper time of gathering, the parson should have had his tythes; for, though a man is not to be taxed for his misfortune, yet it is but reasonable that he should pay for his negligence.

F The name of this champion for the rights of the church is not told in the compilation, but the reader is referred to *Gibbs, Cod. 677, Hist. 100.*

ASH. This, of 20 years growth, is exempted from tythe, as timber.

G **ASP-TREES** were decreed by the court in *James* the first's time, not to be liable to tythes in *Buckinghamshire*, because timber being scarce in that county, they were used as timber: It was also urged that they ought to be tythe-free, because they furnished arrows for the defence of the realm.

BARB. If of timber trees, pays no tythe.

H **Beans and peas**, gathered for sale, or to feed hogs, are tytheable; but not if gathered for the family of the owner.

It has been doubted whether beans and peas, gathered green, by hand,

and sold as the food of man, are a small or a great tythe.

In a cause between Mr Wyat, vicar of *West-Ham*, and the impropiator, before the late Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke*, they were decreed to be small thythes, and to belong to the vicar.

In a cause between Mr *Sims*, vicar of *East Ham*, and the Impropiator, before the present chancellor, they were agreed to be great thythes. The plaintiff *Sims* appealed to the house of lords, and the decree was affirmed. It is said that "*the glorious uncertainty of the law*," is a frequent toast among the practitioners.

BEECH is not timber, of whatever growth, therefore tytheable, except in particular counties, where they are forced to use it for timber, and there it is privileged by the statute of *Sylvia cædua*.

BEEES. Exclusively of honey and wax, are not tytheable: The tenth swarm is not the parson's.

BIRCH is tytheable of whatever age.

BRICKS pay no tythe because of the substance of the earth, and not an annual produce.

Broom has been held tytheable, tho' dug up to bring the land to tillage, which, in the end, would be for the benefit of the parson. But, used to burn in the owner's family, it is not tytheable.

CALVES. The tenth calf is due as a tythe: If there are not ten, the tythe to be paid according to the value. If more than ten, the tythe of the surplus to be taken in the same manner: But it is in some places a custom to take one calf, if there are seven, upon condition that if there are under seven, a half-penny only shall be paid for each calf; and this custom has been held to be good.

The custom of paying the tenth part of the price of every calf sold, has also been held good.

The tythe for an odd number of lambs and pigs, is also paid according to the value.

Tythes of colts, calves, kids, pigs, and other young animals, are paid when they can be safely weaned, and live without the dam.

CATTLE. The rule is, that such cattle as are discharged from tythe of agistment, are (in themselves, not in their product) discharged from all other thythes. Cattle within the parish liable to tythe of agistment, are also lyable to any other customary thythes.

Although the tenth colt, calf, or

lamb, be paid, yet if any of the rest be reared, and sold before they yield profit to the parson, or be used for the plough, a tythe of them shall be paid.

A Tythe of cattel feeding upon wastes or commons, where the bounds of parishes are uncertain, shall be paid to the incumbent, where the owner inhabits.

CHALK is not tytheable.

CHEESE is only tytheable where tythe is not paid of the milk.

B CHERRY-TREES have been held tythe free, as timber, where timber has been scarce.

CHICKENS are not tytheable when thythes are paid of eggs.

CLOVER. As to this article, the reader must reconcile the following contradictions as he can.

C 'If clover is cut for hay, it is a great tythe; when suffered to grow for seed, it is a small one.' p. 59.

C 'If a man make his profit of clover-seed, this being a grain, the parson shall have a tythe of it; if he make his profit of the hay, the vicar shall have it as a small tythe.' p. 66.

D Cases are quoted for these opposite positions, and we are told that it has been since decreed, that the seed of clover is a small tythe.

It may be concluded, that 'as this is the last determination, it may be at present held for law.

E COAL, is not tytheable, except by custom.

COLTS, are tytheable in the same manner as calves.

DEER not tytheable.

F DOTARDS, old decayed trees, having been once privileged as *Sylvia Cædua*, shall not pay tythe, though afterwards cut down for the fire.

DOVES, kept in a dove-house are tytheable only by custom.

EGGS, are tytheable where tythe is not paid of chicken: the payment of 30 eggs in Lent has been held a good modus for all thythes of eggs.

G ELM of 20 years growth is timber, and not tytheable.

FALLOW, if the parson hath tythe of corn one year, and the land lies fallow the second, in order to be ploughed and sowed the third, the parson shall have no tythe for the second year. Yet if it can be proved H by the occupier of tytheable land, refuse to plough and manure it with an intention to prejudice the parson, the parson may sue for the tythe of that land.

The parson before he sues should

consider the difficulty of proving intentions.

FENNS, being drained, are not privileged the first seven years, under the name of barren land.

FERN, see *heath*.

FISH, the tythe of fish is personal, (see p. 400, col. 1.) and with respect to personal tythes, all is contradiction and absurdity. But the general inference from all that is here said about fish is, that fish is tytheable only by custom.

FLAX is tytheable, and the tythe of flax is a *small* tythe, though grown in large fields. See *hemp*.

FORREST, in the hands of the king pays no tythes; in the hands of a subject is tytheable.

FRUIT comprehends apples, pears, plumbs and cherries; these are tytheable.

FUEL. No tythe is paid for fuel that is used at home.

FURZES are tytheable only if sold.

GARDEN. Out of gardens is paid tythe of all garden herbs, and plants, as parsley, sage, cabbage, turneps, saffron, woad, and the like; but in general, some certain consideration is paid.

GESE are tytheable in eggs or young.

GRASS. It was determined in the case of *Crawley and Wells*, 9, Ch. 1. that if grass be cut down, and while it is in the swaithes, and before it is made into hay, if it be carried to the owner's labouring cattle, for which sufficient subsistence of another kind is wanting, no tythe shall be paid for it.

Just contrary was determined in another case. See *Gibbs* 680. 2 *Inst.* 651. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 35.

GRAVEL, not tytheable.

HASLE, HOLLY, WILLOW, and WHITE THORN, of more than twenty years growth, were deemed timber by the custom of the place, and not tytheable.

HAY is tytheable, but it has been generally held, that the owner is not bound, except by custom, to make his grails into hay for the parson, but only to set it off in grass-cocks. But the parson, in that case, may of right make his hay on the land where it grew, and for that end, pass over the parishioners ground by the common path.

Tythes are due of hay, mown to feed deer.

HEAD LANDS. It was deemed a good discharge from the tythe of hay, upon the *head lands*, that the owner

reaped, bound, and shocked the corn.

A custom for *head lands* sown with corn to be discharged of tythes, because fed off with plough cattle, or mowed and cut for that purpose, was adjudged to be good.

HEATH. It is said under this head, that if tythe is paid of wool, milk and calves, of the cattle that have gone upon the land, no tythe is due for heath, fern, and broom.

But this is contrary to what is said under *Broom*; which see.

HEDGE-POLES. Wood cut for *hedge-poles* is not tytheable.

HEMP is tytheable, and the tythe of hemp and flax is now fixed at five shillings an acre.

HOLLY, is tytheable, though of more than twenty years growth, except where it is used as timber.

HONEY. Tythe of honey and wax ought to be paid in kind, and is a *prædial* tythe.

HOPS are tytheable, and with respect to hops, three things have been under consideration:

1. Whether the tythe be *great* or *small*.

2. Whether a *modus* may be pleaded.

3. In what manner, and when they are to be set out.

I. Hops, by the determination of the court are *great* tythes; hops by the determination of the court are *small* tythes. Compare *Gibbs* 681. *Hutt.* 78. with *God.* 414. *Bomb.* 79.

It has been said that hops in a hop-ground, are *great* tythes, and in an orchard or garden, *small* tythes; but this distinction is not established; and for ought that appears in this book, no man can tell whether by our laws the tythes of hops are *small* or *great*.

II. Upon the supposition that hops are *great* tythes, there can be no *modus* for them, because they are not ancient. See *Modus* last *Mag.* p. 401.

But supposing them to be *small* tythes a prescription to pay so much in lieu of all *small* tythes will include them.

Under these different suppositions, a *modus* has been both allowed, and disallowed by the court.

III. Tythes of hops are not to be paid after they are picked, and before they are dried, the whole crop must be gathered, and afterwards measured in baskets, and every tenth basket set out for the tythe.

HOUSES. No tythe is payable for houses: but if a *modus* has been paid time out of mind it may be recovered,

because the law will suppose that it was originally in lieu of tythes of the land on which the houses were built.

LAMBS are supposed to be a mixt small tythe, yet have been deemed by the court a *prædial*, and *great* tythe; they are tythed as calves. See *Calves*.

LEAD not tytheable, but by custom.

LIME, not tytheable, but by custom.

LOPPINGS. It is certain that the loppings of timber-trees of twenty years growth, if they have never been lopped before, shall pay no tythes.

But whether the loppings of timber trees, which began to be lopped before they were twenty years growth, are tytheable or not tytheable is altogether uncertain, there being determinations in the book expressly contrary to each other, even in terms.

MAPLE, is tytheable, tho' of more than twenty years growth.

MAST. The mast of crabs is said by *Dugge* to be tytheable, though on what authority doth not appear.

MILK is tytheable only where tythe is not paid of cheese. If no particular custom interferes, the parishioner is obliged to pay every tenth meal or milking intire; to milk the cows at the usual place into his own pail, and the parson is obliged to fetch it away in his own pails in a reasonable time; if he does not fetch it before the next milking time, the parishioner may throw it away, because he may have occasion for his pails.

MILLS. The tything of mills is involved in all the confusion and uncertainty of personal tythes (See p. 400.) and nothing certain can be gathered from this book, nor perhaps, from any book on the subject.

Under the word *modus* (See p. 401. Col. 2.) we were told that a *modus* is destroyed 'by the addition of another pair of stones to a mill.' Here we are told expressly, that 'a *modus* is not destroyed by the addition of another pair of stones to a mill.' [Compare p. 46 of the treatise with p. 97.]

MINES of all kinds are tythe free.

NURSERIES are tytheable; if the owner pulls the plants up himself and sells them, he pays the tythe; if he sells them standing, the purchaser pays the tythe.

OAK, pays no tythe, as wood, at any age.

ORCHARDS, the fruit of orchards is tytheable, though they are sown with grain which also pays tythe.

OSIERS not tytheable, because c

PARK. If a certain consideration in money has been paid as a *modus* for all the tythes of a park, the *modus* shall hold though the ground be disparked. But if the *modus* was specifically for deer and herbage, it ceases upon the disparking of the ground.

A PARTRIDGES, though kept tame, are not tytheable.

PEASE. See *Beans*.

PHEASANTS, not tytheable.

PIDGEONS not used in the family, but sold, are tytheable.

PIGGS. See *Calves*.

B QUARRIES, not tytheable.

RABBITS. The books say, both that they are tytheable, and that they are not tytheable.

By the report of a case in equity before Lord *Hardwick*, in 1751, it appears that they are not tytheable, but by custom.

C RAKINGS left for the poor are not held to be tytheable; yet there have been parsons who have sued for the tythe of rakings left for the poor.

ROOTS of coppice wood, stubbed up not tytheable, if tythe has been paid of the cuttings, and the trees be stubbed before new branches shoot.

D SAFFRON pays a tythe, which is *prædial* and small.

SALT is not tytheable but by custom.

SHEEP. See *Lamb and Wool*. As to the tythe of depasturing sheep, the law-books recite two cases:

1st. The owner of sheep depastured them in the parish, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady day*, and then sold them; the parson demanding the tythe of pasturage, the owner refused to pay it, alleging that he was liable to pay a tenth of the wool; but the court compelled him to pay tythe for depasturing, because the sheep being gone out of the parish, before sheering time, he could have no wool.

2d. Sheep were taken into depasture after the corn was reaped; the parson sued for tythe for their depasture, but the court said, he had no right to tythe of the corn, and depasturage too.

If sheep feed in one parish, and couch in another, the tythe shall be divided between the two parishes, assigning the greater part to the parish where they feed.

H If foreign sheep be shorn in a parish the tythe shall be delivered to the rector

with, if proof be not in has been made

time of shearing, the tythe of wool when they are shorn, shall be proportionably divided between the parish whence they came, and the parish where they are shorn; but if the parish whence they came be not certainly known, the parish where they are shorn shall have the whole tythe.

GRASS. Not tytheable.

STUBBLE. Not tytheable.

TARES, cut green, are said to be a small tythe; when dried before cutting, a great one. Yet tares cut green, and given to the cattle for the plough, are not tytheable, under two considerations, 1st. that sufficient pasture was wanting, or, 2^d. that green tares was exempted from tythe by custom. **TILE.** Not tytheable.

TAXES. Large trees, which bear no fruit, and are not fit for timber, if cut down, and sold, shall pay tythe. See *hoppings*.

TURKIES are not tytheable, upon a supposition that they are *fera naturae*.

WASTE. The tythe of cattle feeding on large wastes, where the parish is uncertain, shall pay tythes to the parish where the owner dwells.

WILLOWS, not considered as timber by local custom, if felled shall pay tythe, though it is waste to sell.

WOOD is tytheable, and the tythe is small.

WOOD. Whether a tythe of wood is one of common right, is a question undetermined, and of what wood tythes shall be paid. See *Trees* and *hoppings*. It seems to be governed by custom.

Neither do we know certainly whether the tythe of wood is great or small; for the courts have sometimes declared it to be small, and sometimes great.

WOOL is tytheable, and the tythe due when clipped. Though a man pay tythes of lambs at mark tide, and at *Michaelmas* bear the residue, he shall pay tythe of the shearing, tho' there be not more than two months between the times of tything and shearing.

Of setting out, and taking away Tythes.

Every person is bound to let out his tythes, and the laws of the church entitle the parson to have notice.

The time and manner depends upon the custom of the place.

Tythes once set out are lay chattels.

The care of tythes, as to spoiling, rests upon the parson, after severance, and not upon the owner of the land.

After tythes are set out, the parson, or his servants, may come and do

provided they do it in a reasonable time.

The parson may carry off his tythes either by this common way, or by the same way that the owner carried his nine parts.

The parson must carry off his tythes in a reasonable time.

Of the remedies for recovering tythes.

Tythes are now generally sued for in the courts of equity, and for the most part in the Exchequer.

Of Tythes in London.

The revenue paid instead of tythes in the several parishes of London is raised by assessment, pursuant to an act of 23^d of Ch. 2^d.

The stipends for the ministers of the 50 new churches, are raised pursuant to several acts of parliament from the duties on coals.

Errors. In the foregoing account, p. 460, col. 2. l. 9. from bottom, in some books, read, Tythe of Hops are to be paid.

MR URBAN,

ARISTOTLE, in his discourse on Poësy, Chap. VI. declares for tragedy in preference to all the other kinds of writing, and says, that by the means of moving Pity and Terror, it purges the mind of these perturbations. I have always thought this passage very obscure; it looks as if it meant that the spectators, by accustomed themselves to calamitous objects on the stage, should learn not to be moved by them in real life. If this was his intention, it is, by no means, a good moral effect, and does not at all seem to recommend tragedy. Besides, the pleasure we receive from it ceases, when we have worn out the disposition to receive those impressions.

It appears much more natural that the effect of tragedy should be by raising Pity and Terror, to purge the contrary passions, that is, to subdue that confidence in prosperity, to which all men are liable; to melt away hardness of heart, and, by giving us a quick-sense of the calamities incident to our common nature, to chastise the vain, to soften the cruel, and, in a word, to humanize the whole man, and make him, by this means, a wiser and a better creature. This effect of tragedy is elegantly represented in the prologue to *Cato*.

Tyants no more their savage nature kept,
And see to Victims wonder'd how they wept.

It is at once the most moral end, and

seems the most agreeable to its original design.

When I meet with any moving story, I am apt to consider how it would appear on the stage, if wrought up with the skill and address of an artful poet; and, sometimes, entertain myself with imaginary scenes, characters, and sentiments, which it might furnish, and at once draw from it the pleasure of history and of poetry.

I think the following story of such a nature, which I will, therefore, relate as a tragedy, in its first idea.

* IN the reign of Henry the third, King of France, about the year 1581, there was a governor of the city of *Lectoure*, in the province of *Armanac*, whose name was *Baleine*. In his younger years he had served in the wars against the *Turks*, was impetuous, and of a haughty temper, but brave and virtuous. He had a sister, whom, in order to raise the diction a little, we will call *Maria*. She was a lady of great beauty, frank, and debonaire. *Antonio*, an officer in the garrison, to whom the governor had been particularly civil and obliging, without his knowledge or consent made his addresses to her, & at length, so far insinuated himself into her good graces, that she agreed to marry him privately. But some difficulties arising about fixing on a priest to perform the ceremony, in whose secrecy they might confide, he prevailed on the good nature and credulity of *Maria* to grant him the last favour, by his strong professions of an inviolable affection, and the most solemn promises that he would marry her the first opportunity. But, after this, he grew cold and indifferent, his visits were less frequent, and he still excused himself from marrying her, on various idle pretences: Nay, not content with this cruel treatment, he soon after married secretly, as he thought, another lady. But what can be hid from an injured mistress, or who is able to blind the eyes of jealousy? *Maria* was informed, by her spies, of every thing that had passed. Hereupon, in the agony of her soul, she immediately ran to the governor, and with dishevelled hair, and her face be-

dewed with tears, disclosing the whole affair, begged him, on her knees, to pity her wretched condition, and to revenge the wrongs she had received from the perjured *Antonio*.

Baleine was naturally hot, and passionate, yet, on this occasion, dissimbling his deep resentment, he advised his sister to be calm and patient, and endeavour to appear chearful, promising at the same time to take the matter into his own hands, and that she might depend on his seeing justice done her. In the mean while he carried himself towards *Antonio* with his usual openness and courtesy, and without shewing the least disgust.

But not long after, on some solemn festival, he invited several of his friends, and among them *Antonio*, to a magnificent entertainment in the castle; and after dinner was over, by artful pretences, kept the latter with him till all the rest of the company were withdrawn, and then, ordering his servants to put manacles on his hands, and fetters on his legs, he bid them lead him into a private apartment, where, placing himself as judge, in a chair of state prepared for that purpose, *Antonio* was arraigned in form, and an indictment read, charging him with having seduced *Maria*, by the solemn promise of marriage, and that afterwards, in open violation of his plighted faith, he had married another woman, &c. To this *Antonio*, amazed and terrified, pleaded not guilty. Then several of the confidants of *Maria* were produced, who deposed, that in their company he had often promised to marry her: And, lastly, the lady herself, who was prosecutor, appeared, and setting forth the whole fact, confirmed the truth of it with her oath. *Antonio*, at the sight of *Maria*, seemed to be abashed and confounded, and owned there had been an intrigue between them, but denied any previous contract, or promise of marriage. The lady, he said, had made such advances, that, by the laws of gallantry, he could not refuse to meet her wishes with equal ardor. But this plea was over-ruled by the court as false and groundless; and then the judge summed up the evidence, and at last pronounced sentence of death against him.

Baleine, not content with having appeared at the trial in the different characters of a confidant, judge, and jury, and

* Tassius, in the year 1582, travelling through several provinces of France on business for the king, happened one day to dine at *Lectoure* with the officer who succeeded *Baleine*, in that government, by whom, in conversation, this story was related to him. (See

tonio, while he called out, in vain, on God and man for help, and complained of the breach of the laws of hospitality and friendship, forgetting that he himself had first violated those sacred laws. However, he sent the body to his relations.

He had ordered his secretary to set down in writing the interrogatories and the depositions of the witnesses, (which he obliged every one concerned to subscribe) and, in short, the whole process. After this, not doubting but the affair would soon reach the king's ear, he sent him an authentic copy of the trial, (keeping the original for himself) and begged him, in a letter, to pardon his presumption, that, in circumstances so extraordinary, and where his honour was so deeply wounded, he had, neglecting the common course of law, done himself justice with his own hands. The king astonished at so daring an action, and fearing that if he should refuse his request, a man of such an impetuous temper might commit some farther outrage, sent him a pardon; but at the same time dispatched an officer, in whom he could confide, to succeed him as governor.

Baleine readily resigned his authority; and, with his family, and some select friends, retired into a strong castle of his own, at no great distance from *Léfloure*.

Some Account of a new Work lately published, entitled, an Essay on Husbandry.

THE first Essay consists of a general introduction, shewing that agriculture is the basis and support of all flourishing communities; — the antient and present state of that useful art; — agriculture, manufactures, trade, and commerce justly harmonised; — of the right cultivation of our colonies; — together with the defects, omissions, and possible improvements in *English* husbandry.

The second gives an account of some experiments tending to improve the culture of *Lucerne* by transplantation: Being the first experiments of the kind made and published in *England*: From whence it appears, that *Lucerne* is an article of great importance in *English* husbandry.

The work before us is a remarkably performance, and, we may venture to pronounce, will continue to be regarded as a classical book on agriculture as long as any book on the subject in the *English* language. The writer, who has thought fit to conceal his name, appears to be of the first class; a person of sound learning, extensive reading, and solid

judgment; who, to these advantages, has added, a series of observations, made in travelling through most parts of *Europe*, the chief of which seem to have been directed to the views of agriculture. All that has been written on this subject, by antients and moderns, he appears to have read and digested; and he has collected with rather, if we may be permitted to make the remark, a too great display of learning for the subject, the most striking passages from those authors whom he holds in most esteem, with a view to cherish in his countrymen, that love of agriculture which men of the greatest genius in all ages have discovered in the decline of life. His principal intentions in writing the two Essays he has now presented to the public were, as he tells us, *first*, to exhort the inhabitants of his native country, to maintain that superiority in husbandry, which they have hitherto possessed without a rival, and continue to advance it in proportion, as our busy neighbours the *French* are emulous to overtake us. *Secondly*, to try, if it were possible, to enrich the poor honest industrious husbandman, and that particularly in the culture of *Lucerne*; though, he acknowledges, at the same time, that his attempts, in this respect, have not answered the earnestness of his wishes; for after various trials, he concludes, from the very nature of the plant, that more expence and industry are required in the cultivation of it than ordinary farmers are willing or able to bestow. He hopes, however, that some abler cultivators may happily hit upon some expedient, which may effectuate with cheapness and facility, what hitherto he has sought for in vain.

Among the many oeconomic remarks of this judicious writer, one is very striking. There is no doubt, says he, but commerce and manufactures have made glorious advances within these forty years, but it is much to be feared, that the culture of the field has been proportionably neglected, and that our populousness has diminished rather than increased, during this period; an encrease of luxury in rich and poor, together with an unlimited abuse of spiritous liquors, and tea, among the common people, are of themselves sufficient to produce the depopulation complained of, without having recourse to the accidents of war, which are common to all times; or the numberless lives that must be lost in an extensive navigation, for which there can be no remedy; But the pernicious effects of tea, which, in another respect likewise are very alarming, may be greatly abated by a tax founded on moral prudence, and parental kindness, which should incapacitate the bulk of the people from the immoderate use of it, for certain it is, that as much superfluous money is yearly expended on tea and sugar in *England* only,

as would maintain four millions of subjects more in bread.

To revive, therefore, the culture of the field, and to inspire his countrymen with the love of husbandry the writer lays it down as a point incontestable, that the first occupation of mankind, was that of agriculture. As far backward, says he, as prophane history can afford us any light, the wise and sober heathens directed the employment of their lives by the patriarchal example and model, passing their days in simplicity and industry. The prince, the rich man, and the peasant, with a small difference of more and less, pursued the same end by the same means. But now, as an ingenious and sensible author laments*, a considerable number of the great and opulent, not only abandon their fellow creatures in the country, but consider them almost as inferior beings of another species, as beavers of wood and drawers of water, whom they partly neglect, and partly despise; when, at the same time, they feast upon the animals that these poor laborious people have nourished, riot in wines that their rustic hands have pressed, and sleep at ease upon that very down which came first from some miserable cottage.

He therefore addresses himself to another class of men; the sensible, reflecting, and compassionate, possessors of large tracts of lands, who have many tenants and labouring men dependant upon them, and recommends to their particular attention, a more correct and accurate sort of agriculture, than what is now commonly practised; laying it down, as a general maxim, that in every country where there is full consumption at home, or commerce for exportation, the best use the land can be put to is, to cultivate that crop, whatever it be, which produces the greatest profit valued in money; adding, by way of illustration, that he has known an acre of carraways equal in profit to five acres of wheat.

In the husbandry, however, that he recommends, contrary to the advocates of the new husbandry of Tull, Du Hamel, and M. de Chateauneux, he advises to multiply manures in quantity, as well as to enhance their qualities, since all those who have cultivated the earth, in all ages, have looked upon them as the solid foundation of good agriculture.

The author, in his first essay, has enlivened his subject with the history of agriculture, from the times of Varro and Columella, till the middle of Henry the VIIIth's reign; and from thence has traced the revival of it in Italy, England, France and Flanders; and continued its progress to the year 1760; in the recital of which, he has taken occasion to speak of the various authors who wrote on the subject during that time, and, among the rest of our

countrymen, Gabriel Platter; who, though confessedly the greatest genius in agriculture, that any age has produced, the public suffered him to drop down dead in London streets with hunger only, nor had he a shirt upon his back, when he died; a friend of his, in a letter to Samuel Hartlib, a celebrated cotemporary writer on husbandry, gives this character of him: "Certainly that man had as excellent a genius in agriculture as any that ever lived in this nation before him, and was the most faithful seeker of his ungrateful country's good. I never think of the great judgement, pure zeal, and faithful intentions of that man, and withal of his strange sufferings, and manner of death, but am struck with amazement that such a man should be suffered to fall down dead in the streets for want of food, whose studies tended to no less than providing and preserving food for whole nations, and that too as with much skill and industry, so without pride or arrogance towards God or man."

Having shewn the advantages derived to England, from the improvements in agriculture, during the long period already mentioned, the writer continues its history, from the restoration to the present time, and, among the authors of eminence in latter times, takes occasion to mention our countryman, Jethro Tull, who, though an enthusiast in his way, gave great proofs of an extraordinary original genius. It is true, says he, fancy and judgment, matter of fact and speculation, make their appearance alternately throughout his work; yet he had fund sufficient to hazard much, and leave plentiful remains for posterity. Hence the du Hamels, and de Chateauneux, have derived their knowledge; improving some things, altering some, and expunging others: So that at present, from their example, all the civilized nations in Europe are attempting to light their torches from an English taper. Tull, therefore, upon the whole, seems to be the person, according to Varro, cui agri et arborum rerum rusticarum omnium palmam.

The author proceeds in the next place to consider the present state of agriculture in Savoy, Sardinia, Poland, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, Spain, all which countries he appears to have traversed, and perhaps a great part of our American settlements; at least, he seems, to be well acquainted with the geography of that remote country, its climates and productions, as he has suggested many valuable hints for reciprocal improvements, by the transplantation of various trees, plants, grasses; and even animals, from one country to the other. In this respect he has shewn himself a true citizen of the world, and has suggested

many useful improvements to the various in other countries as well as his own; and has extended his remarks to the various societies that have been established in this and other countries, for the advancement of agriculture, which, he says, has received fewer improvements in the present century than is commonly imagined. "Tall, he adds, has no right, or even pretension, of laying claim to the drill-plough, which had been used in several European countries, almost half a century before he set pen to paper, and even our ingenious countryman Gabriel Piaton seems to have had some idea of an instrument of a similar nature, as early as James the first's reign; nay, all good husbandmen, in all ages, had a notion that wheat should be sown at equal distances, and those considerable ones: *The main perfection of sowing*, says Pliny, *is, to disperse the seeds equally*, and this notion he received from Xenoplon." That the Spanish sembrador was used before Mr Tall invented his drill-plough is indisputable; that Mr Waridge invented a drill-plough was known and acknowledged by Mr Tall himself; that Gabriel Piaton might conceive an idea of such an instrument, may likewise be admitted, and that all good husbandmen in all ages might be sensible of the advantages of dispersing the seeds equally cannot be denied; but that these facts should be urged to deprive Mr Tall of the honour of his invention of an instrument to do that which the best husbandmen in all ages only wished to have done, and of whom some had conceived an idea might be done, is not reasoning with this author's usual candour. The Spanish sembrador was a rude instrument totally different in every respect from Mr Tall's drill-plough; and no instrument like Tall's subsisted in the whole habitable world, not even in China, at the time he invented and improved his drill-plough. Mr Tall has himself given a candid account (*see V. xxxiv. p. 623.*) of the manner in which he first formed his ideas of a drill-plough, and of the difficulties he met with in fitting it for practice, and no instrument that ever was used for the like purpose afforded him a single hint, either in the discovery or improvement of it. It is therefore, much to be regretted, that an author of such credit, who must always stand among the foremost of those who have written on the subject of agriculture should take so much pains, in more places than one of his book, to deprive his countryman of the honour so justly his due, of being the inventor of the first practical drill-plough that ever performed *with exactness*, the three operations of ploughing, sowing, and sowing, at the same time. As well as the idea of measuring time by a

sun dial, he urged to deprive the Merchant of the merit of inventing the *moned*, as the Spanish sembrador, so deprive Mr Tall of the merit of inventing his drill-plough.

- A The many useful hints and sensible observations that abound, in this judicious performance, make ample amends, however, for the few inaccuracies that are to be found in it. The author, among the many reasons, justly urged for the revival of the art of cutting on wood, adds, *that the lines may be retouched with greater firmness, and the engravings restored with life paints and more correctness than any engravings on copper can*: Whereas the contrary is the fact; the lines once injured on a wooden cut can never be retouched, because the lines once broken or worn down can never be raised, nor is it possible to restore a wooden cut when it is once defaced; it is the furrow made by the graver, that gives the impression on copper, and that may be deepened and restored; but it is the ridge that appears when cut on wood, and that can never be raised when once defaced. The cuts in *Mansfield's Dissector*, so highly prized, were not cut on wood, but on metal; as were the cuts in *Cressell's Atlas*; but being cut with the knife after the manner of the first cutters on wood, they took the name of wooden cuts, and still retain that name. By this substituting metal instead of wood, the cutter has been enabled to introduce another improvement, and make use of the graver instead of a knife, so that many of the finest strokes, for which these cuts have been justly admired, are not the effect of the tracings of the knife, but the actual delicacy of the graver.

- B Among the various sorts of herbage proposed by this author to be introduced for the more plentiful support of cattle, the succulent plants that draw their nourishment more from the influence of the atmosphere, than from the earth, deserve most to be considered and attended to; to which may be added the culture of the spherous, and larch trees, branches of which he has finely represented on copper plates, which we have taken the liberty to copy, as we have done several of the instruments of husbandry, which he recommends as useful. It were indeed to be wished that this able writer had collected into one view the various sorts of trees, shrubs, plants, and herbage which he may think of advantage to introduce into his native country with the proper methods of procuring them, directions for preserving the settings, plants, cones, or seeds, in their transportation, and the best methods of cultivating them when imported. This would be a real service to his country, and would open a way to

improvements infinitely more than learned dissertations, which few husbandmen, or cultivators of land have time or inclination to peruse. Were such a tract as this composed, with the addition of a full and accurate representation of the best instruments hitherto introduced into practice, and a plain description, by which any ordinary mechanic might be enabled to make them, it is not to be doubted but the principal intentions of the author might be answered; for among the infinite variety of improvements offered to the public by speculative men, who reason only from the closet, the husbandman is bewildered, and knows not what to choose. The author himself, among the many, seems to have selected only one, of which he has given so ample an account, that no person can be mistaken, who shall think proper to attend to his directions. Let us presume, therefore, to request him to shorten the catalogue which he has subjoined to his book, and bestow the same attention upon a few of the most promising species in it, which he has already done on Lucerne, and he will merit the thanks of every husbandman in England; for then every husbandman may proceed with certainty, provided he proceeds with caution.

The second essay, which this author has thought fit to lay before the public, is, chiefly the result of the experiments he has made on the cultivation of Lucerne already mentioned, and tho' in point of profit he seems hitherto to have failed, yet he has by his experience pointed out what may be of infinite advantage to others; and that is that Lucerne requires no particular soil to make it flourish; with care and proper cultivation it will thrive on almost any soil; but that good manure, and a careful and laborious attention to keep it free from weeds, and other obstructions, are absolutely necessary to make it profitable. The method of management, which he recommends is, first to prepare a proper spot for raising from seed a sufficient number of plants for transplantation, sixteen perches to an acre, he thinks quite sufficient. This should be well dunged, cleaned, and pulverised during the winter; and if deeply trenched, and exposed to the action of the air and frosts so much the better. In the beginning of April, he proposes to sow the seeds, in order to procure plants for transplantation the August following; but, he adds, that seeds may be sown till the latter end of June, for the same purpose, the spring following; four ounces of seed to a perch is the exact quantity he prescribes, and these must be lightly covered, raked, and sparingly watered. Being thus prepared with a nursery for plants, you are to direct your attention to the field in which you

design to raise your crop; and this, too, like the former, must be well dunged, cleaned, deeply and nicely plowed, the weeds killed by a summer fallow, and the ground made fine by every method the cultivator may think proper for that purpose. About the middle of August he fixes for the proper time of transplantation, against which time the ground must be fresh stirred, a number of hands prepared in proportion to the number of acres intended to be planted, for no time must be lost in that operation; all things thus prepared, your young plants must be carefully loosened with some proper instrument, and pulled up with as little injury to the plants as possible, the tap-roots cut off at the depth of from six to ten inches, and the tops cropt off as represented between the dotted lines in the plate, and then plunged in water, and carried to the place appointed for their reception: Rows are then to be ranged in regular order at the distance of three feet four inches apart, and the plants are to be put into the ground with a dibble at the distance of one foot from each other in the rows; the rows after this transplantation should be well watered; and, when the weeds begin to appear, horse-hoed and hand-hoed between the plants; this operation must be performed as often as necessary till the spring following, when the plants will have acquired surprising vigour, and will be early ready to cut. A plantation thus managed was five times cut in one summer; after every cutting fresh hoeing must be repeated; and the writer advises once or twice a year, a dressing of soot, peat-ash, soap-ash, malt-dust, or any other light manure, which will preserve the plants in full vigour for many years. An acre of lucerne thus managed, will produce green food sufficient for two horses, and one cutting set a-part for hay besides. This however, the author is cautious in recommending, as lucerne is a slow dryer, and a quick grower; so that the plants underneath the cut lucerne are often blanched, and even rotted before the hay is sufficiently made, unless removed to an adjoining field, which is sometimes impracticable, often inconvenient, and at best very troublesome. It is therefore, most advisable to proportion your quantity of lucerne to the number of cattle you have to feed. A remedy, however, is proposed for this inconvenience, and that is, between every other row of transplanted lucerne, to leave an interval of six feet instead of three feet four inches, which will give sufficient room to turn and make it into hay; but still, says the author, seeds

not only extremely juicy but that juice is of a viscid nature, it is very difficult in *England*, to make it into hay; if heavy rains of long continuance set in immediately after the lucerne is cut, the leaves in a few days will turn white, and if gleamy sunshine succeeds, the swarths must be turned gently, or the leaves will fall from the stalks; and indeed something like this will alarm the husbandman in the most favourable season, for which reason lucerne must not be turned in the hasty manner of other grass, but cautiously; and when it is to be removed into wind-socks, it should be done on hand-barrows and not with forks or rakes, and it would be very proper to place, by way of ventilator, an empty osier hamper in the middle of each cock, to preserve the delicious flavour that remains for cattle after the herbage is dried. This being effected, it is next to be carried to a hay-barn of an easy construction, of which the author has given cuts, and there deposited, a layer of clean dry sweet wheat straw, and a layer of lucerne alternately, till the whole is stowed, which will not only prevent the lucerne from heating, but augment the quantity of forage, for the straw by this means will imbibe a fragrant and moisture from the lucerne, and cattle will eat them mixt together with great pleasure. In case of sickness the fine lucerne may be picked out and given to the distempered beast, and will prove an excellent remedy for many disorders. It should by no means be stowed in common barns, where damp floors, or earthen walls may taint it, or dust, cobwebs, or filth from the thatch affect its purity, it should touch nothing but clean boards, and receive the influences of the air with as little rain as possible.

From what is here said, it should seem that the culture of lucerne, which the author has taken so much pains to improve, is not yet arrived at sufficient perfection for common husbandmen to attempt; and what he has said of corn may even be extended to lucerne. Out of justice to my own intentions, says he, I take the liberty of observing that I no-ways recommend the new husbandry to farmers for raising corn, as such culture will require more industry and attention than men of their occupation and cast of thinking either will have inclination or can have leisure to bestow; nor am I quite clear that the profit will greatly counterbalance the expence and labour; but still I exhort them to copy the new husbandry in neatness, cleanliness, and extirpation of weeds: And recommend it strongly for the culture of horse-beans, field-pease, fenugreek, woad, weld, hemp, turneps, carrots, parsnips, winter-hages, with a long train of *et ceteras*.

Some account of the Figures represented in the Plate annexed.

1. The apbernoulli-tree, of which the first figure is a branch, it is a native of *Switzerland*, and thrives on the *Alpine* mountains, where one would think it impossible for any tree to vegetate. It produces husks inclosing a kernel about the size of a common pea, sometimes used in *Swiss* deserts, and supplies the place of mushroom buttons, in *French* ragouts, and is recommended in consumptive cases, on account of its balsamical virtues. The wood is of a finer grain and more beautifully variegated than deal, and the smell more agreeable. In its appearance it bears a near resemblance to the *Weymouth* pine, and might be introduced into *England* to great advantage.

2. The latch-tree, of which the second figure is a branch, seems still more worthy of cultivation in *England*, on account of its durableness, and its singular quality of being in a manner incombustible. It seems to be in great estimation abroad, and tho' it is said to be incombustible, this must be understood to a certain degree only, for when used in furnaces, it is more intensely hot, and more durable in the fire than any other wood yet known; this makes it of infinite value in the iron works of *Siria*, in the glass houses abroad, and in smelting houses. In the country of the *Grisons* the inhabitants make shingles of it, and cover their houses with them; neither rains rot it, nor winds affect it, and it is cheaper than common thatch. It produces the best agaric, and yields the purest *Venetian* turpentine. It thrives best in cold, meagre, gravelly, or stony-lands, and grows fast.

3. Represents a lucerne-plant in full growth, the dotted lines, the manner of cutting it for transplantation; with this caution, that when the root is forked, it is to be cut off below the branchings.

4. The fourth figure represents a *Swedish* harrow, turned upside down. The author seems to prefer this harrow for the pulverizing of land, and the covering of seeds. The tines of this harrow are larger and stronger than those of the *English* harrow, and it is drawn straight forwards in the natural manner. In the first and third rows are eight tines, in the second and fourth only seven; they are curved, and follow one another in alternate lines, by which the seed is more regularly covered, and the land more evenly laid.

5. Is the representation of an *Italian* harrow, which the author thinks furnished the idea of the *Swedish* harrow; the only material difference consisting in that of the *Swedish* tines being curved, and those of the *Italian* straight.



A Branch of the Apennine Pine



A Branch of the Larch Tree



LUCERNE

PLANT



A Swedish Harrow



An Italian Harrow

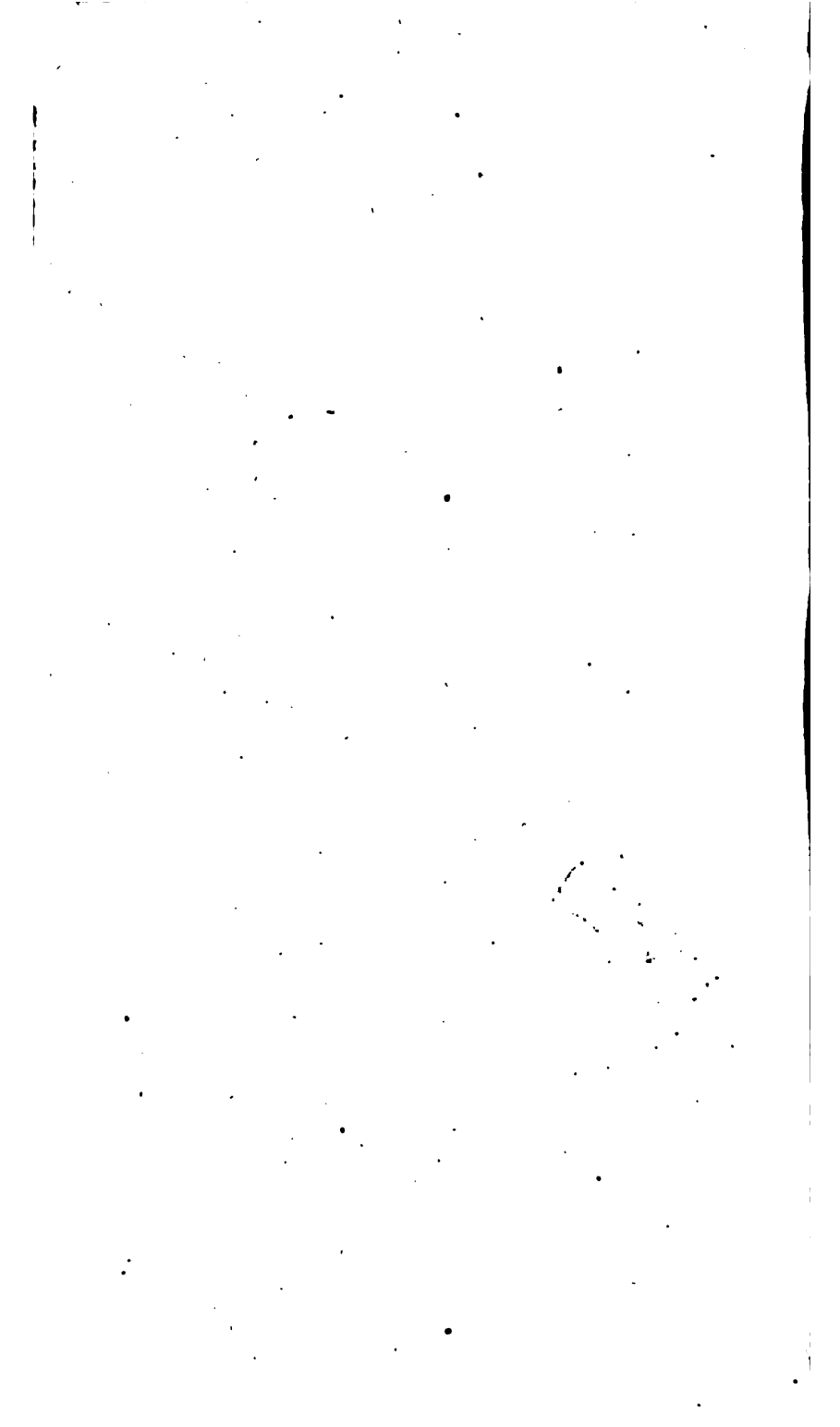


A French Harrow

An English Harrow in 1669.



A Vanduffels Drill Rake



5. Is the figure of the *French* harrow turned upside down, which we apprehend might admit of great improvement; for were it to be made in the form of a triangle, the lines might be so placed as to move every part of the ground, the advantages of which are obvious at first sight.

7. Is the old *English* harrow, which the author thinks has not been much improved; and certain it is, that the common harrows are the most inadequate instruments used in husbandry. The society, therefore, would do well to offer a premium for their improvement.

8. Is the form of a drill rake, likewise revered. This instrument is to be drawn by the beam by one horse. The teeth *a, a*, and *b, b*, are nine inches asunder, and open furrows for drilling. They are three feet four inches apart, and leave intervals of that extent for horse-hoeing. It seems to be a very simple useful instrument for the purpose, and easily made & repaired.

There are several other copper-plate representations, and wooden cuts, but these we have selected as the most useful, by way of specimen.

Account of Voltaire's Dictionnaire Philosophique; with some Extracts.

By a Correspondent.

THIS Philosophical Dictionary seems nothing more than the author's common-place book, and contains only the following articles ranged alphabetically; *Abraham*; *Angel*; *Apis*; *Apocalypsis*; *Athiest*; *Athiesm*; *Baptism*; *Beasts*; *Beauty*; *Beautiful*; *Body*; *Boundaries of the human mind*; *Cannibals*; *Catechism of the Chinese*—Of a *Japanese*—Of a *Curate*; *Chain of Events*; *Chain of created beings*; *Character*; *China*; *Christianity*; *Circumcision*; *Convulsions*; *Country*; *Criticism*; *Deluge*; *Destiny*; *Dreams*; *End*; *Final Causes*; *Equality*; of *Ezekiel*; *Fables*; *Fallhood of human Virtues*; *Fanaticism*; *Folly*; *Fraud*; *Friendship*; *Glory*; *God*; *Good*; (Every thing is) *Good*; *Grace*; the *Heaven of the Antients*; *Hell*; *History of the Is. & Judah Kings*; *Idol*; *Idolater*; *Idolatry*; *Jephtha*; or, of human *Sacrifices*; *Joseph*; *Laws*; *Laws civil and ecclesiastical*; *Liberty*; *Love*; *Self Love*; *Socratic Love*; *Luxury*; *Matter*; *Messiah*; *Metamorphosis*; *Metempsychosis*; *Miracles*; *Moses*; *Peter*; *Prejudices*; *Religion*; *Resurrection*; *Sensation*; *Solomon*; *Soul*; *States*; *Governments*, which is the best? *Superstition*; *Toleration*; *Tyranny*; *Virtue*; *War*.

This work abounds with that free-

dom of thought and expression, that sprightly wit, and those gross mistakes which are to be found in most of the writings of this entertaining but dangerous author. As an instance of

A in the first article, that of *Abraham*. His words are these: 'Tis said in *Genesis*, that *Abraham* was 75 years old, when he went out of the country of *Haran*, after the death of his father *Terah*, the potter. But the same *Genesis*, says, also, that *Terah* having begotten *Abraham* when he was 70

B years old, this *Terah* lived 205 years, and, that *Abraham* did not leave *Haran* till after the death of his father; by this account it is plain, from *Genesis* itself, that *Abraham* was 135 years old when he quitted *Mesopotamia*." Now, where is it said

C in *Genesis*, that *Abraham* did not leave *Haran*, till after his father's death? On the contrary, after mentioning *Terah's* death (*Chap. xi. 32.*) does it not follow (*Chap. xii. 1.*) Now the Lord had said unto *Abraham*, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, &c. implying that this

D command had been given and obeyed, before *Terah* died? Again, *Voltaire* says,—'His wife *Sarah*, whom he brought to *Memphis*, was extremely young and almost a child in comparison of him, for she was but 65 years old.' And afterwards he affects to call her 'young *Sarah*,' and asserts that 'she was 90 years old when God promised her that *Abraham*, who was then 160, should beget a child within the year; though 'tis expressly said (*Chap. xxi. 5.*) that *Abraham* was 100 years old when his son *Isaac* was born unto him. Such mistakes, to

E whatever owing, on subjects of such consequence are unpardonable. Again, he says, (*page 153*) 'If there are about sixteen hundred millions of men on the earth, the *Romish* church possesses near sixty millions; which, amounts to more than the two hundred and thirtieth part of the inhabitants of the known world.' Now it is evident, that sixty is not much more than the twenty sixth part of sixteen hundred.

F G As a specimen of the work, I have translated the following articles:

H

ARTS.

Was the ox *Apis* adored at *Memphis* as God, as a symbol, or as an idol? it is probable, that in him the

beheld a God; the wise, a simple symbol; and the foolish people adored the ox. When *Cambyses* had conquered *Egypt*, was he in the right to kill this ox with his own hand? Why not? He convinced the weak that their God might be put on the spit without nature's taking arms to avenge that sacrilege. The *Egyptians* have been greatly extolled; I scarce know a people more contemptible. They must always have had in their government and in their character, a radical vice which has always made them the vilest slaves. I allow, that in ages almost unknown, they conquered the world; but in the ages of history, they have been subdued by all who would give themselves the trouble, by the *Africans*, the *Persians*, the *Greeks*, the *Romans*, the *Arabians*, the *Mamelukes*, the *Turks*, in short, by all the world, our *Crusades* excepted; as the *Egyptians* were not so cowardly as they were ill advised. It was the militia of the *Mamelukes* that beat the *French*. There are, perhaps, only two things tolerable in that nation; the one, that they who worshipped an ox would never compel those who worshipped an ape, to change their religion; the other, that they always hatch'd chickens in ovens.

Their pyramids are extolled; but these are the monuments of a slavish people. The whole nation must necessarily have been employed upon them, otherwise, they could never have been able to raise these ugly masses: What was their use? To preserve in a small chamber the mummy of some prince, or some governor, or some intendant, whose soul was to re-animate it after a thousand years. But if they hoped for this resurrection of their bodies, why did they take out the brain before they embalmed them? Were the *Egyptians* to rise without brains?

BEAUTY, BEAUTIFUL.

Ask a toad what is *beautiful*, what is perfect *beauty*, the *το καλον*? he will

* *Note.* This word in general signifies a slave bought with money, but is appropriated in particular to those *Turkish* and *Circassian* slaves, whom the Sultans of *Egypt* bought very young, trained up in military exercises, and so made them their officers, and soldiers, and by them controuled their subjects, and subdued their enemies. These slaves perceiving how necessary and useful they were, grew at length insolent and audacious, flew their sovereigns, and usurped the government to themselves. *Recueil.*

answer you that it is his female, with two great round eyes peeping out of her little head, a large and flat mouth, a yellow belly, a brown back. Ask a *Negro* of *Guinea*, the *beautiful* for him is a black oily skin, hollow eyes, a broad flat nose. Ask the Devil, he will tell you that the *beautiful* is a pair of horns, four claws, and a tail. Lastly, consult the philosophers, they will answer you by *Fustian*; there must be something in the essence conformable to the archetype of *beauty*, to the *το καλον*.

I sat once at a tragedy near a philosopher: How beautiful, he cried, is this: What do you find there so beautiful? said I: It is, replied he, the author's having answered his purpose. The day after he took some phylis, which was of great service to him. That has answered its purpose, said I; it is a most beautiful medicine. He was sensible that a medicine could not be called *beautiful*, and that, to give any thing the name of *beauty*, it must necessarily occasion admiration and pleasure. He was convinced, that that tragedy had inspired him with these two sentiments, and that this was the *beautiful*, the *το καλον*.

We went over into *England* together; the same piece, closely translated, was acted there; it made all the spectators yawn. Oh! said he, the *το καλον* is not the same for the English as for the French. He concluded, after many reflections, that the *beautiful* is a very relative term, as that which is decent at *Japan* is indecent at *Rome*; and that which is the fashion at *Paris* is not so at *Pekin*; and he spared himself the trouble of composing a long treatise on the *beautiful*.

CANNIBALS.

It is too true that there have been *Cannibals*; we have found them in *America*; they may, perhaps, be there still; and the *Cyclops* of old were not singular in feeding on human flesh. *Juvénal* relates, that among the *Egyptians*, that people so wise, so renowned for their laws, that people so pious as to worship crocodiles and onions, the *Tentyrites*, eat one of their enemies who had fallen into their hands: This story was not told on heat-say, the crime was committed almost in his sight; he was then in *Egypt*, and at no great distance from *Tentyra*. He quotes on this occasion, the *Gescians*, and the *Saguntians*, who formerly fed on the flesh of their countrymen.

In 1725, four savages were brought from the *Mississippi* to *Fontainebleau*: I had the honour to converse with them. One of them was a lady of that country, whom I asked if she had ever eat men; she answered very ingenuously that she had; as I seemed a little shocked, she excused herself by saying, that 'it was better to eat a dead enemy, than to let him be devoured by beasts, and that the conquerors deserved to have the preference.' In battles, or skirmishes, we kill our neighbours, and for a mean reward we labour for the sustenance of ravens and worms. There is the horror, there is the crime; what signifies, when we are dead, whether we are eaten by a soldier, or by a dog and a raven?

I have read in the anecdotes of the *English* history in the time of *Cromwell*, that a tallow-chandler of *Dublin* sold excellent candles, made of the fat of *Englishmen*. Sometime after, one of her customers complained to her that her candles were not so good as usual: *Alas!* said she, 'tis because the *English* have failed us for this month past. I should be glad to know which were most criminal, those who murdered the *English*, or this woman who made candles with their suet?

CHAIN OF CREATED BEINGS.

The first time that I read *Plato*, and saw that gradation of beings which rise from the smallest atom, to the supreme cause of all things, this scale struck me with amazement; but having surveyed it with attention, this great phantom vanished, as, of old, all apparitions fled in the morning at the crowing of the cock.

At first, the imagination is delighted with seeing the imperceptible transition from inactive matter to matter organised, from plants to animals from them to man, from man to *Genii*, from these *Genii* invested with a small aerial body to immaterial substances; and at length, to a thousand different orders of these substances, which from imperfect beauty rise even to God himself. This hierarchy is very pleasing to those good folks, who think they see the Pope and his Cardinals, followed by the archbishops, and bishops; after whom come the rectors, the curates, unbaptised priests, deacons, sub-deacons; then appear the monks, and the procession is closed by the capuchins.

But there is a little more distance

between God and the most perfect of his creatures, than there is between the holy father and the dean of the sacred college: This dean may become Pope; but the most perfect *Genie* created by the supreme Being cannot become God; there is an infinite distance between God and him.

This *Chain*, this pretended gradation, exists no longer among vegetables and animals; this is proved by some species of plants and animals, having been lost. We have not now the *murex*. The griffin, and ixion were forbidden to be eat; these two species have disappeared, though they are mentioned by *Bochart*: Where then is the *Chain*?

Even though some species had not been lost, it is plain, that they may be destroyed. Lions, rhinoceroses, begin to be very scarce.

It is very probable, that there have been species of men that remain no longer; but I wish they had all subsisted, as well as the whites, the negroes, the *Caffres*, to whom nature has given an apron of their skin hanging from the belly to the middle of the thighs; the *Samoyedes*, whose women have nipples of a beautiful ebony, &c.

Is there not an apparent void between an ape and a man? Is it not easy to imagine a two-footed animal without feathers, which might be intelligent without having either the use of speech, or our form, which we might tame, which might answer to our signs, and might serve us? And between this new species and that of men might we not imagine others?

Beyond man, divine *Plato*, your place in heaven an order of celestial beings; we, such as we are, believe that there are some such substances, because we are taught it by faith. But what reason have you to believe it? You have never discoursed visibly with the genius of *Socrates*; and the good man *Heres*, who came to life on purpose to teach you the secrets of the other world, taught you nothing relating to these beings.

This pretended *Chain* is no less interrupted in the visible world.

What gradation, pray, is there between the planets? The moon is forty times smaller than our globe. When you have travelled from the moon into the æther, you arrive at *Venus*; she is about the same size with the earth. From thence, you come to *Mercury*, who revolves in an ellipse which is very different from the cir-

cle which *Venus* describes; he is twenty seven times smaller than the earth, the sun a million times larger, *Mars* five times as small: He performs his revolution in two years, his neighbour *Jupiter* in twelve, *Saturn* in thirty; and yet *Saturn*, the most distant of all, is not so big as *Jupiter*. Where is this pretended gradation?

And then, how can you suppose, that in these great void spaces there is a *Chain* which unites all? If there be, it is certainly that which *Newton* has discovered; it is he who has shewn that all the globes of the planetary world gravitate one towards another in that immense void.

O *Plato*, so greatly admired, all you have said is a mere fable, and in the island of the *Cassiterides*, where in your time the inhabitants went stark naked, there has risen a philosopher, who has taught the world truths as lofty as your conceits were puerile!

(*To be continued.*)

A new Species of extraordinary Intelligence, conveyed in manner of Ship News.

Portsmouth, April 26.

YESTERDAY, during a thick fog, the *Weaver's Delight*, Capt. Bloomsbury; the *Genile Shepherd*, Capt. Budget; the *Sadler*, Capt. Dunk; and the *True Friend*, Capt. Twitcher, ran foul of the *Royal George* guardship on the MOTHER BANK, and returned into the harbour in a shattered condition.

May 15. This morning we had a terrible squall in the harbour; by the violence of which, the *Fox*, Capt. Holland; the *Irish Darling*, Capt. Percy; and the *Superbe*, Capt. Mackenzie, were driven from their moorings, and forced out to sea.

July 1. CLEARED OUTWARDS, the *Weaver's Delight*, the *Genile Shepherd*, the *Sadler*, and the *True Friend*; with the *St Patrick*, Capt. Hillsborough; the *Blenheim*, Capt. Marlborough; the *Trentham*, Capt. Gower; the *Sweepstakes*, Capt. Weymouth; the *Gimcrack*, Capt. Bolingbroke; the *Bristol*, Capt. Nugent; the *Toper*, Capt. Rigby; the *Doublesee*, Capt. Bullface; and the *Devil's Gap*, Capt. Cobwebb. N. B. The *Trentham*, the *Sweepstakes*, the *Gimcrack*, and the *Toper*, were towed out of the harbour by the *Weaver's Delight*, Bloomsbury.

July 8. No ships of war at Spithead.

July 10. ARRIVED, and failed into the harbour, the *Good Intent*, Captain Rockingham; the *Endeavour*, Captain Dowdeswell; the *Nesher*, Captain Win-

chelsea; the *Diligence*, Capt. Conway; the *Esperance*, Capt. Grafton; the *Providence*, Capt. Dartmouth; the *Experiment*, Capt. Portland; the *Happy Return*, Capt. Yorke; and the *Recovery*, Capt. Besborough, ALL from Newcastle, under convoy of the *Cumberland* MAN OF WAR, and the *Crown* storeship. The *Beinsaisant*, Capt. Fitzherbert; the *Temeraire*, Capt. Onslow; the *Firme*, Capt. Meredith; the *Defiance*, Capt. Gilmour, and a great many others are in fight, but cannot get their names this post.

For some time past the wind has been generally NORTH, but is now come about to the South East, and blows fresh.

We hear that his majesty's ship *Conway* will be no longer employed as a man of war, being found to be fitter for the merchants service.

July 15. REMAIN in the Harbour, with his Majesty's ships as per last, the *True Briton*, Capt. Granby; the *Neptune*, Capt. Egmont; the *Friends Goodwill*, Barrington; the *Heart of Oak*, Howe; the *Good Steward*, Talbot; D and the *Townsend* fly boat.

The *Neptune*, Capt. Egmont, full freighted, for the island of St John's, in the Gulf of St Lawrence—only waits a favourable wind.

The *Townsend* fly boat was, with some difficulty, brought to her moorings, where she now lies; but is expected to fail on a roving cruise, as soon as the wind changes.

The *Laurel*, Capt. Pitt, and the *Olive*, Capt. Bute, are expected to fail on a joint cruise against the common enemy the first fair wind.

Other advices say, that the *Laurel's* stern posts not being sound, she must first come into dock, and have a thorough repair, before she can proceed on the intended voyage.

'Tis supposed that the *Temple* will not be put in commission again, as the carpenters, on examining her, have reported that her back is broke.

August 23. Arrived the *Surprise* cutter expels from Dunkirk, with accounts of the demolition of the jetties.—'Tis added, that the French Court, in order to satisfy our Court—(of Common-Council) have offered to pulverize the stones, and to throw the powder on the sand-bank at the mouth of the harbour, which will, by that means, be entirely filled up.

The report of the *St Andrew*, Capt. Bute, having put into some port in WALES, was entirely without foundation;

dation; and only circulated with an intent to impose on the under-writers.

GRAVESEND, August 24. Passed by the Thistle, the Happy Janet, the Charming Moggy, and the Highland Laddie, all from Leith, with Scotch pebbles, for Westminster. N.B. The fleets to and from Leith are obliged to run it—no CONVOY being yet appointed for the Scotch trade.

August 25. We hear that his majesty's ship *Newcastle*, will soon have a new figure head, the old one being almost worn out.

'Tis reported from good authority, that all the petty officers who have served on board the *Cumberland* man of war, will soon be provided with good births.

The *Prudent*, Capt. Hertford, a three decker, lately stationed on the French coast, will sail in a short time for Ireland, in order to protect the trade; the *Weymouth* frigate, which was appointed for that purpose, not being reckoned of sufficient force.

'Tis reported, that the Gentle Shepherd, when resisted, will proceed to the West Indies, where she is to act as a *guarda costa*, in order to prevent any illicit trade being carried on with the Spaniards—'Tis expected that all the colonies will vie with one another in making a proper return to Capt *Budget* for his great attention and indefatigable assiduity in promoting their true interest, when last on that station.

The *Vanstittart*, richly laden from Bengal, and the *Durant*, with hard dollars, from the *Havannah*, are arrived in the River—'Tis said that part of the cargoes will be lodged in some warehouses in the Borough.

The *Twitcher's* tender, commanded by Lieutenant *Anti-Sejanus*, having been missing for some time, 'tis feared that she has shared the fate of the unfortunate *Wilkes* fireship, who foundered in the channel in the year 1763, occasioned by her carrying too much sail.

LONDON, August 28. The Address Capt. *Beardmore*, having escaped the vigilance of the enemy's cruisers, with great difficulty got to *Park Gate*, heavily laden with MOLASSES and NINEGAR.

Mr URBAN,

IN your Magazine for August last, p. 365, I met with a complaint against the Ground Ivy, or *Hedra Terrestris*, as poisonous to horses, which I believe a very just one, because I know of several horses that were sei-

zed in stubble fields in 1755 (in which were ground-ivy in great plenty) of which two died, and three recovered by the assistance of the emetic wine.

The external symptoms of these horses were exactly the same as described by your correspondent. The dead horses were not opened, and therefore the original cause was not discovered; but I remember three or four horses since taken with the same distemper, at a time when the *Hedra Terrestris* was in the greatest perfection. I conjecture this herb must have been the cause, as they also recovered by the emetic wine.—I will extend my conjectures further, in supposing, first, how ground ivy possibly may affect this noble animal; and, secondly, the effect we reasonably may expect from the emetic wine for a cure; and perhaps it may be the occasion of obtaining an effectual remedy.

First, Ground-ivy is on both sides full of sharp prickly points; and its whole texture is such, that if it comes into the guts, it will stick and plaister itself with the mucus, to that degree, that the natural motions of the intestines can scarcely remove it. Now, we may reasonably suppose, that this herb may totally obstruct the passages that convey the nutriment from the stomach, because an obstruction of this kind, I apprehend, may produce all those pernicious consequences, as related by your correspondent.

Secondly, The emetic wine is given milk warm, injected in the manner of a glyster, every half hour, from a pint and upwards, till the dung comes, which is commonly perceived by a more than ordinary motion in the guts. The glyster is continued till a moderate quantity of dung is discharged, and the animal seems to be easy, when warm and comfortable drenches are to be given: May not we suppose, that the emetic wine causes a convulsive motion in the intestines, and thus removes the obstructing herb? Yours, &c.

Proceedings in America, on the Commencement of the Stamp Act.

THE late Act of the British Parliament, for taxing the colonies in America, has produced a spirit of opposition, in that remote part of the world, that was not perhaps foreseen by the advisers of that measure. A detail of f— on atten

into execution, will best express the temper of the people.

On the 11th of September last, the ship arrived at *Boston* in *New England*, that had the stamps on board for the provinces of *New England* and *New-Hampshire*, with Mr *Meserve*, distributor of stamps for the latter province. The Governor, by the advice of his council, deposited the stamps in the castle; and Mr *Meserve* was surrounded by the people, and forewarned not to act in his office, or attempt to go to *New Hampshire*, without a previous resignation, if he had any regard for his life.

On the stamps being deposited in the castle, a report was instantly spread that the Governor intended to unpack them there, and from thence to distribute them all over the province, and the clamour, upon this report, rose so high, that the Governor thought it prudent to declare, "that he had no warrant, order, or authority whatsoever to distribute the stamped papers, or to unpack the bales, or separate the parcels, or order any person whatsoever so to do; but that he had caused them to be deposited there, to prevent imprudent people committing an high insult on the King, an indignity which would be sure to meet with particular resentment; and to save the town or province from being made answerable for so great a sum as the value of the stamped papers will amount to; as they certainly will be, if the stamped paper should be taken away."

This declaration was the more necessary, as a dangerous multitude had assembled some days before, and had demolished an edifice lately erected, as was supposed, for a stamp-office; attacked the office of the deputy-register of the court of vice-admiralty, entered the dwelling house of Mr *Hallowell*, and destroyed the rich and valuable furniture; burnt his papers, and purloined his money; and then proceeded to the mansion-house of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which in a few hours they reduced to a mere skeleton; all the furniture, plate, glasses, china, wearing apparel, his valuable and costly library, the files and records of office, fell a prey to their destructive rage. Add to this the loss of 900 *l.* in cash, which was carried off in the hurry of the tumult; and next day his Honour was obliged to appear in the only suit he had left, to attend the public business at the court-house; when a proclamation was published, offering a reward

for the discovery of the rioters; but none were committed upon evidence, though several had been apprehended on suspicion.

These proceedings struck such a terror in the commissioners and distributors of stamps, in the other provinces, that were appointed to carry the act into execution, that all of them to a man resigned their employments. At *New-haven* the stamp-officer endeavoured to avail himself of delay, but was at last obliged to promise, that if any stamps came to his house, his doors should be opened, and the people have free liberty to act as they pleased. Through all the Northern provinces, the same spirit prevails, and the whole country seems to be one continued theatre of tumult and confusion. The governors of many of the provinces have prorogued the assemblies, as dreading the consequences of their resolutions on this critical occasions. That of *Virginia* have *Resolved*, that their General Assembly, together with his Majesty, or his substitutes, have, in their representative capacity, the *only exclusive right* and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of that colony; and that every attempt to vest such a power in any other body is illegal, unconstitutional, and has a manifest tendency to destroy *British*, as well as *American* liberty. This is the present temper of the colonies, in which all business is suspended; the consequences of which are much to be dreaded.

The news of the late change in the ministry was received in *America* with bonfires, ringing of bells, and every public demonstration of joy. The effigies of some late obnoxious ministers were exposed upon trees, committed to the flames, and treated with marks of the utmost detestation.

All this ferment seems to have arisen from the mode of taxation; and though it was suggested to the late ministers, if credit may be given to a very sensible writer * that a more eligible way of levying the sums intended to be raised, would have been by settling the quota of each colony, and leaving it to the assemblies to tax the inhabitants in a way the most agreeable to them, the same was rejected in a contemptuous manner.

The burden of the stamp act (says

* The author of considerations is behalf of the colonies.

this writer) will certainly fall chiefly on the middling, more necessitous and labouring people. The widow, the orphan, and others, who have few on earth to help, or even pity them, must pay heavily to this tax. An instance or two will give some idea of the weight of this imposition. A rheum of printed bail bonds is now sold for about fifteen shillings sterling; with the stamps, the same quantity will, I am told, amount to near one hundred pounds sterling. A rheum of printed policies of assurance, is now about two pounds sterling; with the stamps it will be one hundred and ninety pounds sterling. Many other articles in common use here, are in the same proportion. The fees in the probate offices, with the addition of the stamps, will, in most provinces, be three times what has been hitherto paid. Surely these, and many other considerations that must be obvious to all who are versed in the course of *American* business, are far from being any evidence of the boasted equality and equity, of this kind of taxation.

MR URRAN,

Considering the very large sums that are collected and subscribed every year for the maintenance of hospitals, that are unindowed, in and about this city, the public, in general, and in particular the benefactors, have a right to know any circumstance which makes it at least doubtful whether they do not do more harm than good. Hospitals are principally intended for the cure of diseases; and supported, under the hope that such poor as go in sick shall come out well; but if they appear to be so managed, as that the poor, who go in well for the cure of a slight wound, frequently contract a disease there which is their death, I apprehend that the support of such places is contributing to the destruction, and not the preservation of mankind.

Among other trials related in the second part of the last Sessions Paper, is one of *Thomas Bradley*, for the murder of *Philip Barry*. It appears, by the trial, that the parties fought in the street, and that *Barry* was slightly wounded, and upon application was received into the *Middlesex Hospital*, where, after some time, he died. To account for his death, *Mr Goldwyn*, the *House-Surgeon* of that hospital, among others, was examined, and he gave the following evidence: 'I ne-

observe that to be dangerous in the least—he walked about the ward, and was in a very good way; there was a change about four or five days before his death; he had contracted a fever in the house; which is a very common case; it may be by the foulness of the air in the house. We impute his death to the fever.'

Now, *Mr Urban*, the death of this poor fellow, as it was imputed to the fever, must be imputed to the hospital; and if it is a very common case for people to contract putrid fevers in an hospital, it is very certain that they have a better chance for life under all the disadvantages of poverty out of an hospital. That it is a common case, we have the testimony upon oath of a person that must know the fact, the *House-Surgeon*, who has also assigned the reason of it, the foulness of the air. If this cannot be remedied, money given to an hospital is the wages of death; for what chance has the sick to be cured, where the healthy commonly contract fatal diseases? If it can be remedied, the managers of the *Middlesex Hospital* are surely accountable both to God and man for suffering it to subsist. This dilemma is submitted to the serious consideration of your numerous readers, as, among them, there must be many whom it particularly concerns, by Yours, &c.

E Anecdote of Shakespeare from Mr JOHNSON.

IN the time of *Elizabeth*, coaches being yet uncommon, and hired coaches not at all in use, those that were too proud, too tender, or too idle to walk, went on horseback to any distant business or diversion. Many came on horseback to the play, & when *Shakespeare* fled to London from the terror of a prosecution, his first expedient was to wait at the door of the play-house, and hold the horses of those that had no servants, that they might be ready again after the performance. In this office he became so conspicuous for his care and readiness, that in a short time every man, as he alighted, called for *Will. Shakespeare*, and scarcely any other waiter was trusted with a horse while *Will. Shakespeare* could be had. This was the first dawn of better fortune. *Shakespeare* finding more horses put into his hand than he could hold, hired boys to wait under his inspection, who, when *Will. Shakespeare* was summoned; were immediately to present themselves, 'I am *Shakespeare's* boy, Sir.' In time *Shakespeare* found higher

he practices
the
the

He goes, returns,—but Oh! the fight!
 Hell could not raise an uglier spright:
 He brings, (perhaps by lordly hint)
 He brings, alas! a single pint,
 “What’s here?” says *Peter* in some wrath,
 “A pint!—the devil!—by my troth,
 “I’ll fconce thee, puppy, for these tricks,
 “I’ll halve the pence, and give but six
 “Spite of your garb, I’ll pay no more;
 “No, not a farthing:—I have sworn.
 “But fetch a quart, and I am willing
 “To make that six-pence up a shilling.”
 The quart is brought, and honest *Peter*,
 ‘The bill amended, pays the waiter.

MORAL.

Ye Gods avert from men divine
 Such eye-sores as a pint of wine!

*On the Rebellion in my Bowels, and in praise of
 Rhubarb. By the same. (See p. 432.)*

*Written in the Year 1745, and sent in a Letter
 to a Friend, an Apothecary.*

DEAR SIR,

FOR two nights past I’ve prov’d the fate,
 And various turns that oit affect a state;
 This moment all is calm, like *April* morn,
 The next with war intestine I am torn;
 My belly’s pregnant with an armed force,
 And groans and labours like the *Trojan* horse.
 I rise, and call my legions to my aid;
 ‘They come, but lo! of some I am afraid:
 In *General Gallap* I can put no hope;
 He’s quick, ‘tis true, but ‘tis to run like *Cope*;
Picra is staunch, but then he’s old and slow;
 May flag, perhaps, like *Wade*, intrench’d in snow;
 Or trim, like *Bath’s* good Earl, and wheel about,
 And add more force to what he went to rout.
Sena; though *Alexandria* gave thee birth,
 Though we all own and reverence thy worth,
 Unfit with thee some kind corrector goes.
 Thou’rt apt to wound thy friends as well as foes.

RHUBARB! of all my troops I’ve chosen you,
 Go forth! extirpate this rebellious crew!
 See with what haste he hies him to the field;
 When pow’rful he descends, the rebels yield—
 Mark, how they fly! at what amazing rate
 They scout before him to the *Posfern-Gate*;
 Thence rushing headlong, like the herd of swine,
 They victims fall at *Chacina’s* shrine!

Hail, root of *Turkey*! how my bowels yearn
 To vent their grateful thanks from stem to stern!
 Victorious *Rhubarb*! thy exploits in *Colon*
 From age to age shall never fail to roll on,
 And to reward and do thy prowess right-a,
 We’ll vote a higher price *durante vita*.

SONG for OCTOBER.

NOVEMBER coming! dost thou say?
 Prythee, my heart, no more of this:
 Because *November’s* on the way
 Must I renounce *Citizens* bliss?

Warm at my own fire-side, I sit;
 And, o’er my pipe, the patriot smoke
 Puffs far my own smother’s jest,
 And crack a walnut or a joke.

And, shall *November* quench my grate?
 Or snuff this tube? An idle tale!

Oh! patriots shall it rob the state?

With pile on pile my grate shall groan,
 Patriots, I’ll smoke ‘em with a pound;
 When wit is scarce, I’ll use my own;
 I’ll joke the world for being round.

I’ll toss a bumper to the king,
 And, since a thought can cross the seas,
November shall not see me swing,
 Because I mean what king I please.

Pray what care I for short’ning days?
 This taper lightens all my room;
 And I’ll have two, with mingled blaze,
 To dissipate *November’s* gloom.

I speak, and *Mira* flies to play;
October music I can hear:
 And, will *November* snatch away
 Yon tuneful finger? or my ear?

It may. Or time may have in store
 A thousand joys for us to share;
 And shall we send ‘em to the door,
 To gratify the wolf *Despair*?

Sweet *Hope* forbids; *November’s* shade
 She scatters with her flaming eye;
 She bids; the goddess is obey’d;
 And, lo! *November* is *July*.

Snatching the glass from tardy Time,
 “Indulge, she cries, your fond desires;”
 Then mounts me in her car sublime,
 And whisks me till her axle tires.

Where am I? let me look around,
 Attending angels, tell me where.
 And have I that wish’d mansion found?
 I have, and *Mira’s* with me there.

THE THEATRICAL CONTRAST.

By the late Dr. LAWSON, Fellow of Trinity-
 College, Dublin.

CAN malice when frantick, when mad with
 despair,
 Thy talents, O B—y! with M—p compare?
 That awkward, ungainly cart-horse o’ the scene,
 Who tugs, and who twists, the traces between;
 There pauses,—there pulls, each mole-hill a
 pinch,

Now backwards five yards, now forwards one inch;
 Now evil, now square; now shoulder, now side;
 Now straining at nothing, now sweating with
 pride:

Affecting the menage, distorted by art,
 He paws for a chariot, though yok’d to a cart.

AN OLD WOMAN’S FUN; or, the DOCTOR
 outwitted.

TWO able physicians that e’er preferb’d physic,
 Were sent for in haste to repair down to
Clystwick;

Each took my Lord’s water, view’d, tasted, and
 smelt it,

Then apply’d to his pulse, and immediately felt it.
 Quoth *Mead* “I’d let blood, as his Lordship’s red
 water

“Denotes an high fever, and a bolus soon after.”
 “You are right, brother *Mead*,” and to this ad-
 ded *Stanes*,

“He that voided this water must needs have the
 ‘stone’;

“You are out (quoth the nurse) and have both of
 ‘you mis’d,

“For it was not my Lord, but my Lady that

The Plays of Wm Shakespeare, with the Corrections and Illustrations of various Commentators; to which are added Notes. By S. JOHNSON. 8 vols.

OF this work all commendation is precluded by the just celebrity of the author, and the rapid sale of the impression which has already made a second necessary, though it has not been published a month: We shall therefore, only give a brief account of what the author has proposed, and some specimens of what he has done.

His preface consists principally of a critical examination of the merits of *Shakespeare*, and of his editors and commentators; after which he gives the following account of his own undertaking.

THE notes which I have borrowed or written are either illustrative, by which difficulties are explained; or judicial, by which faults and beauties are remarked; or emendatory, by which depravations are corrected.

After the labours of all the editors, I found many passages which appeared to me likely to obstruct the greater number of readers, and thought it my duty to facilitate their passage, and hope that I have made my author's meaning accessible to many who before were frightened from perusing him, and contributed something to the publick, by diffusing innocent and rational pleasure.

The poetical beauties or defects I have not been very diligent to observe. Some plays have more, and some fewer judicial observations, not in proportion to their difference of merit, but because I gave this part of my design to chance and to caprice. The reader, I believe, is seldom pleased to find his opinion anticipated; it is natural to delight more in what we find or make, than in what we receive. Judgment, like other faculties is improved by practice, and its advancement is hindered by submission to dictatorial decisions, as the memory grows torpid by the use of a table book. Some initiation is however necessary; of all skill, part is infused by precept, and part is obtained by habit; I have therefore shewn so much as may enable the candidate of criticism to discover the rest.

To the end of most plays, I have added short strictures, containing a general censure of faults, or praise of excellence; in which I know not how much I have concurred with the current opinion; but I have not, by any

affectation of singularity, deviated from it. Nothing is minutely and particularly examined, and therefore it is to be supposed, that in the plays which are condemned there is much to be praised, and in these which are praised much to be condemned.

A The part of criticism in which the whole succession of editors has laboured with the greatest diligence, is the emendation of corrupted passages.

Having classed the observations of others, I was at last to try what I could substitute for their mistakes, and how I could supply their omissions. I collated such copies as I could procure, and wished for more, but have not found the collectors of these rarities very communicative. Of the editions which chance or kindness put into my hands I have given an enumeration, that I may not be blamed for neglecting what I had not the power to do.

C Conjecture, though it be sometimes unavoidable, I have not wantonly, nor licentiously indulged. It has been my settled principle, that the reading of the ancient books is probably true, and therefore is not to be disturbed for the sake of elegance, perspicuity, or mere improvement of the sense.

D Where any passage appeared intricately perplexed, I have endeavoured to discover how it may be recalled to sense, with least violence. But my first labour is, always to turn the old text on every side, and try if there be any interstice, through which light can find its way. In this modest industry I have not been unsuccessful.

E In restoring the authour's works to their integrity, I have considered the punctuation as wholly in my power; for what could be their care of colons and commas, who corrupted words and sentences. Whatever could be done by adjusting points is therefore silently performed, in some plays with much diligence, in others with less; it is hard to keep a busy eye steadily fixed upon evanescent atoms, or a discursive mind upon evanescent truth.

F The same liberty has been taken with a few particles, or other words of slight effect. I have sometimes inserted or omitted them without notice. I have done that sometimes, which the other editors have done always, and which indeed the state of the text may sufficiently justify.

G Not a single passage in the whole work has appeared to me corrupt, which

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which I have not attempted to restore; or obscure, which I have not attempted to illustrate. In many I have failed like others; and from many, after all my efforts, I have retreated, and confessed the repulse. I have not passed over, with affected superiority, what is equally difficult to the reader and to myself; but where I could not instruct him, have owned my ignorance. I might easily have accumulated a mass of seeming learning upon easy scenes; but it ought not to be imputed to negligence, that, where nothing was necessary, nothing has been done, or that, where others have said enough, I have said no more.

Notes are often necessary, but they are necessary evils. Let him that is yet unacquainted with the powers of *Shakespeare*, and who desires to feel the highest pleasure that the drama can give, read every play from the first scene to the last, with utter negligence of all his commentators. When his fancy is on the wing, let it not stoop at correction or explanation. When his attention is strongly engaged, let it disdain alike to turn aside to the name of *Theobald* and of *Pope*. Let him read on through brightness and obscurity, through integrity and corruption; let him preserve his comprehension of the dialogue and his interest in the fable. And when the pleasures of novelty have ceased, let him attempt exactness, and read the commentators.

Particular passages are cleared by notes, but the general effect of the work is weakened. The mind is refrigerated by interruption; the thoughts are diverted from the principal subject; the reader is weary, he suspects not why; and at last throws away the book, which he has too diligently studied.

Parts are not to be examined till the whole has been surveyed; there is a kind of intellectual remoteness necessary for the comprehension of any great work in its full design and its true proportions; a close approach shews the smaller niceties, but the beauty of the whole is discerned no longer.

To this account which the author has given of his work, we shall only add at present the general censure of faults, or praise of excellencies that are added to the end of most plays; and perhaps we may shew how happy he has been in the illustration of passages in some future publication.

VOL. I.

TWO GENTLEMEN of VERONA.

In this play there is a strange mixture of knowledge and ignorance, of care and negligence. The verification is often excellent, the allusions are learned and just; but the author conveys his heroes by sea from one inland town to another in the same country; he places the emperor at *Milan*, and sends his young men to attend him, but never mentions him more; he makes *Probus*, after an interview with *Sylvia*, say he has only seen her picture, and, if we may credit the old copies, he has, by mistaking places, left his scenery inextricable. The reason of all this confusion seems to be, that he took his story from a novel which he sometimes followed, and sometimes forsook, sometimes remembered, and sometimes forgot.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

Of this play the light or comic part is very natural and pleasing, but the grave scenes, if a few passages be excepted, have more labour than elegance. The plot is rather intricate than artful. The time of the action is indefinite; some time, we know not how much, must have elapsed between the recess of the *Duke*, and the imprisonment of *Claudio*; for he must have learned the story of *Mariana* in his disguise, or he delegated his power to a man already known to be corrupted. The unities of action and place are sufficiently preserved.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Of the *MERCHANT of Venice* the stile is even and easy, with few peculiarities of diction, or anomalies of construction. The comic part raises laughter, and the serious fixes expectation. The probability of either one or the other story cannot be maintained. The union of two actions in one event is in this drama eminently happy. *Dryden* was much pleased with his

* The passage referred to here, is in *Act II. Scene 7*, and it has been suggested by a person who signs *Kynaston*, in one of the public papers, that, by *picture*, *Shakespeare* might mean not literally a portrait, but might speak figuratively of her person, being yet a stranger to her mind, with respect to which the mere form might be called, in poetical language, her *picture*. To this it may be added, that the word *light* is here put for *eye*, and might probably have been written *light*. The passage is corrupt in this edition, by a slip of the press, *here* being printed instead of *her*.

How shall I doat on *here* [her] with more advice

That thus without advice begin to love her? 'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld And that hath dazzled my reason's light; But when I look on her perfections There is no reason but I shall be blind.

own address, in connecting the two plots of his *Spanish Fryar*, which yet, I believe, the critick will find excelled by this play.

V O L. II.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Of this play the fable is wild and pleasing. I know not how the ladies will approve the facility with which both *Rosalind* and *Celia* give away their hearts. To *Celia* much may be forgiven, for the heroism of her friendship. The character of *Jacqueline* is natural and well preserved. The comic dialogue is very sprightly, with less mixture of low buffoonery than in some other plays; and the graver part is elegant and harmonious. By hastening to the end of his work, *Shakespeare* suppressed the dialogue between the usurper and the hermit, and lost an opportunity of exhibiting a moral lesson in which he might have found matter worthy of his highest powers.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

In this play, which all the editors have concurred to censure, and some have rejected as unworthy of our poet, it must be confessed that there are many passages mean, childish, and vulgar; and some which ought not to have been exhibited, as we are told they were, to a maiden queen. But there are scattered, through the whole, many sparks of genius; nor is there any play that has more evident marks of the hand of *Shakespeare*.

WINTERS TALE.

This play, as *Dr Warburton* justly observes, is, with all its absurdities, very entertaining. The character of *Antony* is very naturally conceived, and strongly represented.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

This play is in the graver part elegant and easy, and in some of the lighter scenes exquisitely humorous. *Ague-cheek* is drawn with great propriety, but his character is, in a great measure, that of natural fatuity, and is, therefore, not the proper prey of a satyrist. The soliloquy of *Machio* is truly comick; he is betrayed to ridicule merely by his pride. The marriage of *Olivia*, and the succeeding perplexity, though well enough contrived to divert on the stage, wants credibility, and fails to produce the proper instructions required in the drama, as it exhibits no just picture of life.

V O L. III.

TAMING THE SHREW.

Of this play the two plots are so well united, that they can hardly be called two without injury to the art with which they are interwoven. The attention is entertained with all the variety of a double plot, yet is not distracted by unconnected incidents.

The part between *Catharine* and *Petruccio* is eminently spritely and diverting. At the marriage of *Blanca* the arrival of the real father, perhaps, produces more perplexity than pleasure. The whole play is very popular and diverting.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

This play has many delightful scenes, though not sufficiently probable, and some happy characters, though not new, nor produced by any deep knowledge of human nature. *Parolles* is a boaster and a coward, such as has always been the sport of the stage, but perhaps never raised more laughter or contempt than in the hands of *Shakespeare*.

I cannot reconcile my heart to *Bertram*, a man noble without generosity, and young without truth; who marries *Helen* as a coward, and leaves her as a prostitute; when she is dead by his unkindness, sneaks home to a second marriage, is accused by a woman whom he has wronged, defends himself by falsehood, and is dismissed to happiness.

The story of *Bertram* and *Diana* had been told before of *Mariana* and *Angelo*, and, to confess the truth, scarcely merited to be heard a second time.

The story is copied from a novel of *Boccaccio*, which may be read in *Shakespeare Illustrated*, with remarks not more favourable to *Bertram* than my own.

KING JOHN.

The tragedy of *King John*, though not written with the utmost power of *Shakespeare*, is varied with a very pleasing interchange of incidents and characters. The lady's grief is very affecting, and the character of the *Busard* contains that mixture of greatness and lenity which this author delighted to exhibit.

V O L. IV.

KING RICHARD THE SECOND.

This play is one of those which *Shakespeare* has apparently revised; but as success in works of invention is not always proportionate to labour, it is not finished at last with the happy force of some other of his tragedies, nor can be said much to affect the passions, or enlarge the understanding.

First and second Part of HENRY IV.

None of *Shakespeare's* plays are more read than the first and second parts of *Henry the IVth*. Perhaps no author has ever in two plays afforded so much delight. The great events are interesting, for the fate of kingdoms depends upon them; the lighter occurrences are diverting, and, except one or two, sufficiently probable; the incidents are multiplied with wonderful fertility of invention, and the characters diversified with the utmost nicety of discernment, and the profoundest skill in the nature of man.

The prince, who is the hero both of the comick and tragick part, is a young man of great abilities, and violent passions, whose sentiments are right, though his actions are wrong; whose virtues are obscured by negligence, and whose understanding is dissipated by levity. In his idle hours he is rather loose than wicked, and when the occasion forces out his latent qualities, he is great without effort, and brave without tumult. The trifier is roused into an hero, and the hero again reposes in the trifier. This character is great, original, and just.

Piery is a rugged soldier, choleric and quarrellome, and has only the soldier's virtues, generosity and courage.

But *Falstaff*! unimitated, unimitable *Falstaff*! how shall I describe thee? Thou compound of sense and vice; of sense which may be admired but not esteemed, of vice which may be despised, but hardly detested. *Falstaff* is a character loaded with faults, and with those faults which naturally produce contempt. He is a thief and a glutton, a coward and a boaster, always ready to cheat the weak, and prey upon the poor; to terrify the timorous, and insult the defenceless. At once obsequious and malignant, he satirises in their absence those whom he lives by flattering. He is familiar with the prince only as an agent of vice, but of this familiarity he is so proud as not only to be supercilious and haughty with common men, but to think his interest of importance to the Duke of *Lancaster*. Yet the man thus corrupt, thus despicable, makes himself necessary to the prince that despises him, by the most pleasing of all qualities perpetual gayety, by an unailing power of exciting laughter, which is the more freely indulged, as his wit is not of the splendid or ambitious kind, but consists in easy escapes and sallies of levity, which make sport, but raise no envy. It must be observed that he is stained with no enormous or sanguinary crimes, so that his licentiousness is not so offensive but that it may be borne for his mirth.

The moral to be drawn from this representation is, that no man is more dangerous than he that with the will to corrupt, hath the power to please; and that neither wit nor honesty ought to think themselves safe with such a companion, when they see *Henry* seduced by *Falstaff*.

HENRY THE FIFTH.

This play has many scenes of high dignity, and many of easy merriment. The character of the king is well supported, except in his courtship, where he has neither the vivacity of *Hal*, nor the grandeur of *Henry*. The humour of *Falstaff* is very happily continued; his character is, perhaps, even the model of all the humours that have yet appeared on the stage.

The lines given to the chorus have many admirers; but the truth is, that for them a little may be praised, and much must be forgiven; nor can it be easily discovered why the intelligence given by the chorus is more necessary in this play than in many others where it is omitted. The great defect of this play is the emptiness and narrowness of the last act, which a very little diligence might have easily avoided.

[The Remainder of the Account of these Plays is our next.]

2. The elbow-chair, a rhapsody. 2: 6d F. Newbery.

This rhapsody is about every thing but an elbow chair, and owes its title to its being written in an elbow chair in *Wales*. It is about a library, about a young woman that was overheard singing a love-song by her sweetheart; friendship; a country church; a *Welsh* cottage; *British* *George*, *Hampden*, and *Wilts*, with *Magna-Charta* in his hand; a young man that died for love; *Dr Goldsmith*; *Pymptoo* hills; the sky in a starry night; fly fishing, shooting, hunting, and smoking tobacco.——How the author has treated these subjects, the reader may guess by the following extract:

By the side
Of yonder sedgy stream, upon a spot
Rain'd on an eminence, from its chrysal banks
A church appears: and near the dome is found
A verdant patch, on which the tender tribe
Their gambols blythe display: and here oft times
The rustic swain upon the matted grass,
Or mould'ring tomb-stone spreads his listless length.
The parson's house with ewe-trees shaded round
Well known, now mark'd by Sol's declining ray
Is seen from far; and foul befall the man
That wishes ill to such an honest soul
As that same parson is.

The public is threatened with more such elbow-chairs, for the rhapsody now published is called book the first.

3. The address; a fable. 6d Nival.

A wretched catchpenny, alluding to the city address, by some illiterate scribbler, who is not only a stranger to poetry, but grammar: That he is a stranger to grammar appears by the following couplet:

"Me, in particular, will gain
"What I've long labour'd to obtain."

It is scarce necessary to make another quotation, as a proof that he is a stranger to poetry, yet the following is rather more in point:

"As to the mixture of th' address
"—Half complement, half the reverse."

4. The Merry Midnight mistake, or comfortable conclusion; a new comedy. *David Ogden.* 11.

In this piece there is neither art nor nature; entertainment nor instruction; it is all dullness and absurdity. Let the reader judge from the following account of the story.

A young lady was addressed by a rake of fortune and married him; after a short time, his irregularities, and her complaints produced a divorce by consent. The lady, however, found herself with child; a circumstance, which she determined to conceal, though for what reason cannot be imagined: and, in order to conceal it continued at home till within a day or two of her time; then she set out in disguise with two or three trusty attendants, and was taken ill, and delivered upon the road of a daughter. This daughter was left to be brought up, and educated at the inn, under the care of Mrs *Fatch*, a lady of fortune; an inn being, doubtless, a very proper place for such a purpose.

The mother of the child, soon after her delivery, and return home, was addressed, and married by Lord *Lovishnought*; her first husband being still living, the author supposing that a divorce by consent left the parties at liberty to marry again.

Her daughter, whose name was *Priscilla*, continuing at this inn till she was marriageable, Major *Fatch*, the son of the lady to whose care she was left, falls in love with her: The landlord having found them together, writes an account of it to Mrs *Fatch*. Mrs *Fatch* having promised Lady *Lovishnought* to prevent the girl's marriage, during her ladyship's life, uses all authority with her son to break the connection, but without effect. He determines to have her at all events. He has afterwards access to her apartment, she consents to marry him, her maid is of their party, and they appear to have had nothing to do but to walk out of doors in order to dispose of themselves as they thought fit, yet a project is formed to steal her in the night by disguising a servant of the major like a death hunter that attends a funeral; with no other view than to crowd together a number of absurd, impossible, and unnecessary incidents that fill up the rest of the performance. That *Priscilla* might easily have left the house, appears in the first act, for she is represented as waiting alone in the bar-room for breakfast; and that she might have escaped with the major is also equally manifest for he was almost within sight of the house, and had a post-chaise in waiting.

The landlady is in one place represented as sixty years old, in another place as big with child; *Priscilla* in one place consid-

dered her as her mother, and in another as her aunt. But, however, Lady *Lovishnought* being dead, *Priscilla* by her will becomes possessed of 5000*l.* a year, Mrs *Fatch* being absolved from her promise consents to the marriage, and among the guests at the inn appears Sir *Calf* *Cormorant*, who, upon hearing *Priscilla*'s story, declares that he is Lady *Lovishnought*'s first husband, that *Priscilla* is his child, and that having no relation in the world, he will leave her his whole fortune.

That the piece may conclude with the advantage of a double marriage, Sir *Calf* and Mrs *Fatch* make a match.

As a specimen of the wit and delicacy of the dialogue, the following extract is taken from the conclusion of the first act,

[*Mr and Mrs Bounce, the landlord and landlady, and Prudence, Priscilla's Maid.*]

Bounce.] *Prudence* you must take more care, and if the major should make any farther pretensions let us know of them directly, and as there is no harm done hitherto, let it drop, let it drop.

Mrs Bounce.] If I had not catch'd them at some of their love tricks myself I should have dropt it long ago.

Prudence.] Nothing immodest, I hope, ma'am.

Mrs Bounce.] I don't know what you may call immodest; but I think it is a very indecent sight to see a fellow kissing and queezing such a girl as she is without mercy.

Prudence.] Dear ma'am, these young gentlemen will take liberties with a pretty girl whether she will or no.

Mrs Bounce.] Then give me leave to tell you they are filthy tricks, and only unfit young girls for sober husbands. She shall not be suffered out of my sight—where have you left her?

Prudence.] Safe in the bar-room, ma'am, waiting for breakfast; I came to let you know the tea things are set, and the rolls already buttered.

Bounce.] My poor pumpkin may well look so pitiful.—Let me put a little moisture into her mouth, [*kisses her*] one kiss from thee, child, would tempt a king to make a cuckold of me.

*Delicious balm those lips that far excell
The turtle's taste, or burgonet in smell,
How can that flesh and blood be counted bad,
Compos'd of all the dainties to be had?
Where such varieties together join,
Must make a dish fit for a king to dine.*

Ex. hugging and kissing.

5. *Daphne and Amyntor*, a comic opera. 11. *Newbery.*

This piece was written originally in French, by M. St Foix, and is called *The Oracle*; it was translated very elegantly some years ago by Mrs *Gibber*, and an account of the incident on which it is founded.

The prince, who is the hero both of the comick and tragick part, is a young man of great abilities, and violent passions, whose sentiments are right, though his actions are wrong ; whose virtues are obscured by negligence, and whose understanding is dissipated by levity. In his idle hours he is rather loose than wicked, and when the occasion forces out his latent qualities, he is great without effort, and brave without tumult. The trifier is raised into an hero, and the hero again reposes in the trifier. This character is great, original, and just.

Piercy is a rugged soldier, choleric and quarrellome, and has only the soldier's virtues, generosity and courage.

But *Falstaff* ! unimitated, unimitable *Falstaff* ! how shall I describe thee ? Thou compound of sense and vice ; of sense which may be admired but not esteemed, of vice which may be despised, but hardly detested. *Falstaff* is a character loaded with faults, and with those faults which naturally produce contempt. He is a thief and a glutton, a coward and a boaster, always ready to cheat the weak, and prey upon the poor ; to terrify the timorous, and insult the defenceless. At once obsequious and malignant, he satirises in their absence those whom he lives by flattering. He is familiar with the prince only as an agent of vice, but of this familiarity he is so proud as not only to be supercilious and haughty with common men, but to think his interest of importance to the Duke of *Lancaster*. Yet the man thus corrupt, thus despicable, makes himself necessary to the prince that despises him, by the most pleasing of all qualities perpetual gayety, by an unfailling power of exciting laughter, which is the more freely indulged, as his wit is not of the splendid or ambitious kind, but consists in easy escapes and sallies of levity, which make sport, but raise no envy. It must be observed that he is stained with no enormous or sanguinary crimes, so that his licentiousness is not so offensive but that it may be borne for his mirth.

The moral to be drawn from this representation is, that no man is more dangerous than he that with the will to corrupt, hath the power to please ; and that neither wit nor honesty ought to think themselves safe with such a companion, when they see *Henry* seduced by *Falstaff*.

HENRY THE FIFTH.

This play has many scenes of high dignity, and many of easy merriment. The character of the king is well supported, except in his courtship, where he has neither the vivacity of *Hal*, nor the grandeur of *Henry*. The humour of *Pistol* is very happily continued ; his character has, perhaps, been the model of all the buffoons that have yet appeared on the *English* stage.

The lines given to the chorus have many admirers ; but the truth is, that for them a little may be praised, and much must be forgiven ; nor can it be easily discovered why the intelligence given by the chorus is more necessary in this play than in many others where it is omitted. The great defect of this play is the emptiness and narrowness of the last act, which a very little diligence might have easily avoided.

[The Remainder of the Account of these Plays is our next.]

2. The elbow-chair, a rhapsody. 2s 6d F. Newbery.

This rhapsody is about every thing but an elbow chair, and owes its title to its being written in an elbow chair in *Wales*. It is about a library, about a young woman that was overheard singing a love-song by her sweetheart ; friendship ; a country church ; a *Welsh* cottage ; *British* George, *Hampden*, and *Wilks*, with *Magna-Charta* in his hand ; a young man that died for love ; Dr *Goldsmith* ; *Pympton* hills ; the sky in a starry night ; fly fishing, shooting, hunting, and smoking tobacco. — How the author has treated these subjects, the reader may guess by the following extract :

By the side

Of yonder sedge stream, upon a spot
Rais'd on an eminence, from its chrysal banks
A church appears : and near the dome is found

A verdant patch, on which the tender tribe
Their gambols blythe display : and here oft times

The rustic swain upon the matted grass,
Or mould'ring tomb-stone spreads his listless length.

The parson's house with ewe-trees shaded round

Well known, now mark'd by Sol's declining ray
Is seen from far ; and foul befall the man
That wishes ill to such an honest soul
As that same parson is.

The public is threatened with more such elbow-chairs, for the rhapsody now published is called book the first.

3. The address ; a fable. 6d New.

A wretched catchpenny, alluding to the city address, by some illiterate scribbler, who is not only a stranger to poetry, but grammar : That he is a stranger to grammar appears by the following couplet :

" Me, in particular, will gain

" What I've long labour'd to obtain."

It is scarce necessary to make another quotation, as a proof that he is a stranger to poetry, yet the following is rather more in point :

" As to the mixture of th' address

" — Half complement, half the reverse.

8. A vindication of the Whigs against the clamours of a Tory mob. 11. *Moran*.

9. The history of Miss Clarinda Cathcart, and Miss Fanny Renton. 2 vols. *Newberry*.

A dissertation on the chronological difficulties imputed to the Mosaic history, from the birth to the death of Jacob; by Wm. Kinner, M. A., vicar of Bosbery, Herefordshire. 2s. *Baldwin*.

11. Account of the destruction of the Jesuits in France; by M. d'Alembert. 2s 6d. *Becket*. (See p. 385.)

12. Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LX. for the year 1764. 12s. *Davis and Reymers*.

13. Time well spent; or, instructive amusements for children. 8d bound. *J. Nichols*.

15. The female barber; an Irish tale. 6d. *Williams*.

14. The political apology; or candid reasons for not taking part in the present system. 1s. *Wilkie*.

—Among the many reasons which the writer has thought fit to advance, he seems to lay the greatest stress on the following:

I can, says he, by no means engage to support the present administration, because I dislike the principle on which they have accepted of their offices; I dread the desperate hand which distributed the power among them—I detest the connection which they necessarily have with the favourite, whether stipulated by private compact, or submitted to by unavoidable implications. In short, I fear the profusion of the D. of N—s, and the unskilful awkwardness of the noviciates in G—t. —I have had too much experience of the one, and too little of the other, for me to place my confidence in them, and without my confidence, I will freely say to you, they will never have my vote.

I well know the uncommon industry with which the connexion with the favourite has been endeavoured to be removed. The mutual renunciations of each other, from the favourite of his not having given the power; from the M—rs of their not having accepted it through his channel.—The commonness and popularity of the charge, has with some stood as a sort of reason against giving credit to it, and the frequency with which it is urged, is now confirmed by their doughty champions, as an invincible argument why it cannot be true. Let their conduct since they have been in office determine the fact. —They have not since their accession to power, displaced any one man of all that numerous train which are lifted under the favourite, except a noble lord, who has declared himself satisfied; and a poor Scotch baronet, who, though his necessities may not suffer him to express his satisfaction, yet it was a case of justice, as

this was one of the numerous instances in which the Thane had displayed his power at the expence of his policy, his humanity, and his equity.

Their enemies do not scruple to say, that they do not dare to turn out his partizans. Their friends are under the necessity of confessing that they have not turned them out—Their emillaries indeed, and well instructed I suppose they are, call it moderation and temper in availing themselves of a few able persons, who were formerly under the favourite's protection. The word *able* is uncommonly well chosen, as applicable to the Earls of D—, L—, and P—, as the word *formally* is particularly proper when intended to signify the time at which Messrs E—, O—, and D—, were protected by the Thane. They do not impose upon themselves by such language as this; but however this may be, I am sure they cannot deceive others—

Are we to look for ability from veterans wedded to shifting momentary expedients, or from noviciates in every preliminary to business?—Are we to expect integrity from old men hackneyed in corruption, or from young men harassed by necessity? Will independence be the result of the extravagance, the ambition, and the vanity of our times? I pretend to no great skill in political astrology; I will not scruple to say, however, what few will venture to deny, that the aspect of our present state is exceedingly malign—That our fate is situated in very unfortunate houses, and that the line of national tranquillity, crossed as it is, and intersected by several disastrous circumstances, does not promise a long continuance: In this persuasion, you will not wonder that I should decline giving that sanction, inconsiderable as it is, which one well intentioned man can give, to what it is fashionable to call I suppose, on account of the poverty of our language, a system; and that I should contribute as far as an individual's endeavours can contribute, to free these unhappy kingdoms from being any longer the sport and insult of a rash, timid, haughty, and treacherous favourite.

15. The principles of the late changes examined. 1s 6d. *Amon*. (See p. 447.)

16. *Psalmody Germanica*; or, the German Psalmody, with their proper tunes. 7s. *Haberkorn*.

17. A reply to the defence of the divine right of infant baptism. 1s. *Keith*.

18. A treatise on the peace of soul and content of mind; from the *French*, by Dr *Scrope*, R. of Castle-combe. 7s. *fewed*.

19. Essays on husbandry (See p. 464.) *Frederick at Bath*; *Johnson*, London.

20. Remarks on the disease commonly called, a fistula in ano. By *Percival Pott*, F. R. S. 2s 6d. *Hawes*. (See p. 484.)

ed, is given in our 22d Vol. p. 146-7, to which the reader is referred.

It is not now essentially altered, the incident is the same; a magician is introduced instead of a fairy; which the author seems to think gives it more importance, though it certainly renders it less conformant to the fabulous notions of invisible agency, and the fable as a fable is injured by the introduction of a magician, instead of a fairy.

The principal alteration, is that of a farce into an opera by the introduction of songs and music, and upon the merit of these the present performance certainly depends.

As to the music the author says in his preface that it has been selected with the greatest attention, both to the beauty of the airs, and its effect upon the theatre.

We are told also, that though some people may be of opinion, that old *English* or *Scott* ballads ought to have been chosen, or music composed in the same taste, yet that such sort of compositions scarce deserve the name of music at all, at least can have little or no merit on the stage. It is however, unfortunate that he did not recollect such a piece as the *Beggars Opera* which had and still has more effect upon the stage than any musical drama, and yet consists wholly of such music as is here said to have no effect at all.

6. Remarks on the disease commonly called a Fistula in Ano. By Percival Pott, F. R. S. 2s 6d. *Hawes*.

This is a most excellent treatise, and written with a most excellent view; Mr Pott observes in his preface, that the term, cutting for a Fistula, conveys to a patient a terrible idea; and that this terror is not a little increased by his incapacity of seeing the part diseased. The majority of writers have greatly increased rather than lessened this dread: And that as the operation is (under their directions) sometimes performed, it is indeed a very severe one; a great part of this severity appears to him to be unnecessary; and he cannot help thinking, that a more serious reflection on the parts concerned in the disease, and on its different nature, in different states and circumstances, would lead to a more rational method of treating it, and to a more easy and expeditious cure.

To point such method out is the intention of his work of which an epitome shall be given in our next.

7. A seasonable and modest Reply to Dr Lucas's curfury remarks on Dr Sutherland's treatise on Bath and Bristol waters; in which the innocence of brimstone is vindicated; and Dr Sutherland's experiments, on the existence of that Mineral in Waters, are confirmed. B Diederick J Linden, M. D. 1s. *Moran*.

Dr Lucas's remarks were in confirma-

tion of the principles which he advanced, and powerfully supported in a work, entitled, An essay on waters.

Dr Lucas affirms that there is no sulphur in the Bath waters: Dr Sutherland and his friend, Dr Linden, that there is. Dr Lucas in his remarks has treated Dr Sutherland with that spirit which so eminently distinguished his writings, as the *last free citizen of Dublin*; but which is equally inconsistent with the character of a scholar, and a gentleman. (See his letter to the Lord Mayor, &c. Vol. xxvi. p. 47.)

As a proof that the Bath waters do not contain sulphur, Dr Lucas asserts that brimstone and acid cannot subsist together in an aqueous solution. Dr Linden affirms on the contrary, that water, vitrioline, acids, and brimstone, are frequently found in one compound, and the brimstone as much dissolved as silver is in aqua-fortis, and that the brimstone may be precipitated from this compound, as silver is precipitated from aqua-fortis: To support this assertion against Dr Lucas, he recites the following process:

"Take one pound of unslacked lime, calcine it in a crucible in a slow degree of fire, then pour it into a warm mortar, and whilst warm mix two or three drams of powder of brimstone with it; pour all into a glass receiver, with eight quarts of boiling water, wherein half an ounce of spirit of vitriol is mixed; let it stand in warm sand for two or three days, and to be well and often stirred the two first days; when settled, let him decant the clear liquor, and in this water vehicle he will find to subsist both brimstone and vitrioline acid at one and the same time."

There are other collateral subjects of dispute, between these authors, for which the reader is referred to their books.

9. A Review of Mr Philips history of the life of Cardinal Pole; by Gloucester Ridley, L. L. B. dedicated to the king. 5s 6d. *Whiston*.

Philips, the authour of the life of cardinal Pole, of which this is a review, is a *Papist*, and has made his life of the cardinal a vehicle of arguments in favour of *Papist* doctrines, particularly of the Pope's supremacy; the purpose of this review is to controvert those doctrines which have been advanced and subverted a thousand times: As a book of controversy, therefore, this book is of little value, and as to the character and exploits of the cardinal, they can be of no importance to religion; for, supposing Pole to have been a good man, Popery might be false; and supposing him to be

true: I which it by the p afford at lative m. mend bo:

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first preferred by an anonymous writer, but afterwards justified by the Rev. Mr. Baron. To this charge thus publicly avouched, Dr. Chandler thought proper as publicly to declare, that so far from ever begging or insinuating the D. of Newcastle to be kept in Ld. High Almoner of the royal bounty, he had never written any letter to his Grace since his late accession to court honours, in which there was the least mention of the royal bounty. Here is the substance of the charge, and the answer; but what the dissenters, as a body, are concerned for, is the apparent inconsistency of the doctor's conduct in relinquishing his old attachments and forming new connections; and when these could no longer serve his purposes, seeking to renew the old. This duplicity, they say, has given cause to look upon the dissenters in general in a much worse light than formerly, and than in reality they deserve.

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A Sensible writer in the papers, cautions the people against the excessive use of hops, which are poison to a certain degree. A small quantity just enough to be tasted, he says, will preserve beer in moderate weather, and more than this is pernicious. Certain it is, that men of the longest life use sparingly the infusion of hops; some carry their dislike of them to such a length, as to brew malt liquor for their own drinking without hops, and take it with them wherever they are to eat.

A writer in favour of the *Americans*, observes, that the late set of ministers were determined to try what opposition and despair would drive that brave people to attempt; and, upon that plan, having first cut off all the sources of their wealth by cramping their trade, they then laid on taxes which it was impossible for them to pay; if this observation be just, it is well for the *Americans* they were timely discarded.

A writer, who signs himself a citizen of *London*, and who by some writings on the subject, has shewn himself a person of abilities, takes upon him to discover the cause of the high price of bread, and to prescribe the remedy. The cause he ascribes to the engrossers of farms, and the occupiers of mills, and the cure to the regulating the bounty, stopping exportation, and opening the ports for importation. This cause may appear specious, but it is not the fact. Great farmers tend to produce plenty, and great dealers and occupiers of mills to circulate that plenty. It requires no great knowledge in country affairs, to discover that great farmers can better afford to improve land, and do improve it better than little ones, and the consequence follows, that the more the land is improved, the more corn it produces. It is equally obvious that the readier market the farmer has for his corn, the more he will be encouraged to raise it; and the writer knows very well that the miller never buys more than he can sell, and no prudent man in *England* will keep much in a storehouse when it bears a reasonable price at market. Were the case otherwise, and the engrossers of farms, and the opulent occupiers of mills did contribute to enhance the price of bread, would this *Citizen* have it enacted, that no landlord should let his farm to the man that he thinks can best pay him his rent? Or would he have a law made for the farmer to sell his corn to the needy miller that would never pay him the money, or pay him perhaps at a long day? Does not the absurdity of this glaringly appear? From the year 1742 to the year 1748, there were the same great farmers, and the same rich millers that are now complained of, and yet in those years, corn and every other necessary of life, were so cheap, that the people's compassion was then excited for the poor farmers; many of them broke, some were seized upon by their needy landlords, many forgiven their rents by the more humane and opulent, and all were greatly reduced. Years of plenty there have been since that time, to which the writer is undoubtedly no stranger; and years of plenty there will be again; to which plenty the poor farmers will much more contribute

than little farmers can; and when these years arrive, which pray heaven may be at no remote distance, corn, and by consequence every other necessary of life, will then, and not till then, be cheap in proportion. Till these happy seasons arrive, no law or regulation whatever can make provisions cheap, and the only regulation that can possibly operate to keep bread at a moderate price is to open the ports of *Great Britain* for the importation of corn whenever the price of wheat exceeds 40s. a quarter. As the subject is of importance, let us shew it another light, and suppose that all the lands in *England* were, as the writer wishes, divided into little farms from thirty to one hundred pounds a year; this, he observes, would oblige the occupiers to bring forth their corn to market in order to raise money to pay their respective rents; it would do so, undoubtedly; and this obligation would be fatal to the people. At one season of the year, the nation would be glutted, at another, starved; and no provision could then be made according to the present constitution of this country against a single year of scarcity. The man that should buy up a large quantity when corn was cheap would be deemed an engrosser, the farmer could not keep any quantity by him without starving his family; and no public granaries have an existence, or ever can have in this free country? What then would become of the people in years of scarcity? — The citizens of *London* should forbear writing upon subjects of which they are certainly not the proper judges. For their satisfaction, and to quiet the minds of the people in general, who on these melancholy occasions must always be partial sufferers, let it be known, that it is to the great farmers and great millers they now owe their daily supply of bread; that while there are such, no real famine will ever lay waste this happy country; and that it is to the uniform practice of these farmers and these millers that they are at all times furnished with a proportionable supply of what the lands produce be it more or less, it being impossible for any number of these men to combine together to withhold their corn from market to any alarming degree without the poor in their respective neighbourhoods being apprised of it; and if any such attempt was but suspected, the resentment of the people would soon prevent it.

A late charge against *Dr Chandler* in the public papers has produced a paper war, by which a considerable body of well meaning disinterested protestant dissenters feel themselves greatly hurt. The charge was this, that the doctor, no sooner saw the power departing from the Duke of *Newcastle*, to whom when in power he had willingly recommended himself, but he relinquished him at once, and applied to his successor the Earl of *Bute* for the honour of distributing the royal bounty to protestant dissenting ministers. And that when the Duke of *Newcastle* was again restored to power, the Doctor again renewed his addresses to his Grace in terms the most submissive, penitent, and supplicatory, in order to be continued Lord High Almoner of that royal bounty. This charge was at

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portable to me a life, which I shall employ from henceforward in attending only to my salvation. Pay for our good and worthy master. I send you my blessing, and am always, your affectionate mother.

MARIA THERESA."

Letter to the Archduchesses from the reigning Emperor on the same occasion:

"Pardon me, my dearest sisters, if overwhelmed with the most dreadful sorrow, and charged moreover with all the dispositions to be taken, I address you all at once. We have just endured the most dreadful stroke that could ever have befallen us. We have lost the most tender of fathers, and our best friend. Bow the head to the decrees of the Lord!—Let us pray without ceasing for his soul, and be more than ever attached to the only happiness we have remaining, your august mother. Her preservation is the only care in the present dreadful moments. If all the friendship of a brother, who cannot now offer it you, as you possessed it long ago, appear to you of any service, command me; I shall be comforted in being able to serve you. I embrace you all. I ask only pity for the most unhappy of sons. Your humble servant and brother.

JOSEPH."

The Arrangements at the court of Vienna since the Emperor's decease, are thus related in an article from *Vienna*, dated Sept. 25.

"The apostolick Empress Queen having considered, that by the death of his late imperial majesty, her august husband, and co-regent of her kingdoms, and hereditary countries all the weight of the government, happily shared with that monarch, falls upon her alone; her Imperial and Royal Majesty has resolved for the welfare of her faithful subjects, to ease herself from a part of the heavy burden, by nominating equally to the same co-regency, her august and most dear eldest son, the present emperor of the Romans, and her future heir and successor, as well in virtue of his natural right, as in consequence of the Pragmatic Sanction.—The love of this prince for his august mother and the people, as well as the eminent qualities he inherits from his august father of most glorious memory, justify and confirm the confidence with which her majesty the Empress Queen has nominated him co-regent, without derogating however in any thing from the indivisible sovereignty she intends to preserve over all her states, and without being of the least prejudice to it conformably to the same Pragmatic Sanction. And his majesty, the Emperor, being thus entrusted with the co-regency, has notified it to all the departments of the court, and the other departments and tribunals, superior and inferior, of the different states of his Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty."

Historical Chronicle, OCT. 1765.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

THE pitmen on the *Tyne* and *Wear* burnt the utensils of many coal-pits, and set fire to the coals, both above and below ground, notwithstanding the vigilance of the soldiers, who had been placed to prevent them.

The celebrated *M. de Rouffaux* very narrowly escaped being assassinated in his retreat, near *Geneva*, by three men who rushed into his house, one of whom fired upon him, but missed him, and by good providence he got off unhurt. He is since retired to *Lige*, from whence he is soon expected in *England*, where his peaceable and exemplary life will untail him to protection.

WEDNESDAY 25.

Being the day *Lieut. Ogilvie* was to have been executed at *Edinburgh*, a reprieve arrived for 14 days.

THURSDAY 26.

Thomas Scot, a peruke-maker, in *York*, rode his own horse from that city to *London* in 38 successive hours, and 40 minutes, being 192 miles.

The courier who was intrusted with the diamond, purchased by the *Russian* ambassador at *Paris*; and who was said to have absconded, is arrived at *Pharburg*, and has delivered the diamond into the Empress's own hands.

FRIDAY 27.

Musical anniversary at *Salisbury* was at the preceding day, celebrated at the

cathedral, in the most elegant manner, their royal highnesses the Dukes of *York* and *Gloicester*, and his royal highness the Prince of *Brunswick*, having honoured the festival with their presence. The company was more numerous and splendid than has ever been known on the like occasion; but what was still more extraordinary, a musical half starved out that had not seen sun nor moon nor tasted either bit or drop for 30 days before, came forth from a pease-mow, near *Combe*, and made her appearance on this memorable day.

SATURDAY 28.

At *Stirbridge* fair horses sold cheap, cheese sold high; *Chester* from 39s. to 42s. *Gloscester* from 39s. to 41s. *Derbyshire* from 32s. to 34s. *Warwick* 31s. to 33s. New hops from 5l. to 7l. old ditto from 3l. to 5l. per hundred. Wool from 18s. to 22s. per tod. Leather, viz. calf-skins 18d. per lb. butts 12, bucks 11d. crops 10d. and horse-hides 7d. per pound.

MONDAY 30.

Being the first day of the feast of *Tabernacles*, the same was celebrated by the *Jews* with great splendour. At this solemnity, *Rabbi Shmury* attended, a fine old *Polemar*, in the 70th year of his age, six feet four inches high, walks without stooping, can read the smallest print without glasses, wears a remarkable beard, 19 inches, and a quarter i length, eats no flesh, and lives chiefly upon rice-milk.

The magistrates of *Liverpool* have given public notice to the captains in the *Liver* trade, that if they bring over thieves, beggars, or persons becoming chargeable to the parishes of that town, they will be made answerable for the consequences; an order, however, that cannot well be obeyed.

The possessors of *Canada Bills* have delivered an account to Mr Secretary *Conway*, of the money due to them, and have received positive assurances, that the Duke of *Richmond*, on his arrival at *Paris*, will be charged with entering heartily into their interest.

The Pope's brief in favour of the Jesuits in *Portugal*, has lately been suppressed by letters patent, under the sign manual of his *Portuguese* majesty, throughout all his majesty's dominions.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

At the clearing the prisoners at *Guildhall*, a question was argued, whether a spunging-house was to be deemed a prison, or not, and determined in the negative. At the sessions at *Guildford*, the same question was agitated, and determined in the affirmative.

His excellency *Hamit Aging Jeyn Afandy*, ambassador from *Tripoli*, has as presents for his majesty, a collection of very ancient *Arabian MSS.*, 12 horses, 6 lions, 2 tigers, 4 ostriches, one eagle, and some curious horse-furniture.

The wild beast that has made so much noise and havoc in *France*, having been killed in the *Garonne*, by the *Sieur Antoine*, was this day presented to his majesty *Christian* majesty.

This day is appointed to be held at *New-York* in *North America*, a general congress of all the colonies, in order to draw up a remonstrance to be presented to his majesty against the stamp duties, and other burthens laid upon the colonies, by the late act of the *British* parliament.

WEDNESDAY 2.

The Count *de Selerin* was introduced to his majesty, in order to deliver his credentials as ambassador from the emperor.

This day news was received in town of the unhappy difference between the coal-owners of *Newcastle*, and their pitmen being amicably settled, and the pitmen returned to their labour, since which coals have fallen 3s. in the Pool.

FRIDAY 3.

The report was made to his majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in *Newgate* when *Berj. Robert Turbot*, a young man son to the Comedian of that name, for stealing a silver cup from a public house; *John M. Kenzie*, for the like crime; and *James Haines*, for a highway robbery, were ordered for execution. *Turbot* has since been respited.

TUESDAY 8.

His excellency the Earl of *Hertford*, with a grand retinue, set out for *Ireland* in order to take upon him the Lord Lieutenantship of that kingdom. Dr *Tait* the new bishop of *Dowry*, and the Rev. Mr *Stewart* the bishop's first chaplain accompanied his lordship. About nine at night he arrived at his residence.

Signs of a man's head, and was, for a moment, very luminous. Its direction was from N. E. to S. W. and, when it disappeared, it broke into little balls, and was succeeded by a crackling noise, like a coach upon stones. This was likewise observed at *Portsmouth*.

WEDNESDAY 9.

The Earl of *Lincoln* Indianan from *China*, arrived lately in the river. — By this day a melancholy account has been received that about the latter end of *May*, the tides rose so high in the neighbourhood of *Canion*, that 4000 houses were swept away, and that a whole city with 10,000 of its inhabitants in the next province were swallowed up, the waters having risen 30 feet.

Being price day at *Oxford*, the clerks of the market fixed the price of wheat at 6s. 6d. a bushel, and malt at 4s. 6d. At this high rate the lessees of college lands pay the reserved rents for the half year past.

McKennie and *Haines* were executed at *Tyburn*, pursuant to their sentence.

Advices from *Senegal* on the coast of *Africa*, are very discouraging. The traders, who used to pay half in goods, and half in money, pay only in merchandise; no slaves to be bought at the lower end of the river, many men killed, in wars with the Moors; and the settlement of *Pedore* ruined and abandoned.

THURSDAY 10.

The heavy rains that fell in the neighbourhood of *Ripponden* and *Rochdale*, in *Yorkshire*, swelled the rivulets to such a degree, that they overflowed their banks, and plowed up new currents, bearing down bridges, and carrying stones of incredible magnitude to a great distance. In one place the river has actually changed its course, and left the old channel dry.

The alteration of the rates of postage took place this day. First stages pay only one penny, second stages two-pence, for single letters, and, in proportion, for double, treble, and packets.

FRIDAY 11.

A sergeant of the 14th regiment of foot, who had been found drunk upon duty, at *Winchester*, and had been tried by a court martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks and receive 200 lashes; having survived his sentence some days, died delirious, owing, as it is said, to the severity of his punishment. The coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and brought in their verdict wilful murderer. Capt. *O'Hara*, the commanding officer, was by the civil magistrate apprehended and committed to *Winchester* goal; but having obtained his *Nabata* Corpus, after the strictest examination, before L. C. J. *Manfield*, he was admitted to bail.

TUESDAY 15.

At a court of common-council held at *Guildhall*, a motion was made and seconded, that the freedom of the city of *London* be presented to his most serene highness the hereditary Prince of *Brunswick*, in a gold box, of 150l. value, which was agreed to. At the same time another motion was made that all

possessed of a certain qualification, but it was doubted whether the court had power to enforce such an order. The petition of a town in *Saxony*, requesting relief on account of a late fire, was ordered to lie upon the table.

WEDNESDAY 16

Five arches of a new erected piazza, under *St George's church* yard in *Liverpool*, fell in, together with the church wall, and an iron balustrade just finished, on the centre's being struck by the workmen employed in the building.

Wigbill fair in *Hampshire* ended, at which were 7000 pockets of hops, which sold from four guineas to eight per hundred. Not more than 300 pockets remain'd unsold.

THURSDAY 17.

A golden eagle of an enormous size was shot, at *Ryhope*, near *Sunderland*. It measured from the extremities of its wings 7 feet 6 inches; from the bill to the tail 3 feet; its largest claws 6 inches and a half, and its heart nearly as large as that of a sheep.

FRIDAY 18.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when two prisoners were capitally convicted, *Andrew Fitzgerald* and *Wm Richardson* for forging seamen's wills, and received sentence of death accordingly. At this sessions a young woman was tried for stealing seven guineas from a sailor; the proof not being sufficient, and the evidence of the sailor very favourable, she was acquitted; upon which the prosecutor caught her in his arms, and eagerly kissed her, swearing it was damned cruel to keep all, but that she was welcome to half. The benches were so hearty and loud, that the court was much surprised, and could not help smiling at the oddity.

A reprieve, for a fortnight longer, arrived at *Edinburgh* for *Lieut. Ogilvie*.

His Excellency the E. of *Hertford*, Lord-Lieut. of *Ireland*, landed at *Dublin*, and was received by the magistrates, amidst the acclamations of the people.

TEUESDAY 22.

His Excellency the E. of *Hertford*, the new Lord-Lieut. of *Ireland*, opened the sessions of parliament in that kingdom (*See p 451.*)

WEDNESDAY 23.

An action was brought, and the cause tried against a farrier for exercising his trade within the liberties of the city, without being a freeman. His pretence was, that he had served as a farrier in the train of artillery, and was therefore entitled by law, to exercise his trade in any corporation within the king's dominions; but it appearing upon evidence, that none of the farriers, drivers of carriages, or other such persons employed in the train of artillery were ever considered as a part of the military establishment, a verdict was given against him.

THURSDAY 24.

This day both houses of parliament met, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were farther prorogued, by commission, to the 17th of *December* next, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The *Carnarvon Indian*, from *Bengal*, arrived in the river.

FRIDAY 25.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne, there was a numerous & splendid court at *St James's*; at which were present the Duke of *Cumberland*, and prince *Amalia*; the Dukes of *Tork* and *Gloucester*, &c.

A On this occasion, the Rt Hon. Lord Mayor gave an elegant entertainment, and at night the Mansion-house was grandly illuminated.

MONDAY 28.

Mr *John Harrison* upon delivering up his time-keeper to the commissioners of longitude. (13 of whom were present) received his certificate, directed to the commissioners of the navy, for the payment of 10000*l.* being the first moiety of the reward appointed by the act 12 of *Queen Anne*, for discovering the longitude. At the same time, another certificate was made out for the payment of 100*l.* to Mr *George Wirtell*, on account of certain calculations he is engaged in, for facilitating the longitude by the moon.

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1765.

L Adv of *Thomas Ainslie*, Esq; comptroller of *Quebec*,—of a daughter.
C OF. 5. Lady of *Ld St John*,—of a daughter, at *Montpelier*.

List of MARRIAGES for 1765.

R EV. Mr *Gerver*,—to Miss *West* of *Worcester*.

Henry Lewis of *Bedford-row*, Esq;—to Miss *Saunders* of *Iver*, Bucks.

OF. 28. *Ja. Simpkins* of *Exeter*, Esq;—to Miss *Daintree* of *Plympton*, *Devonshire*.

D OF. 1. *Wm Kilby* of *Camberwell*, Esq;—to Miss *Bethia* *Whitchurch* of *Bexley*, *South*.

5. *Capt. James Kew* of the navy,—to Miss *Bertram* of *Greenwich*.

—*Blount* of *Odiham*, *Hants*, Esq;—to Mrs *Penfold* of *Great Queen-street*.

Charles Chester of *Burton-street*, Esq;—to Miss *Legg*.

E 8. — *Mackenzie*, Esq;—to Lady *Caroline Stanhope*, eldest daughter to the Earl of *Harrington*.

Joseph Snelling of *St Mary Cray*, Esq;—to Miss *Sharpe* of *Fenchurch-street*.

6. *Rich. Mills*, Esq; member for *Canterbury*,—to Miss *Tanner* of the same city.

F 10. *Rev. Mr Bukeley*, related to *Vise. Bukeley*,—to Lady *Frances Mordaunt*, daughter to the Earl of *Peterborough*.

Lord Newham, eldest son to the E. of *Oxford*,—to the Hon. Miss *Vernon*, daughter of *Lord Vernon* of *Madbury*.

Fred. Young, Esq; son of the celebrated *Dr Young*,—to Miss *Bell* of *Wallington*.

G List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

R EV. Mr *Duke*, a planter at *Barbadoes*.
Mr *A. Malcolm*, merchant, at the *Grenades*.

H At *St Augustine*, *Ja. Mookree*, Esq; president of the council, and chief-justice of *West Florida*.

Admiral Gallissim, commander in chief of the *Russian navy*.

Jurgen Nielson in *Zealand*, aged 119.
John Vernon, Esq; at *Barking*, Essex.

24. Rev. Mr Jones, R. of West Thorn-
don, and Mountstich, Essex.

25. Sir Wm Wake, Bt. at Courtenhall,
Northamptonshire.

29. John Ja. Parkinson, Esq; at Rich-
mond, Surry.

Nat. Brassley, Esq; banker, Lombard-street.

30. Mr Elmes, an attorney, in Gr. Russell-st.

Rev. Mr Blonshall, in Lancashire, aged 97.

Lieut. Timberlake of the 42d Reg. He
came over with the Cherokee Indians, and
attended them while in England.

Rev. Mr Joseph Oliver, suddenly, at Bri-
stol from cutting his thumb nail too close.

Major Singleton, in Wigmore-row, Cav. sq.

Lady of Lord Teynham, in Lincolne-lodge.

Mary John, at Lantwit Major, Glamorgan-
shire, aged 128.

30. Dr Atwood, a physician at Worcester,
aged 83.

OF 1. Wm Vere, Esq; in Devonshire-st.

Richard Parsley, Esq; at Deptford, aged 72.

Mrs Johannah Abdy, daughter of the late

Sir Anthony Abdy, of Felix hall, aged 79.

Ben. Cromton, Esq; at Hampton, aged
78; he was officer under the great Duke of
Mariborough.

Edw. Whitmore, Esq; at Croydon, Surry.

Dr Towndrow, R. of Cavendish, Suffol.

W. Trevors of Trevalien, near Wrexham, Esq.

Dr Edward Trott, V. of Chipping Wy-
combe, Bucks.

Rev. Mr Davenport, R. of St Matthew
Bechal-Green, worth 300l. per Ann. in the
gift of Broken-nose college.

Rev. Mr Vernon, R. of Hanbury, Worcest.

S. Atkins, Esq; a rear-admiral on half pay.

4. Lady of Hon. Col. Somerville, at Lydcard.

6. Henry Hutchinson, Esq; agent for vic-
tualling, at Chatham.

Dr Price, senior fellow of St John's-col-
lege, Cambridge.

Tho. Lee Dummer, Esq; member for New-
port in the life of Wight, and patent clerk of
the great wardrobe.

7. Ar. Rowland, Esq; in Duke-st. Westmin.

Mr Craddock, one of the clerks belonging
to the House of Commons.

J. Eddowes, Esq; at the Gun wharf, Portsm.

8. Capt. M. Butler, lately arrived from the
West-Indies.

Lady Marg. Estcombe, at Pembley hall, Surry.

D. Sleech, provost of Eton-col at Wokingham.

Mr Dennis, a dealer in tripe, at Kingston
on Thames; his wife the next day, and the
day following one of his children; they were
all interred at one time.

9. Lady Cath. Thompson, at Low-Layton.

His Grace Lionel Cranfield Sackville, D.
of Dorset, Earl of Middlesex, Ld Warden and
Adm. of the Cinque Ports, Gov. of Dover-
Castle, Vice-Adm. Lord Lieut. and Custos-
Rot. of Kent, High-Steward of Stratford-up-
on-Avon, a Gov. of the Charter-House, Dr
of Laws, a Knight of the Garter, and one of
the Privy-Council.—His lordship was born
Jan 18, 1617-8, and Jan 29, 1704-5, suc-
ceeded his father.

and Middlesex
was made C
Warden and

which posts he resigned in 1713.—On the
demise of the Queen, he was commissioned
by the regency to notify her death in form,
and congratulate his majesty, K. George I. on
his accession to the crown, and in return for
which, his majesty was pleased to appoint him
the first gentleman of his bed-chamber. On
the 7th of Oct. 1714, he was referred to his
former posts, and, on the 16th, elected a K. t
of the Garter, and installed the 9th of Dec.
following. At the coronation, his lordship
bore the Sceptre and the Cross. On the 13th
of June 1720, he was created D. of Dorset;
on the 30th of May 1725, appointed Ld
Steward of his majesty's household; and on
the 31 of June following, was declared one
of the Lords Justices of Great-Britain, whilst
his majesty went to Hanover; as he was re-
gain May 31, 1727. At the coronation of
K. George II. he was Lord Steward of the
household, and being appointed Lord High
Steward of England, on that solemn occasion,
he bore St Edward's crown. On the 19th of
June 1730, he was declared Lord Lieutenant
of Ireland, and on the 17th of Nov. following,
he was chosen one of the Governors of the
Charter-house. On the 31st of March 1737,
his Grace was again declared Lord Steward of
the household; in Jan. 1744-5, Lord President
of the Council; and in Dec. 1750, again Ld
Lieut. of Ireland. On the 29th of March
1755, his Grace was appointed master of the
horse to his majesty.—In Jan. 1708-9, his
lordship married Elizabeth, daughter to Lt.
Gen. Walter Philip Collyer, brother to Da-
vid Earl of Portmore in Scotland, who was
maid of honour to Queen Anne, and after-
wards first lady of the bed-chamber, and mis-
tress of the robes to Q. Caroline, whom her
Grace served in these posts when Princess of
Wales, and represented the Queen of Bohemia,
as godmother to the D. of Cumberland.

His Grace had issue as follows:—1. Lady
Anne, who died in the 11th year of her age.
2. Charles, Earl of Middlesex (now D. of
Dorset) born Feb. 25, 1710-11; he married
Miss Boyle, only daughter and heir of Richard
Viscount Shannon, in Ireland. 3. Lady El-
izabeth, married to Thomas Thynne, Visc.
Weymouth, but died before cohabitation,
while his lordship was on his travels. 4. Ld
John Philip Sackville, born June 22, 1713;
married to Lady Frances, fourth daughter of
John Earl Gower. 5. Lord George, born
Jan. 26, 1715-16, member of parliament for
Hythe. 6. Lady Caroline, married July 27,
1742, to Joseph Damer, Esq; member of par-
liament for Weymouth, since created Lord
Milton, of Milton-Abbey, in Dorsetshire.

Rev. Mr Buckeridge, at Early court, Berks.

Wm Dummer, Esq; at East-Malling, Kent.

11. Mr Foster, a great dealer in lace, in
Fleet-street.

Lt Col. Legard, aged 74, at York.

Rev. Dr Wills, V. of St Bride's, Fleet-
street, and of Thorp, near Staines, and a pre-
bend of Salisbury.

12. Edw. Vernon, Esq; in Norfolk-street.
Paggitt of Conduit st. Esq; in Yorksh.
Martin, near Haltwhistle, Northum-
berland, aged 100.



T H E

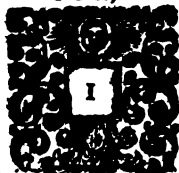
Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER 1765.

Inoculation for the small pox having met with great opposition in France, any little miscarriage that happens from ignorance or inexperience, is misrepresented by its enemies, as a just reason for prohibiting the practice. The case of the Duchess of Boufflers gave the opposers great advantage; it was therefore, necessary for her physician, one of the most eminent in France, to state her Grace's case, as it really happened, by which he is forced to confess his own mistake, in order to undeceive the public. The affair has made a great noise abroad, but has not been generally understood here, and, therefore, the following authentic Account is inserted:

Translation of Monsr. Gatti's own Letter to a Friend, on the Subject.

S I R,



It is but too true, that the Duchess of Boufflers, whom I inoculated, about two years and an half ago, is just recovered from the natural small pox, which proved to be a distinct and favourable sort. This event having greatly excited the attention of the public, I thought it my duty to give the world a particular account of the duchess's inoculation; and she has, upon my application, been pleased to recollect all the circumstances, and to favour me with the following certification signed with her own name:

On the 17th of March 1763, I was inoculated for the small pox, and about four or five days afterwards, a redness appeared round the orifice, which Monsr. Gatti called an inflammation, and assured me was a sign that the small pox had taken effect: These were the very terms he used: This redness or inflammation increased every day, and about the seventh

suppurate. There appeared also about the wound six small risings, or pimples, which successively suppurated, and disappeared the next day. Monsr. Gatti, upon these appearances, again assured me, that the small pox had taken effect. In the afternoon of the eleventh or twelfth day of my inoculation, I felt a general uneasiness and emotion; a pain in my head, and my back, and about my heart; in consequence of which, I went to bed sooner than ordinary: I slept well, however, and rose without any disorder in the morning. These symptoms Monsr. Gatti assured me were the forerunners of the eruption. The next day a pretty large rising or pimple, appeared in my forehead, which came to a head, turned white, and then dried away, leaving a mark which continued many days.

The wound in my arm continued to suppurate seven or eight days, and Monsr. Gatti now assured me that I had nothing to fear from the small pox; and upon this assurance I relied without the least doubt, and continued in perfect confidence of my security till the natural small pox appeared. I continued very well during the whole time of my inoculation, except one day, as mentioned above, and I went out every day.

Monmorency, D. de Boufflers:

It is very true that I assured the Duchess, she had nothing to fear from the small pox; but the event has proved that I was mistaken.

I consider the accidents or symptoms which followed the incision, as certain signs that the inoculation had taken effect; as the characteristic symptoms of the inoculated small pox did not follow, I mean a fever succeeded by a suppuration of the wound, a suppuration different from that which might take place before the fever, I thought that the action of the *marinus virus* could produce no other

effect in the patient, than what appeared round the incision, and that she was, therefore, secure from the small pox, and I was confirmed in this opinion, by her continuing exposed to the contagion with her daughter and another lady who were inoculated at the same time, and had the small-pox with the usual symptoms.

I was persuaded, according to the general opinion, that when signs of the small pox having been taken, appear round the incision, that disease will certainly follow, supposing the patient to be susceptible of it, and that if the disease does not then follow, the patient is not susceptible of it. The case of the *Duchess* proves that this opinion is false, whether the signs of the small pox having been taken are equivocal, or whether the *virus* may act upon that particular part without spreading to the rest of the body. I make no account of the pimple which appeared upon her forehead, because, it had neither the form, nor the course of a *variolous pustule*, and the *Duchess* herself, who has now good reason to be well acquainted with *variolous pustules*, is of the same opinion.

As the same thing that has happened to the *Duchess* has happened also to many others where inoculation is frequent, and as it may and must happen again, it is of great importance to prevent the mistakes, and calm the anxieties that it may produce. And for this purpose, I have always thought that every patient who has received the real small pox by inoculation, ought to have a certificate of it given them by their physician.—I have given many such certificates, and I should be glad if every person whom I have inoculated would apply to me for one.

The Conduct of the late Ministry impartially considered.

IT is not surprising, that those who trampled on our laws, liberties, and commerce, should entertain but a mean opinion of our understanding. The late Ministers, while they continued in power, treated us like slaves; since they have been out of power, they considered the whole *British* nation as a mob.

The public, for a considerable time, has been upon an enquiry into the conduct of those Ministers. We had, during their administration, seen per-

Parliament outraged, commerce injured, and our colonies, by a series of measures at once violent and impotent, exasperated even to sedition and revolt.

A Instead of giving the public any satisfaction in these points, they have thought proper to entertain us daily, for these three months past, with a story of a quarrel of theirs with the Earl of *Bute*.

B It is indeed natural enough for them, who consider public employment only as private emolument, to look no further than to the man who influenced their coming in or their going out; and, as they imagine him instrumental in either, to choke him with sultane panegyric, as they did formerly; or to pelt him with illiberal abuse, as they do at present.

C But there is a wide difference between their opinions and those of honest men. We cannot be persuaded, to pass by the conduct of Ministers as a matter of no importance, and to attach ourselves solely to the anecdote and intrigue of their changes and removes. We are not yet so gross in our understandings: We are not yet so dulled by the indignities we have suffered under their administration.

By their writers it appears that they have so totally obliterated from their own minds every idea of the duty of their late station, that they seem not to think that such ideas have any existence in ours. In their abuse of *Ld Bute*, they say not a syllable of his ministerial conduct; in recommending themselves, they utter scarce a word in defence of their own measures. They have been incessant in their invectives against the present Ministry; yet they have been absolutely silent on the conduct of those who compose it, either in Parliament or in Administration.

They tell the suffering public tales of a Favourite, and of secret influence: They entertain you with anecdotes of a conference on one day, of a message on another, of a negotiation on a third, of lighting up the *Monument*, and of hanging it in mourning.

H But it were to be wished, that those Ministers, who entertain us with so many stories, would at last do us the favour to say some few words of the political measures of *Ld Bute*; of the opposition they made to those measures; or, if they made no opposition of their repentance for the part they took in their execution. W

approve their conduct, or accept their penitence, we may possibly come to adopt their repentments. Until then, it must be very indifferent to the public in what manner the tools of Lord *Bute* think they have been treated by their master.

When they first broke the shell, and appeared as unfledged Ministers, under his parental wing, pecking at politics, the first act we saw them engaged in, was planning, pursuing, and completing the treaty of *Paris*. The D. of *Bedford* negotiated it; Ld *Halifax* signed it; G. *Grenville* defended it.

Their writers have indeed lately condescended to inform us, that it was not without the most positive and despotic orders from Lord *Bute*, that they were persuaded to do, what by their apology they confess to be, the dirty work of that peace.

As the apology, whether built on truth or falsehood, is very consistent with the meanness of their minds, I will let it go for what it will carry.—I will suppose (since they will have it so) that they received orders of the same kind with regard to the *Cyder-Excise*. The injunctions, I will grant, were little less peremptory in the general massacre which was executed, during their administration, of subserviency through every department of office.

As to this period of their administration, we will compound matters with the Gentlemen; and, in consideration of their miserable dependence, we will put the whole blame of their joint conduct to the separate account of Ld *Bute*. There was, however, (at least they tell us there was) a time when they were enfranchised from their servitude, and set up the ministerial traffic in their own name. It is, I suppose, upon their conduct at this latter period, that they wish to join issue, and to put themselves upon their trial before God & their country.

Let us then call evidence. But before we enter into the rigour of this enquiry, we will allow them, quite clear of examination, as much time as they can wish, to scramble for reversions, and to convert every thing to the emolument of their families, which the patronage of their offices entrusted to them, to be employed for the good of the service. This was a procedure so natural to the Grand Financier, and to a few noble persons nearly connected with him in affinity, politics, and character, that no body

in the least wondered at it. It could not however wholly escape observation, that within a few months those two persons hooked into their family no less than four lucrative reversions; and pillowed the cradles of their infant children with offices which used to be the repose and reward of long service to the public. By this proceeding they not only injured and abused all present desert, but stunted and starved the growth of future merit, by converting its reward into a family inheritance.

But when the Financier had, as in duty bound, given in the first place a proper attention to his private fortune, let us see what he did for the public, being now *hors de page*, acting for himself, and from himself.

To shew his abhorrence of the system of the Favourite, to whose person he professes now so violent an antipathy, the first thing we might have expected, was to see him restore to their offices some few at least of those who had been sacrificed in so unprecedented a manner, whilst he had acted only an under part in business, in order not only to relieve the innocent victims, but to stamp an indelible censure on the practice itself. This massacre of office had undoubtedly been the most exceptionable part of the conduct of Lord *Bute*. To rectify it ought to have been the most leading feature in Mr G. *Grenville*.

But did he give the public this satisfaction, or any satisfaction at all? Quite the reverse. He ratified the acts of his predecessor, and he extended the example. Notwithstanding the havock which had been made in the *Civil Offices*, whilst the prudent Financier played the second fiddle, the *Military* had been thought safe, and the nation hoped they might still enjoy the service of good officers, tho' they had persevered in being also good Members of Parliament. Lord *Bute* had never proceeded thus far. This was destined to be one of the great instances which the *Grenville* administration was to give of a manly spirit, and of their having shaken off the yoke of all secret dependence. And this noble instance of his independency was given at the trivial expence of the freedom of Parliament, the discipline of the army, and the fortune of meritorious individuals. But the freedom of your Parliament, the discipline of your army, and the hand of oppression on your private proper-

ty, are things of no consequence! The *great Financier* will tell you a story of Lord *Bute*.

Under the administration of Lord *Bute*, all private houses (I mean all that had escaped the inquisition of that Excise which Mr *Grazeville* defended, adopted, and settled on us) were secure. But under the administration of Mr *Grazeville* and his friends, we were presented with a master-stroke of executive justice. The annals of *France* cannot forgive an instance of a *Lettre de Cachet* which made so general and so undistinguishing a sweep.

I know that the Secretaries of State, as a full apology for their conduct in this particular, are pleased to alledge, that tho' they betrayed the *Constitution*, they were true to the *File*; and tho' they wandered wide from the *Law*, yet they stuck most faithfully and reverently to the old venerable forms and precedents of office.

This argument, to be sure, must be of force. It was the strong argument in favour of *Ship money*. It was the defence of the courts of the *Star-Chamber*; it was the shield of the dispensing power; and will indeed forever prove to be the defence in cases where office is opposed to duty, and practice to law.—An experience in such office forms was the boast of the late Ministers; and their principal objection to the persons who have succeeded to their places, is their supposed ignorance of such useful precedents. They were not, indeed, instructed in the use of these office forms, so favourable to liberty and justice, by *Ed Bute*; their subserviency to him at one period, their betraying him at another, their invectives against him at a third, do not make any change at all in the nature of their proceeding on that memorable occasion, nor in our judgment upon it. We talk of law and justice; and they tell us—a story of a Favourite.

Perhaps it would be edifying to hear a little more of this same Favourite. For variety, however, suppose we were to look a little into the present serious state of our affairs.

There was a time, when your trade treated a matter of as much importance as a court anecdote; but now things are changed.—When the thousands of your perishing manufacturers call to the experienced Financier for the commerce which plentifully nourished them and their children, he tells them, *he has quarrelled with Lord Bute*;

But admitting your trade, in the new system of finance, to be a thing of no sort of moment, shall we for that reason pass over, with perfect unconcern, that other happy scheme, which for a paucity and precarious profit (ultimately to be wrung from our own manufacturers) has torn, perhaps forever, from this mother country, the affection and reverence of her colonies. What does that *knowing and experienced Minister* say, when he sees that his measures have set all *America* in a blaze? and the *British* government brought to that pass by his councils, that if the public confidence in the present Ministry does not rescue us, we stand in the miserable alternative of suffering the authority of *G. B.* to be trampled under foot, or our swords to be drawn afresh, to the ruin of our colonies.

But, amidst our serious discussions and bitter feelings, the discarded administration presume to insult us with idle tales and childish anecdotes of their dismissal: That dismissal is indeed their sole concern; but it is no concern at all of ours. We want to know this, and this alone; how their conduct agreed or disagreed with the commerce, the welfare, the tranquillity, & the liberty of our country.

I do not indeed wonder, that those who put office forms in the place of laws, should consider the anecdote of a court faction as the fundamentals of politics. But if they mean to give their *private history* any sort of weight, let them proceed like men. Let them first speak to the measures of Lord *B.* whilst they acted under him. Let them shew how culpable those measures were, and how resolutely they opposed them. Let them shew, when they betrayed their master into a resignation of his power, that they repaired the errors of his conduct; and proved that they merited their freedom, by the generous use they made of it. When they have done this, we may possibly be at leisure to enquire into the *secret history* of their dismissal; and we may lay by *Mrs Manly's* in order to take up the *Earl of Sandwich's New Atlantis*.

But push them from post to post, still their maturity and experience never leaves these great men without a work to cover them. They own their exaltation by *Ed B.*—; they allow their connection with him; they confess their subserviency to him. But they have a *salvo* for all; they assert they have

have betrayed him, and they think they have abundantly apologized for their freedom from all public virtue, by proving that they were equally free from all private hobour. These are the men who are to free us from the yoke of clandestine influence; who are to restore the nation to respect abroad, and to tranquillity at home!

MR JOHNSON'S Account of Shakespear's Plays. (Continued from p. 482.)

VOL V.

First, second, and third Part of HENRY VI. **B**
OF these three plays I think the second the best. The truth is, that they have not sufficient variety of action, for the incidents are too often of the same kind; yet many of the characters are well discriminated. King Henry, and his queen King Edward, the duke of Gloucester, and the earl of Warwick, are very strongly and distinctly painted.

RICHARD THE THIRD.

This is one of the most celebrated of our authour's performances; yet I know not whether it has not happened to him as to others, to be praised most when praise is not most deserved. That this play has scenes noble in themselves, and very well contrived to strike in the exhibition, cannot be denied. But some parts are trifling, others shocking, and some improbable.

KING HENRY VIII.

The play of Henry the eighth is one of those which still keeps possession of the stage, by the splendour of its pageantry. The coronation about forty years ago drew the people together in multitudes for a great part of the winter. Yet pomp is not the only merit of this play. The meek sorrows and virtuous distress of Catherine have furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy. But the genius of Shakespear comes in and goes out with Catherine. Every other part may be easily conceived, and easily written.

VOL VI.

KING LEAR.

The tragedy of Lear is deservedly celebrated among the dramas of Shakespear. There is perhaps no play which keeps the attention so strongly fixed; which so much agitates our passions, and interests our curiosity. The artful involutions of distinct interests, the striking opposition of contrasting characters, the sudden changes of fortune, and the quick succession of events, and with a perpetual tumult of passion, pity, and hope. There is no doubt that it does not contribute to the agitating the distress of conduct of the

action, and scarce a line which does not conduce to the progress of the scene. So powerful is the current of the poet's imagination, that the mind, which once ventures within it, is hurried irresistibly along.

On the seeming improbability of Lear's conduct it may be observed, that he is represented according to histories at that time vulgarly received as true. And, perhaps, if we turn our thoughts upon the barbarity and ignorance of the age to which this story is referred, it will appear not so unlikely as while we estimate Lear's manners by our own. Such preference of one daughter to another, or resignation of dominion on such conditions, would be yet credible, if told of a petty prince of Guinea or Madagascar. Shakespear, indeed, by the mention of his Earls and Dukes, has given us the idea of times more civilized, and of life regulated by foster manners; and the truth is, that though he so nicely discriminates, and so minutely describes the characters of men, he commonly neglects and confounds the characters of ages, by mingling customs ancient and modern, English and foreign.

My learned friend Mr Marton, who has in the *Adventurer* very minutely criticized this play, remarks, that the instances of cruelty are too savage and shocking, and that the intervention of Edmund destroys the simplicity of the story. These objections may, I think, be answered, by repeating, that the cruelty of the daughters is an historical fact, to which the poet has added little, having only drawn it into a series by dialogue and action. But I am not able to apologize with equal plausibility for the extrusion of Gloucester's eyes, which seems an act too horrid to be endured in dramatic exhibition, and such as must always compel the mind to relieve its distress by incredulity. Yet let it be remembered that our authour well knew what would please the audience for which he wrote.

The injury done by Edmund to the simplicity of the action is abundantly recompensed by the addition of variety, by the art with which he is made to co-operate with the chief design, and the opportunity which he gives the poet of combining perfidy with perfidy, and connecting the wicked son with the wicked daughters; to impress this important moral, that villainy is never at a stop, that crimes lead to crimes, and at last terminate in ruin.

But though this moral be incidentally enforced, Shakespear has suffered the virtue of Cordelia, to perish in a just cause, contrary to the natural ideas of justice, to the hope of the reader, and what is yet more strange, to the faith of chronicles. Yet this conduct is justified by the Spectator, who blames Tate for giving Cordelia success and happiness in his alteration, and

declares, that, in his opinion, *the tragedy has lost half its beauty*. Dennis has remarked, whether justly or not, that, to secure the favourable reception of *Caio*, the town was poisoned with much false and abominable criticism, and that endeavours had been used to discredit and decry poetical justice. A play in which the wicked prosper, and the virtuous miscarry, may doubtless be good, because it is a just representation of the common events of human life; but since all reasonable beings naturally love justice, I cannot easily be persuaded, that the observation of justice makes a play worse; or, that if other excellencies are equal, the audience will not always rise better pleased from the final triumph of persecuted virtue. In the present case the public has decided. *Cordelia* from the time of *Tate*, has always retired with victory and felicity. And, if my sensations could add any thing to the general suffrage, I might relate, that I was many years ago so shocked by *Cordelia's* death, that I know not whether I ever endured to read again the last scenes of the play till I undertook to revise them as an editor.

There is another controversy among the critics concerning this play. It is disputed whether the predominant image in *Lear's* disordered mind be the loss of his kingdom or the cruelty of his daughters. Mr *Murphy*, a very judicious critic, has evinced by induction of particular passages, that the cruelty of his daughters is the primary source of his distress, and that the loss of royalty affects him only as a secondary and subordinate evil; he observes with great justness, that *Lear* would move our compassion but little, did we not rather consider the injured father than the degraded king.

TIMON OF ATHENS

The play of *Timon* is a domestic tragedy, and therefore strongly fastens on the attention of the reader. In the plan there is not much art, but the incidents are natural, and the characters various and exact. The catastrophe affords a very powerful warning against that ostentatious liberality, which scatters bounty, but confers no benefits; and buys flattery, but not friendship.

In this tragedy are many passages perplexed, obscure, and probably corrupt, which I have endeavoured to rectify or explain with due diligence; but having only one copy, cannot promise myself that my endeavours will be much applauded.

TITUS ANDRONICUS.

All the editors and critics agree with Mr *Theobald* in supposing this play spurious I see no reason for differing from them; for the colour of the stile is wholly different from that of the other plays, and is an attempt at regular versification,

and artificial closes, not always inelegant, yet seldom pleasing. The barbarity of the spectacles, and the general massacre which are here exhibited, can scarcely be conceived tolerable to any audience; yet we are told by *Johnson*, that they were not only born but praised. That *Shakespeare* wrote any part, though *Theobald* declares it *inconceivable*, I see no reason for believing.

M A C B E T H.

This play is deservedly celebrated for the propriety of its fictions, and solemnity, grandeur, and variety of its action; but it has no nice discriminations of character; the events are too great to admit the influence of particular dispositions, and the course of the action necessarily determines the conduct of the agents.

The danger of ambition is well described; and I know not whether it may not be said in defence of some parts which now seem improbable, that, in *Shakespeare's* time, it was necessary to warn credulity against vain and illusive predictions.

The passions are directed to their true end. Lady *Macbeth* is merely detested; and though the courage of *Macbeth* preserves some esteem, yet every reader rejoices at his fall.

[In the 6th scene of the first act of this play, there is a passage manifestly corrupt, with the emendation of which, the editor is not satisfied, another therefore, is here suggested:

The king having rewarded the services of *Macbeth*, declares that he is still his debtor; *Macbeth* replies.

The service and the loyalty I owe,
In doing it, pays itself. Your highness' part
Is to receive our duties; and our duties
Are to your throne and state, children and servants.

Which do but what they should, by doing every thing,

Safe toward your love and honour.

Upton has shewn by example, that *Shakespeare* uses the word *safe* as a verb, *to safe* a thing, is to secure it; possibly, therefore the line stood originally,

To *safe* your love and honour.

To secure that love and honour with which you have already distinguished us. The word *ward*, guard, might perhaps, be inserted in the margin, or over the line, as explanatory of *safe*, and might afterwards be taken into the text and connected with *to*. It certainly made the verse redundant, which seems to favour the supposition; and therefore, is contracted to one syllable *tow'rd*.]

[The Remainder of the Account of these Plays in our next.]

[* * W. B.'s Remarks on some Passages in the New Testament is received.]

LITERARY ARTICLE.

MR URBAN,
THE late Count de Argenson has bequeathed, by his will, to the President Henault, a collection of original letters, written by the great Henry the IVth. of France, which make two considerable volumes in folio : To this collection several additions have been since made, and M. Henault has invited the literati to make farther contributions, by public advertisements, not with a view to hoard them, as a virtuoso does medals and old coins, but to communicate them to the public.—As a specimen of those already in his possession, he has published the following, of which I send you a translation.

LETTER I. Directed on the back
 to Madame de Gramont *.

I Know not what to write, except that I came hither yesterday to drink the waters, from which I find great benefit. Monsi. de Montuc is also here, who says he is more attached to me than any man alive, and I manage him pretty well; and now I have mentioned Montuc, I must desire you to look into my little cabinet, for the letter he wrote to me, in which he tells me that he cannot continue to garri-son my company so near me, because I employ them otherwise than in the service of the king; in the same letter he also tells me, that he has heard I have declared against the service of the king, in some of the states that are under the jurisdiction of Berne. Send me a copy of that letter, and take particular care of the original, for before we part he shall make me some satisfaction. But pray send it me by an express, with the utmost care and dispatch, for if I miss this opportunity I shall scarce find another so good. I shall now be able to do what I wish with a good grace, and so as to make Montuc, and his friends, much more my friends for the time to come. I beg you would not fail. I will send you the mules, and the * * * *, to bring part of the furniture, and as soon as they return I shall set off. I shall go to work at Semnac with all speed. Recommend me to the little girl. I have sent to seek after master Amanin. Adieu.

From the Baths, the 15th of Sept. 1570.

SECOND LETTER.

YOU tell me that I make no account of my children; but God forbid that you should suffer half so much on their behalf as I do: My solicitude and anxiety almost kill me. Have

patience, I beseech you, for the love of God, and if you love me, suffer no inquiet on this account, nor think your reputation injured†. I send master Cosmo to you, with all speed, who will inform you of every thing. He left a certain party in great dejection, which I am sorry for‡. These are your brother's tricks.

A We hold Rochelle to be as good as taken, for they have agreed to receive Monsi. de Biron as governor, with six companies of foot||. However freely the rebels of Berne may think of their affairs, they will very soon suffer more than they expect, and more than I should know how to defend them from, if I was willing, which, however, is not the case. More than two hundred gentlemen have passed thro' this city, who have all promised to join me if I should have any service for them. The moment I received your letter, and that of M. Belsance to you, I sent by express to the King of Navarre, to solicit the government of Orion, and I make no doubt but that he will have it. I beg you would make my complements to him, and tell him that I long to see him. I have nothing more to write, except that I am very much out of order, both in body and mind. Adieu.

Bordeaux, March 10, 1573.

THIRD LETTER.

THANK God my endeavours have been so far successful, that I have re-taken all the places in this country, of which those thieves and robbers had made themselves masters. An expedition which I ordered against Ransin, was yesterday executed with success. The place was taken, and those vagabonds driven out of it, some being killed, and others taken prisoners, so that this country being at present set free from them, I shall, after having spoken to Monsi. de la Vallette, take measures the more willingly to remove from hence: The country being now free, they may keep it so if they will; however, I shall, on this occasion, do whatever Monsi. de la Vallette shall think proper. **G** You may communicate to our neighbours of Bayonne and Dax, and tell them that it is at my instance, that they may see I am not unuseful where I come.

† The French is *sy tu m'aimes ne t'en fais pas point, & garde que sa saine ne s'en fasse point.*

‡ The French is, *Celle ne lui port que de la hargneur; mais il me desplaist de s'en estre allé ainsi.*

|| Enseignes de gens de pied.

* Madame de Gramont Corisand d'Andouin, the widow of Philibert, Count de Gramont.

I have sent the *Upbollerer* * for your wardrobe at *Monreal*, and I believe the things will be here very soon, but I doubt if they can be safely sent hence by *Berne*, and they will be in still more danger the other way, so that they must not be sent forward till you can effectually secure them, for under the passport which you obtained the other day, our cattle are still detained at *Bern*, and, I fear, I shall see no more of them. I have nothing more to say at present. I shall set out from hence on *Wednesday*, to go to *Monf. de la Vallette*, at *Aulx*. You shall hear news of me from thence. Adieu.

Semeac, June 30, 1579.

I should be very glad if *Gabriel* could come hither, for I have many things for him to do. I beg you would send me word whether he can come or no, for, if not, I must get somebody else.

FOURTH LETTER.

ONE of your lackeys is just arrived, who was kept prisoner ten days at *Brouage* †, where they took from him two letters directed for me, one from you, and one from my sister; being, however, alarmed at the manner in which *Saint Luke* told them I should resent it, they sent me the letters by one of their own people, who could not arrive till to-night. The vessel that brought him was to return in an hour, I have, therefore, dispatched it, having retained *Epuyt*, ‡ for reasons which you will soon hear talked of. I had yesterday news from *Germany*; our army will, on the last of *July* Old Style, be at *La Place Montre*, in *France*.

A horse-load of corn in *Champaigne* and *Burgundy*, is worth 50 livres, in *Paris* 30. It greatly excites ones pity to see how the people perish here for hunger. If you want a coach horse, I have one in my troop as handsome as yours. I arrived here last night from *Marans* †, where I went to provide for the safety of the place. I cannot tell you how much I wished

* *Tapissier.*

† *Brouage* is a sea-port of *Zantonge*, in *France*, between the mouths of the *Garonne* and the *Charente*; it is well fortified and surrounded with salt marshes.

‡ *Marans* is a town of *Aunis*, in *France*, situated upon the *Seure Niortaise*, in a marsh: it has a castle, and is two leagues from the sea, and four from *Rochele*. It suffered much in the civil wars, being sometimes in the hands of the *Huguenots*, and sometimes in the hands of the Catholics.

you there: it is a place more suited to your taste than any I ever saw; is it for this reason that I must part with it so soon? ¶ It is an island surrounded by a woody morass, cut into many canals for the convenience of fetching the wood by boats. The water is very clear, not quite stagnant; the canals are of all dimensions, and the boats of all sizes; among these deserts there are a thousand gardens, which are accessible only by boats. The island, thus surrounded, is about two leagues in circumference, and a river flows by the foot of the castle to the middle of the town, which is as habitable as *Pau*, and there are few houses that have not a little boat at the door. This river divides itself into two branches, which carry not only large boats, but vessels of 50 tons from hence to the sea, which is about two leagues; and I, am inclined to think, that what I call a river, is really a canal: The other way large boats go quite up to *Nyort*, which is 12 leagues: in this passage there is an infinite number of little islands, with mills and manufactures of various kinds, innumerable birds of all sorts which fill the air with music, and a great variety of sea-fowl, of which I send you some of the feathers. The fish are incredible, as well with respect to quantity as size and price. A carp of the largest size may be bought for three-pence, and a pike for five-pence. It is a place of great traffic, carried on by boats, and the soil, though very low, produces great plenty of corn: One may live there pleasantly in peace, and safely in war. A lover might here rejoice with the object of his wishes, or silently complain of absence without intrusion. O how fit is this place for delight! I shall set out on *Thursday* for *Pons*, where I shall be nearer you, but I shall not stay there long. I am afraid my other lackeys are dead, for I hear nothing of them. Let me, my soul, be still happy in your favour; believe my fidelity to be without spot, and without parallel; if this can give you pleasure, be happy; for your slave adores you to distraction. I kiss your hands, my life, a thousand times.

June 17.

FIFTH LETTER.

Monglas is just arrived; he hastens me more than any body else, with reasons which are much to be feared,

¶ The French is, *pour ce que respect s'y fait après a les changer.*

but which I must not write ; they shall, however, be told you. There has been no engagement since that near *Montargys*. The Duke of *Mayne* is retired to his government, and M. *Daumalle* is gone home. *Paris* will not receive the king's guard, nor M. *de Guise*, who is now in the suburbs. My soul suffers great anxiety, and not without reason. Try if *Noyalle's* ransom cannot be lessened by your influence. I beg you would exert yourself on this occasion, for the sake of *Tach* and of me. The bearer of this letter goes by *St Cener*, and returns the same way. Keep me always in your heart, as a slave that will be faithful to death.

Dumont, December 8.

I have got two little boars of the wild breed, that are tame, and two fawns; tell me if you will have them.

SIXTH LETTER.

THERE are no lackeys, or at least very few, whose cloak-bags are not taken away, and their Letters opened. Seven or eight gentlemen are arrived here, who were in the foreign army, one of them is *Monf. de Monlucet*, the brother of *Rambouillet*, one of the persons authorized to treat, who say that scarce any gentlemen have engaged not to bear arms; *Monf. de Bouillon* has made no such engagement; and in short nothing is lost that money will not recover.

Monf. Dumeyne has done an act here by which he will not get much credit. He has killed *Sacre more*, upon his desiring some recompence for his services, by stabbing him with a poignard. I am told, that not being willing to content him, he feared that being not content he would disclose some of his secrets, with all which he was acquainted, even the enterprise against the King's person, in the execution of which he was chiefly concerned. God is thus destroying them by the hands of each other, for this was the most useful servant they had; he was buried even before he was quite dead. While I am writing *Morlans* is arrived and one of my cousin's lackeys, who have been plundered of their cloak-bags and Letters; *Monf. de Turenne* will be here to-morrow. He has taken in the neighbourhood of *Syjac* eighteen forts in three days; and perhaps, I may do something better very soon, if it shall please God. The rumour of my death ran to *Pau*, and *Mour*, and even to *Paris*; Some preachers thought it fit to mention it as a

blessing which had been promised them by providence. I kiss your hands a thousand times.

Montauban, Jan. 14.

SEVENTH LETTER.

Pycbery returned hither yesterday, and brought me a short Letter from you, telling me that another had been taken from him, all was opened; recollect what you said to me in the Letter that is intercepted. A man, also arrived here yesterday from *Paris*, with full advice of every thing. The King is arrived there very much in favour with the rabble, and giving out aloud, that the leaguers had only threatened, but that he had driven out the foreigners. The queen-mother expressed no joy at his arrival, having given out that *Monf. de Guise* would have done the business without the King. There are other particulars which I cannot write having lost the cypher, which was agreed upon between us. *Guytray* and *Cleruant* have not signed the capitulation, and say, that they had rather lose their fortune than not render the service they owe to their master; they are at *Geneva*, and I shall have them here very soon. The capitulation consists of three articles; those who will obey the edict are to remain free in their houses; those who will not obey the edict, but will promise not to bear arms, are to enjoy their fortunes in a foreign country; those who will do neither the one nor the other, are to be conducted out of *France* in safe custody. *Tygnonville* will be here to-morrow. No army is yet come against us. My life! keep me always in your heart, and be ever assured, that my fidelity shall be inviolable: I kiss your hands a thousand times, and those of your little sister.

January 12.

EIGHTH LETTER.

YOU do not think the ways dangerous, when you are to gratify the least of your friends; but when you are to write for my satisfaction, the ways are very dangerous; such is the testimony you give me of the place I hold in your affections: I wrote the letter required to *Merytyn*, and you sent it open; I believe he will take this ill, but I had rather have your favour than his. I have blockaded *Masdagenes*, but I have brought up no artillery, fearing that the Marshall's army would oblige me to decamp from before it in haste, as the grand prior of *Thoulouse*, has joined him with the

army of *Languedoc*. I am going to charge him at the head of three hundred horse, and it is a chance but I do something: I conclude in a full persuasion that you mean me no good, but it is in your power to give what impression you please. I kiss your hands a thousand time.

February 23.

NINTH LETTER.

I HAVE received a letter from you my M . . . *, in which you tell me that you mean no harm, but that you can have no confidence in any thing so fickle as myself. It gives me the greatest pleasure to learn the first, and you are much in the wrong to doubt the latter. In what instance have you known me fickle, I mean, with respect to yourself? Your suspicions produce a change in yourself, and you think that the change is in me. I have been always steady in the love and service which I have vowed to you, of this God is my witness: You are of opinion that I am piqued, and I confess that I am so, but it is because I cannot help it: It is generally thought an honour to be perfect in dissimulation, but I oppose that doctrine as much as I can; dissimulation is good only in affairs of state; and then it should be sparingly and cautiously used †.

The Marechal and the Grand Prior came hither yesterday to give us battle, well knowing that I had dismissed all my troops; this was near the vineyards on the side of *Argen*, their force consisted of five hundred horse, and near three thousand foot. After having spent five hours in forming, which was at last very ill done, they marched with a resolution to force us into the fosse of the town, which indeed they ought to have effected, for all their infantry were brought up. We received them at the wall of my vineyard, which was the most distant, and we retired step by step, skirmishing as we retreated, till we came within about five hundred paces of the town, where we joined our main body which

* So in the *French*.

† This paragraph beginning with the words "You are of opinion" is perhaps an erroneous translation of the following *French* which is not easily to be understood: *Vous avez opiné que l'ennemi de là est piqué; aussi d'ail, mais c'est de force; il faut gloire d'avoir atteint la perfection de dissimuler. Je lui rebats c'est opiné tant que je puis; il ne le faut oser en affaires d'Etat, encore le faut bien accorder de prudence.*

consisted of three hundred *Arquebusers*; we then pushed on to the place where the first assault had been given and it was the sharpest skirmish I have ever seen; it had, however, the least effect, for I had but three soldiers wounded, and those three were of my own guards; the wounds of two of them were very slight. Two of theirs were left on the field, which our people stripped; and others fell whom they carried off in our sight, as well as many who were wounded.

My soul, keep me always in your heart; I desire nothing upon earth so much. In testimony of this, I kiss your hands a thousand times.

March, the 1st.

TENTH LETTER.

TO finish the picture of my situation, I must tell you that I have just suffered almost the greatest misfortune that could happen to me, the sudden death of *Monf. le Prynce*. I regret him as what he might have been to me, rather than as what he was. I am at this moment the only object of M . . . 's perfidy; the villains have poisoned my friend, so may God remain the Master, and I the instrument of his vengeance. This poor *Prynce*, though not in spirits, run at the Ring last *Thursday*, and afterwards supped in good health; about midnight he was taken with a violent vomiting, which lasted till morning; all *Friday* he kept his bed; in the evening he supped, and having rested well in the night, he rose on *Saturday* morning, sat up to dinner, and then played at chess; he afterwards got up and walked about his chamber, chatting first with one and then with another, but after some time he cried out suddenly, "give me my chair, I feel a strange weakness." He was scarcely seated before he became speechless, and very soon after he expired. The marks of poison soon appeared upon his body. The astonishment into which this event has thrown the people here is incredible. I shall set out at day-break to bring matters again into order. I fore-see that I am likely to have much trouble and uneasiness; pray to God earnestly for me: If I escape, his hand only will keep me back from the grave, to which I am perhaps yet nearer than I imagine. I remain your faithful slave. Good night, my soul, I kiss your hands a thousand times.

ELEVENTH LETTER.

GOD only knows, with what re-

gret I leave this place, without coming to kiss your hands. I am certainly, my life, in fortune's truckle bed *. You will think what *Lyceran* tells you strange, and say that I was not mistaken: The devil is certainly unchained: I am much to be pitied, and, I wonder I do not sink under the load; if I was not a *Hugonot*, I would be a *Turk*: The experiments that are made upon my poor brain are very violent indeed; I must necessarily turn out either a fool, or a very able man soon; this year will be my touch-stone. Domestic evils are much the hardest to be borne. Every species of distress that a mind can suffer is inflicted upon mine, and inflicted at once. Pity me, my soul, and do not contribute your part to my afflictions, for in comparison of that the rest are nothing. I shall set out on Friday for *Clayrac*. I shall take your advice, and say nothing. Believe me that your want of friendship only can change the resolution I have made of being eternally yours, not always a slave; † My all! love me; your favour is the support of my soul under all its distress, and do not withdraw this support from me. Good-night my soul; I kiss your feet a thousand times.

Nerac, March the 8th, midnight.

TWELFTH LETTER.

Two couriers from *St Jean* ‡ arrived here yesterday, one at noon, the other in the evening. The first brought me an account that *Belcastel*, page to Madame, the princess, and her valet-de-chambre, having suddenly disappeared, after seeing their master dead §, had found two horses worth two hundred crowns, at an inn in the suburbs where they had been ready a fortnight, and where each of them received a scrip full of money, and learnt from the host that the horses had been placed there by one *Brylant*, who came every day to see that they were taken care of, and ordered, that if other horses had four measures of oats, these should have eight; and that he paid also double for their standing. (This *Brylant* is a man whom Madame the Princess has brought into the house, and made governor of it.) He was very soon taken, and confessed that he had given the page a thousand crowns,

and had bought the horses, by his mistress's command, to go to *Italy*. The second courier confirmed this account, and added, that a letter had been written in the name of *Brylant* to the valet-de-chambre, who was known to be at *Poitiers*, pretending that he wanted to speak to him, and desiring him to meet him at about a hundred paces from the city gate; that upon receipt of this letter, he came hastily out of the city, and was instantly seized by the persons that lay in wait for that purpose, and carried prisoner to *St Jean*. He has not yet been examined, but he said to those who had him in custody, as they were carrying him along, *How wicked is Madame! let them take the taylor; I will tell all I know* ¶; which was done. In this state the matter rests at present. Remember what I formerly told you; I am seldom mistaken in my judgment; a wicked woman is a dangerous beast. These poisoners are all P——. Such are the instructions of ladies. I have discovered a person who was to have dispatched me. God keep me, and I will tell you more in a short time.

The governor and captains of *Taylebourg* have sent me two soldiers, and write, that they will open the place to me only, which gives me great satisfaction. They are hard pressed by the enemy, but they are so busy in examining the facts I have related, that nothing is done to stop their progress. They suffer no living soul to go out of *St Jean*, but those who are dispatched to me. *M. de la Trimouille* was the twentieth §. They write me that if I tarry long, it may cause great inconveniencies, which makes me hurry so that I take twenty horse ¶ and shall travel day and night, that I may be back to the general assembly at *St Foy*. My soul, I am well in health, but much troubled in mind; love me, and let it appear that you love me; this will, indeed, be a great consolation to me: I shall never fail in the fidelity I have vowed to you, and, in testimony of this truth, I kiss your hands a thousand times.

‡ This seems to be a proverbial expression. The French is as follows: *Il n'auroit encore esté ouy, mais bien, dysoy-t-il à ceux qui le moyenoient, ba que Madame est Mouchaut! quel ou pregne le taylor, je diray tout sans gêne: ce qui fut fait.*

§ *M. de la Trimouille y est luy vuyngtième seulement.*

¶ *Que je prandre vuynt lettres.*

* *Cercoi. mon Cæsar. j'an suys au Grabat.*

† The French which should be translated in this sense, is *Mais ouy bien forcere.*

‡ *D'Angely.*

§ Probably *Mont, le Prynce*, mentioned in the tenth letter.

Extracts from Voltaire's Dictionnaire Philosophique.

(Continued from p. 473.)

CHARACTER.

FROM the Greek word *ναμαρνε*, an impression, an engraving. It is because nature has engraved it in us; can we efface it? A question of importance. If I have a wry nose and cat's eyes, I can hide them with a mask. Can I say more of the *Character* which nature has given me? A man who was naturally hot and passionate, comes before *Francis* the king of France to solicit a passport. The king's look, the respectful behaviour of his courtiers, the very place where he is, have a powerful effect on the petitioner; he mechanically looks down, his rough voice is softened, he most humbly presents his petition; the courtiers (in that moment at least) believe him naturally as gentle as themselves, in the midst of whom he is even disconcerted: But if *Francis I.* had been skilled in physiognomy, he would easily have discovered in his eyes, though downcast, enlightened with a gloomy fire, in the stretched muscles of his face, in his lips drawn close together, that this man was not so gentle as he was obliged to appear. He followed that prince to *Pavia*, was taken prisoner with him, and carried with him to *Madrid*: The majesty of *Francis I.* no more made the same impression upon him; he grew familiar with the object of his respect. One day pulling off the king's boots, and pulling them off badly, the king fowered by his misfortunes fell into a passion; my gentleman bids him go about his business, and throws the boots out of window.

Sixtus was naturally petulant, obstinate, haughty, impetuous, revengeful, arrogant. This *Character* seemed softened in the proofs of his noviciate. Does he begin to obtain some credit with his order? He flies into a passion with his superior, and pummels him heartily with his fists. Is he inquisitor at *Venice*? He exercises his office with insolence. He is cardinal; he is seized with the papal rage, *della rabbia papale*: This rage transports him beyond his nature; he buries in obscurity his person and his *character*; he pretends to be humble and dying. He is chosen pope; that moment restores to the spring, which his cunning had bent, all its long lost elasticity; he is the proudest and most despotic sovereign.

Naturam expellas furia tamen ipsa redibit.*

Religion; morality put a curb on the natural disposition, but they cannot destroy it. The sot in the cloyster reduced to half a pint of cyder at every meal, will never get drunk any more, but he will always love wine.

Age weakens the *Character*; it is a tree which produces no longer any but some degenerate fruit, but they are always of the same nature: It is covered with knots and moss, it grows rotten, but it is always an oak or a pear-tree. If a man could change his *Character*, he might give himself one, he might be the master of nature. Can we give ourselves any thing? Do we not receive every thing? Try to animate the indolent with activity, to freeze with apathy a soul burning with impetuosity, to inspire with a taste for music and poetry one who wants both taste and ears, you will succeed no better than if you should undertake to give sight to a man born blind. We bring to perfection, we soften, we hide that which nature has implanted in us; but we implant nothing there.

We say to a farmer, *You have too many fish in that pond, they will not thrive; there are too many cattle in your meadows, the grass falls short, they will grow lean.* It happens, after this advice, that the pikes devour half his carps, and the wolves half his sheep; the rest grow fat. Will he applaud himself for his oeconomy? You yourself are that countryman; one of your passions has devoured the rest, and you think you have gained a conquest over yourself. Do not almost all of us resemble that of a general of ninety years of age, who, meeting with some young officers who were making free with some girls, said to them with great warmth, *Gentlemen, do I set you such an example?*

A CURATE'S CATECHISM.

Ariston.] And so, my dear *Testimus*, you are going to be a country Curate?

Testimus.] Yes; I have got a small parish, and I like it better than a large one. I have only a limited portion of understanding and activity. I cannot direct with certainty 70,000 souls, because I have only one myself, and I have always wondered at the confidence of those who undertake the care of such immense districts. I

* In Horace it is *visque recurrit*.

know myself incapable of such charge; a great flock terrifies me, but I can do some good to a small one. I have studied enough of the law to hinder, as far as I can, my poor parishioners from ruining themselves in law-suits. I know enough of physic to point out to them simple remedies when they shall be ill. I have knowledge enough of agriculture to give them sometimes some useful advice. The Lord of the place and his wife are good sort of people who are no devotees, and who will assist me in doing good. I flatter myself that I shall be happy enough, and that no one will be unhappy with me.

Arifl.] Do you not regret the want of a wife? This would be a great comfort; it would be delightful, after having preached, sung, confessed, administered the sacrament, christened, buried, to find at home a pleasing, agreeable, and virtuous woman, who would take care of your linen, and your person, who would entertain you when well, would nurse you when ill, and would bring you pretty children, whose good education would be of use to the state? I am grieved that you who serve mankind, should be deprived of a consolation so necessary to mankind.

Teot.] The *Greek* church is very careful in encouraging the clergy to marry; the *English* church and the protestants are as wise; the wisdom of the *Latin* church is quite the reverse; I must submit to it, perhaps at this time when the spirit of philosophy has made so great a progress, a council may enact laws more favourable to humanity, than those of the council of *Trent*; but till that happens, I must conform to the present: it costs me dear, I know; but as many of more consequence than I submitted to it, I ought not to complain.

Arifl.] You are a wise man, and have a great deal of eloquence; how do you intend to preach to the country people?

Teot.] As I would preach to kings, I would always speak of morality, and never of controversy: God preserve me from searching into the concurrent grace, the efficient grace, which we resist, the grace sufficient which suffices not; from examining whether the angels who eat with *Abraham* and *Lot* had a body, or whether they only seemed to eat; there are a thousand things which my congregation

would not understand, nor myself neither. I shall endeavour to make them good, and to be good; but I would not make them divines, and I will be such as little as possible.

Arifl.] O rare *Curate*! I'll buy a country house in your parish. Pray tell me what use you will make of confession?

Teot.] Confession is an excellent thing, a check to crimes, instituted in the earliest ages; they confessed when they celebrated the ancient mysteries; we have adopted and sanctified this wise practise; 'tis of great use to appease hearts inflamed with hatred, and to make little pilferers restore what they have stolen from their neighbours. It has indeed some inconveniencies. There are many indiscreet confessors, especially among the monks, who sometimes teach the girls more folly than they would be able to learn from all the youths of village. In confession there is no descending to particulars; it is no judicial examination; it is an acknowledgment of his faults, which one sinner makes to the supreme Being thro' the hands of another sinner, who in his turn will go to confession. This salutary acknowledgment is not made to satisfy the curiosity of man.

Arifl.] And excommunications, will you make use of them?

Teot.] No; there are rituals by which grasshoppers, witches, and players are excommunicated. I shall never exclude the grasshoppers from church, because they never enter it. I shall not excommunicate witches, because there are no witches; and as to the players, since they are paid by the king, and licensed by the magistrate, I shall take care not to defame them. I will even own to you, as my friend, that I have a relish for a play, when it is not immoral. I am passionately fond of the *Misanthrope*, *Athaliab*, and some other pieces which seem to me the schools of virtue and decorum. The lord of my village has some of these acted in his castle, by young persons who have a talent for it: These representations inspire virtue by the allurements of pleasure; they form their taste, they teach good language, and good pronunciation. I see nothing in them but what is very innocent, and even highly useful: I reckon much on frequentation, &c.

Arist.] The more you discover to me your sentiments, the more I desire to become your parishioner. With one point of great importance I am much embarrassed. How will you prevent the peasants from intoxicating themselves on holidays? That is their chief manner of keeping them; you see some oppressed with a liquid poison, their heads bowed towards their knees, their hands hanging down, seeing nothing, hearing nothing, reduced to a state little above that of the brutes, led home staggering by their weeping wives, unable to work the next day, and frequently diseased and brutish the rest of their lives. You see others made frantic by wine, provoking bloody quarrels, beating and being beat, and sometimes terminating by murder, those dreadful scenes, which are the disgrace of human nature: It must be owned that the state loses more subjects by festivals than by battles; how can you lessen in your parish an abuse so execrable?

Teot.] I am resolved what to do: I will allow them, I will even urge them to till their fields on holidays after divine service, which shall be over at an early hour. It is the idleness of the week-day that leads them to the tavern. Working-days are not the days of debauchery and murder. Moderate labour contributes to the health both of soul and body: Besides, this labour is necessary to the state. Let us suppose six millions of men, who earn by their work, one with another six-pence a day, and this calculation is very moderate; you render these five millions of men useless thirty days in a year. The state, therefore loses thirty times five millions of six-pences in manual labour. Now most certainly, God never enjoined this loss, or drunkenness.

Arist.] Thus you will reconcile prayer and work. God enjoins them both. You will serve God and your neighbour: But in ecclesiastical disputes, of what party will you be?

Teot.] Of none. We never dispute on virtue, because that comes from God; We quarrel on opinions which come from men.

Arist.] O rare Curate! O rare Curate!

G O D.

In the reign of the emperor Arcadius, Logomacos, a divine of Constantinople, travelled into Scythia, and stopped at the foot of mount Caucasus, in

the fertile plains of Zephirim, on the borders of Colchis. The good old Dondindac was in his great hall, between his large sheepfold and his vast barn; he was on his knees with his wife, his five sons, and his five daughters, his relations and his servants, and all were singing the praises of God, after a slight repast. *What are you about there, you Idolator?* said Logomacos. *I am no Idolator,* replied Dondindac. *You cannot but be an Idolator,* answered Logomacos, *because you are a Scythian, and not a Greek: Well, tell me what you are singing in your barbarous Scythian jargon?* *All languages,* said the Scythian, *are alike to God: We are singing his praises.* *A most extraordinary thing indeed,* replied the divine! *A Scythian family praying to God without having been instructed by us.* A dialogue immediately ensued between him and Dondindac; for the divine understood a little Scythian, and the other a little Greek. This dialogue was found in a MS. preserved in the library of Constantinople.

Logomacos.] Let me hear if you can say your catechism? Why do you pray to God.

Dondindac.] Because it is right to adore the supreme Being, to whom we owe every thing.

Log.] Well enough for a barbarian! And what do you ask of him?

Don.] I thank him for the benefits I enjoy, and even for the afflictions with which he tries me; but I am very careful to ask him nothing; He knows better than we what we want; and, besides, I am afraid of praying for fair weather when my neighbour may pray for rain.

Log.] Ah! I had no doubt but he would answer like a fool. Let us take the matter a little higher. Who tells you Barbarian that there is a God?

Don.] All nature.

Log.] That is not enough. What is your idea of God?

Don.] The idea of my Creator, of my governor, who will reward me if I am good, and punish me, if I am wicked.

Log.] How poor, how trifling is this! Let us proceed to essentials, is God infinite *secundum quid*, or as to his essence?

Don.] I do not understand you.

Log.] Brute beast! Is God in place, or out of place, or in every place?

Don.] I know nothing about it.—
‘Tis just as you please.

Log.]

Log.] What ignorance! Can he prevent what has been from having been, or a stick from having two ends? Does he see the future as the future, or as the present? How does he produce something from nothing, and reduce it to nothing again?

Don.] I have never examined these things.

Log.] What a blockhead! Well, I lower myself to his standard, Tell me, my friend, do you believe that matter can have been eternal?

Don.] What is it to me whether it has existed from all eternity, or not? I myself have not existed from eternity. God is always my governor; he has given me an idea of justice; I ought to follow it, I will not be a philosopher, I will be a man.

Log.] One has a deal of trouble with such thick skulls. Let us go step by step. What is God?

Don.] My sovereign, my judge, my father.

Log.] That is not what I ask. What is his nature?

Don.] A powerful and good Being.

L.] But is he corporeal or spiritual?

Don.] How would you have me know?

Log.] What! don't you know what a spirit is?

Don.] Not in the least, and what good would it do me? Should I be more just? Should I be a better husband, a better father, a better master, a better citizen?

Log.] I must, by all means, teach you what a spirit is. Attend — It is, — it is, — it is — I'll tell you another time.

Don.] I am afraid that you will rather tell me what it is not than what it is. Give me leave, in my turn, to ask you a question. I have formerly seen one of your churches; why do you paint God with a great beard?

Log.] 'Tis a very difficult question, and one that requires some preliminary instructions.

Don.] Before I receive your instructions, I must tell you what one day happened to me. I had just built a summer-house at the bottom of my garden: I heard a mole reasoning with a cock chaffer. *What a beautiful fabric is that*; said the mole; *it must have been a most powerful mole that built it*. You are in jest, replied the cock-chaffer; *a cock chaffer of great genius was the architect of that building*. From that time I determined never to dispute.

(Gent. Mag. NOV. 1764.)

Observations on the Apoplexy.

FROM the public papers and bills of mortality it appears, that during these last twelve months, apoplexies have been uncommonly frequent. A diligent observation of the symptoms, which constitute this disease, plainly demonstrate that it is occasioned by some cause, which intercepts the influence of the nervous power, or that medium, by which all voluntary motion and sensation is performed. The various causes which may intercept the distribution of the nervous power from the *sensorium commune* to the different organs, and thereby bring on an apoplexy, may be reduced to two heads, *viz.* compression, or irritation.

Accordingly, we often see apoplectic symptoms induced, when the brain is injured by fractures, or contusions of the skull, or when compressed by extravasated blood, or serum.

The persons who are most liable to the disease, are the plethoric, the corpulent, the gouty, and that too at a time of life when congestions of blood and plethoric symptoms are most frequent, *i. e.* between the ages of 40 and 60. The inspection of bodies who have died apoplectic, further confirm this doctrine: For the most frequent phenomena are found to be extravasations of blood, or serum, distension of the *plexus choroides*, and sinuses of the brain, sometimes large polypi, or steatomatous tumors. Now, there is hardly room to doubt, but these all act by irritating, or compressing the substance of the brain. It may, indeed, be objected, that sometimes, by the most careful dissection, no visible cause of this kind can be detected, and that the serum found in the ventricles seems nearly in its natural state, betraying no sensible marks of acrimony, when applied to the eye, or to the tongue; and that, consequently, in such cases, compression, or irritation, could not be supposed to have any share in the disease. But it does not follow, that the disease was not occasioned by some latent acrimony in this liquor, although it might not discover any evident causticity to the senses. The viper's poison, one of the most virulent liquors in nature, betrays no sensible acrimony to the tongue, or when taken into the stomach, yet how small a portion of it when allowed to pass the circulation, and come in contact with the medullary portion of the

nerves, is able to excite the most formidable symptoms? That a latent acrimony may sometimes, by a sudden metastasis to the brain, produce an apoplexy, seems clear from considering how often, gouty, cachectic, and scorbutic subjects are cut off by this disease.

From this account it would appear, that besides the sanguineous, and ferous apoplexy, mentioned by authors, there is another kind arising from the acrimony of the fluids.

I shall briefly enumerate the pre-disposing causes, and the distinguishing marks by which the different species may be known.

The 1st may generally be known readily, being accompanied with symptoms of plethora, as turgescency of the blood vessels, intense redness of the eyes, and countenance, hæmorrhages, &c.

The 2d by extraordinary corpulency, or obesity, thick fleshy neck, pale swarthy complexion, leucophlegmatic habit.

The 3d by gouty, scorbutic, or cachectic symptoms, having made their appearance before the attack. When the disease is occasioned by polypous concretions, or steatomatous tumors in the brain, the cause is seldom suspected before death, nor indeed if it was known, could any remedy be applied.

The pre-disposing causes above-mentioned, whether natural, or acquired, are not sufficient to constitute the disease, without the intervention of some occasional cause. The occasional causes of apoplexy may be referred to whatever determines an inordinate afflux of blood to the brain, or prevents its egress by the jugular veins, or descending aorta. Or finally, whatever occasions a preternatural rarefaction, or induces a morbid acrimony in the mass of fluids, such are intemperance in eating or drinking, sudden passions of mind, obstructions of the blood's motion thro' the heart or lungs, a warm moist, or light atmosphere. Accordingly, of late it has been observed, that apoplexies have been most frequent when the mercury in the barometer fell very low. And no wonder, as such a state of the air is necessarily attended with a turgescency and rarefaction of the humours.

As this disease attacks an organ, so immediately essential to life, no wonder that it generally baffles the ut-

most efforts of art. If the rapidity of its progress will admit of advice and assistance, a moment's time ought not to be lost.

The chief intention, in the sanguineous apoplexy, is to relieve the vessels of the encephalon, by a speedy and copious blood-letting from different places at the same time. After the jugular vein is opened, leeches should be applied to the temples and occiput, or to the veins of the feet, (if possible) to solicit the blood towards the lower extremities. If the warm pediluvium is added, it will contribute not a little towards the same intention.

2d. By antiphlogistic purgatives and glysters, composed chiefly of a solution of the neutral salts, and such laxatives as are of the most speedy operation.

3d. By blisters to the extremities, and cupping with scarifications. In the ferous apoplexy, the indication is to evacuate the watry colluvies by hydrogue purges, perpetual blisters, setons, diuretics, salagogues.

Bleeding in the jugulars, or temples, may likewise be necessary, but requires to be used more sparingly than in the sanguineous apoplexy.

In the apoplexy occasioned by a translocation of the morbid humour of the gout, scurvy, &c. besides the general treatment proposed, remedies of approved efficacy in those diseases must be exhibited.

If by these means an apoplectic patient survives the paroxysm, strict care must be afterwards taken that he carefully avoids all kinds of intemperance, and the other occasional causes above-mentioned.

The attentive reader will easily perceive, that the method I have proposed, to be pursued during the apoplectic paroxysm, is very different from the ordinary treatment, which directs the use, not only of emetics, and sternutatories; but the repeated application of the most pungent volatile salts to the nose, and fumes, and various other remedies of the heating and stimulating kind. I have sometimes wondered to find this irrational method pursued, not only by illiterate people, but also by physicians of some eminence. But what effect it may be expected to have on the tender vessels of the brain, gorged with blood, or perhaps already ruptured, I leave to their serious reflection.

If the hints above proposed, should afford any information to those whose time and avocations have not allowed them opportunity thoroughly to investigate the nature of the disease, I shall think my pains well bestowed; and still more so, if they should be found in anywise to contribute to preserve but one miserable person from the brink of ruin, whether owing solely to the ravages of the disease, or the preposterous treatment too often practised, by ignorant, tho' officious, and well-meaning friends.

Northampton. * * *, M.D.

Remarkable and authentic Instances of the fascinating Power of the RATTLE-SNAKE over Men and other Animals, with other curious particulars, communicated by Mr Peter Collinson, from a Letter of a Correspondent at Philadelphia.

MR NICHOLAS SCULL a surveyor, told me, that when he was a young man, as he happened once to be leaning upon a fence, and looking over it, he saw a large rattle-snake in coil, looking steadfastly at him. He found himself surprised and listless immediately, and had no power for about a minute (as he thinks) but to look at the snake, and then he had the resolution to push himself from the fence, and turn away, feeling such horror and confusion as he would not undergo again for any consideration.

Doctor Chew tells me, a man in Maryland was found fault with by his companion, that he did not come along; the companion stepping towards him, observed that his eyes were fixed upon a rattle-snake, which was gliding slowly towards him, with his head raised as if he was reaching up at him; the man was leaning towards the snake, and saying to himself, *he will bite me! he will bite me!*—Upon which his companion caught him by the shoulder and pulled him about, and cried out, *What the devil ails you? He will bite you sure enough!* This man found himself very sick after his enchantment.

One Joshua Humphreys in West Jersey, a person of good natural sense and courage; went to do something with his pitch-fork at the remains of an old hay-stack, the top of which was about three foot from the ground, and on that a rattle-snake lay, directing his eyes at Joshua—Joshua be-

held him and was charmed. His wife wondering he staid so long (for he remained fixed above two hours) she went hastily to him, and then the snake looked at her; but the regarding her husband most, escaped the enchantment, and he also was released, the snake's eyes being turned from him. He presently came to himself, and said to his wife she had saved him, and that if she had not come he should have died by that snake.—He then turned to the snake and killed him with the fork.

A person of good credit was travelling by the side of a creek, or small river, where he saw a ground squirrel running to and fro between the creek and a great tree a few yards distant; the squirrel's hair looking very rough, which shewed he was scared, and his returns being shorter and shorter, the man stood to observe the cause, and soon spied the head and neck of a rattle-snake, pointing at the squirrel thro' a hole of the great tree, it being hollow; the squirrel at length gave over running, and laid himself quietly down with his head close to the snakes; the snake then opened his mouth wide, and took in the squirrel's head; upon which the man gave the snake a whip across the neck, and so the squirrel being released, he ran into the creek.

My wife, who has very few prepossessions concerning charms, says, that when she was a girl, and lived in the country, she was one day left in the house, with only a chicken with her; the door was open, and, after some time, she observed the chicken to be very uneasy, going across the doorway many times, and striving to keep back from the door, falling down first on one side and then on the other in turning; but still gathering nearer to the door; which gave her a sight of the head and glistening eyes of a large snake, directed over the door-sill at the chicken; which, frightened her up stairs, where she shut herself in a room, and she does not remember any more of the matter, nor knows what snake it was.

When I was about thirteen years old, I lived with William Atkinson, an honest man in Bucks County, who, returning from a ride in warm weather, told us that while his horse was drinking at a run, he heard the cry of a blackbird, which he spied on the top of a sapling, fluttering and straining the way he seemed unwilling to fly.

512 *Instances of the Fascinating Power of Rattle-Snaks.*

and holding so fast the sprig he was perched upon, that the sapling top bent.—After he had viewed the bird a few minutes, it quitted the place, and made a circle or two higher in the air, and then resumed its former standing, fluttering, and crying: Thereupon *William* rode the way the bird strained, and soon spied a large black snake in coil, steadily eyeing the bird. He gave the snake a lash with his whip, and this taking off the snake's eye from his prey, the charm was broken, and away fled the bird, changing its note to a song of joy.

A person of good credit tells me, that one *William Stevenson*, riding in the country heard a grey squirrel cry, and presently after saw him in the road, looking very tame, he therefore alighted and took him up, and then spied a snake at a little distance.

Thomas Hutton, a merchant in this town, a man to be credited, was riding in the woods, with others, to survey a large tract of land; there being ten horses in company: At some place they were at a stop, and heard a vigorous rattle-snake before them, rattle very loudly, which so frightened the horses, that every one of them screamed, or roared out, and the chain carrier himself was scared backwards on his breech.

A company of small birds of various sorts, when they hear one of their kind in distress, by a snake, will fly to its relief, and seeing him fascinated, they will join in the cry, and hurry to and fro, as it were to perplex the snake, and make him take his eyes from his prey. Whether they are ever able to effect this I have not heard.

I am credibly informed, that several men together saw a black-snake in pursuit of a rabbit in a thick grown field of rye, where the rabbit could not make so good way as the snake; and that the snake overtaking him, threw himself over, and several times round him like a rope, and squeezed him to death before the men could come up to relieve him.

A few years ago, walking half a mile, I met a neighbour galloping townwards. *Why so fast?* said I. He stopt and told me he had spent too much time with a black-snake that had vanished from him. I laughed at him, and asked him why he did not kill it? So I would if I could, said he, but it vanished.—He was making out of the road, into yonder pasture.

—The last spot I saw him in, was just against such a hickery sapling.—My neighbour and I parted, and if the place he directed me to had not been in my way, I should not have looked

A for the snake; because this man was noted for telling strange things.—Coming to the hickery sapling I looked over the pasture fence, and there was the snake within three steps of me, with his head raised above half a yard from the ground, and his neck curved like a goose's. The sun glittered on his head and breast, which

B offended my eyes, and made me the more resolute to kill what I naturally hate to see. I got over, and chose a stick among some bushes that were grubbed up hard by, about five foot long and very fit, as I thought, to have cut the snake in two, or drove him to a

C considerable distance. He kept his posture, and I went near him, observing the grass to be short, and the place clear and plain enough; I viewed the length of my stick, and carefully set my left foot forward, to be within reach, and had a fair view of him until the moment I drew my arm from

D its extent, which I did suddenly, but I neither struck him, nor saw him again, tho' I searched diligently for about half an hour: Whether he darted away, or withdrew by a hole downright, I could not find out.

Black snakes will grow to a large size, and are often met with, and sometimes have pursued people, but I have not heard their bite is dangerous. I have killed a few of six foot long, have seen the skin of one that was more than seven, and have heard of larger.

E I had a young spaniel, that, upon his first sight of a snake of this sort, wagged his tail, and seemed pleased with it, and smelt at it, and got a bite at the end of his nose, which drew blood. I was standing by when this happened, and observed the snake's eyes to shine brightly; his tail was covered with dry leaves, among which he made a rattling like the noise of a rattle-snake. I could not make the dog kill

G it, though it was not a large one, so I killed it myself, and persuaded him then to carry it in his mouth; but he would not shake it to pieces, as our dogs here will commonly do. The bite did him no harm as I perceived.—H And a man has shewed me his leg, on which was left the marks of a wide bite, by an old black snake, which he said was easily cured. But, as I mentioned

tioned above, they are strong. A darling man of my acquaintance caught a pretty large one by the neck, and let it coil round his arm, which made him soon wish to be rid of it, for it drew so tight as to benumb his arm very much; and he thought if the snake had been one of the strongest of this sort, or his arm weak, it would have broke or disabled his arm.

One *George Andrews*, who lives at the foot of a great hill fifty miles from town, had a horse at plow bit by a large snake of twenty four rattles, on a fore leg just above the hoof; in two hours the inflammation ascended to his neck and throat, which swelled as did his breast, and he rattled and wheezed in the throat; he was stiff and hardly to be beaten along; and the wound then shewed some matter. This was in the afternoon (and in the height of poison in *August*) and the horse that night was kept in a swamp, which they thought prolonged his life; next day several quarts of matter issued from the wound. They tended the horse as well as they could, but he died in four days.

George himself was bitten by the naked toe, going out in the night, immediately he felt the poison rising upwards, as if a knife was run up his leg; and the pain was great until his leg was benumbed. He made haste to tie a string tight about, above his knee, which he thought kept down the poison. He had some body to assist him, who was acquainted with proper herbs, and yet he did not get abroad in less than two months.

I think this man told me his skin changed to the colour of the snake, but if he did not, several others have assured me the poison has that effect. And I once have heard of a bitten man who got cured, but it went hard with him, and the venom had its anniversary, swelling again and giving him the same pains (but less violent) the next year after he was wounded, and at the same time of the year.

Others have escaped better. I am well informed, as I think, that a country man going to an old log, at which his dog was barking, and finding it hollow, was in hopes of getting a rabbit, and so thrust in his arm, and had one of his fingers bit, which bleeding, he sucked and spit out the blood. The pain being pretty severe he was resolved to see what had been so spiteful; so with his ax he opened the log, and was much surprized to

find, he had been wounded by a rattle-snake: But it happened he had been so industrious in sucking and spitting, that the poison took no effect of his finger or his mouth. (*See Dr Mead's account of poisons, Vol. xv. p. 308.*)

The bites of rattle-snakes are so well known to prove fatal, where speedy remedies are wanting, that they are much dreaded by many people, and some have suffered by them in imagination.

The master of a farm, being in the field with his reapers, helped them to kill a rattle-snake, and soon after having occasion to go home, took up his son's jacket, and put it on; his son was a young man, and both their jackets were made out of the same piece of cloth: The old man being warm did not button the jacket until he got to the house, and then found it too little for him; he imagined he was grown too big for his jacket, and that the snake had bit him, and poisoned him; he, therefore, grew suddenly very ill, and was put to bed. All the people about him were alarmed, and he had presently more doctors than were good; they melted near a pint of hog's lard, & made him swallow it; and they did several other extraordinary things to him and for him, yet he grew worse and worse, and had like to have died. At length came the son home, with a jacket too big for him, and grumbling for his own: This proved the best remedy of all, for no sooner had the man tried on the jacket he had taken out with him, but he began to mend, and soon perfectly recovered.

Rattle-snakes sometimes take their prey by sudden onset, as appears by the following account, which I had from a woman of good credit; she lodged at a house in *Maryland*, which had a hen-house near it; the family were disturbed by a noise amongst the fowls, and got up to see the occasion; they saw nothing of it, but missed fifteen turkeys out of a young brood. Next day some of the neighbours heard of this; and the day following one came and informed the family, that an exceeding large rattle-snake was seen near a plantation about half a mile off. Upon this information, some of the family went in search of him, found him, and killed him; and the story, saw the less, win

of many small turkeys tumble out of him.

Her husband, who is one of our magistrates, says, that the widow Black, near *New Castle upon Down*, hearing her turkeys disturbed, spied a rattle-snake at the foot of a cherry-tree, looking at them. She got a fence rail and threw one end of it upon the snake, which made him bite the tree, and the tree soon died.

One *William Fesal*, (whose wife lost her life by the bite of a rattle-snake) finding one clog to a young chestnut-tree, which sprang from a stump, delayed not to strike the snake revengefully, upon which, with a great rage, it bit the tree and killed it immediately. J. B.

An Account of the Fistula in Ano, from Mr. POTT's Remarks just published. (See p. 434.)

A True Fistula is a deep, hollow ulcer, with callosities, and a small outlet, by which it discharges a thin acrid fluid.

Very few of the disorders of the fundament, that are called by this name, and treated with all the severity that the true Fistula is supposed to require, are so, and the true Fistula itself is generally treated with greater severity than is necessary.

The far greater part of the diseases called Pustulas, have not, at first, any one character or mark of a true fistula, nor can, without the most supine neglect of the patient, or the most ignorant mismanagement of the surgeon, degenerate, or be converted into one.

In impostumations near the anus, there are frequently such openings, yielding such a kind of discharge as in a Fistula, and they are also attended with indurations; yet such indurations are merely a diseased alteration made in the structure of the parts, and are so far from being callosities, which it is necessary to remove by cutting instruments, or to destroy by caustics, that they may be easily cured.

The disorders ignorantly comprehended under the common name of Fistula are various.

Sometimes the attack is made with symptoms of high inflammation, pain, fever and rigor, and the abscess proves truly critical, and is the solution of the fever.

In this case, the buttock near the Anus is considerably swelled, and has a large circumscribed hardness in the

center of which matter is formed, and the middle of which becomes red. This disease is generally called a phlegmon, and with all its painful symptoms vanishes as soon as the matter is discharged, which, though plentiful, is good. At other times the external parts, after much pain, fever, and sickness, become inflamed, without hardness, and the skin acquires an erysipelatous appearance; in this case the disease is superficial, the quantity of matter small, and the cellular membrane sloughy to a considerable extent.

Sometimes what the French call a gangrenous suppuration is formed, in which the cellular and adipose membranes are affected as in a carbuncle. This case is an indication of a bad habit, which it is necessary to correct by medicine.

But in all these affections the whole malady is often confined to the skin, and cellular membrane underneath. Sometimes, however, many complaints arise from the influence of the parts immediately affected on other parts that lie near them, producing retention of urine, strangury, dysury, bearing down, tenesmus, piles, diarrhoea, or obstinate constipation, complaints so pressing as to require a particular attention.

Sometimes large quantities of matter, and deep sloughs are formed, so that great devastation is committed on the parts about the rectum, with little or no previous pain or inflammation.

Sometimes the disease first appears by an induration of the skin near the verge of the anus, without pain or change of colour, which hardness gradually softens and suppurates, and the sore being superficial and clean, is soon well.

But it sometimes happens, that tho' the pain and inflammation is slight, yet the quantity of matter is large, and its quality bad, extremely offensive, and proceeding from a deep and crude cavity of a bad aspect.

The place where the abscess points, and would break if let alone, is also various; sometimes remote from the anus, sometimes near it, or in the perineum. Sometimes it breaks in one place, sometimes in more; sometimes there is one opening through the skin externally, and sometimes another through the intestine into its cavity.

Sometimes the rectum is not affected by the formation of the matter.

Sometimes it is laid bare, and sometimes it is perforated.

The original seat of the mischief is sometimes very high up in the pelvis, and the parts that furnish the matter being out of reach, the case is hopeless from the first. Yet these discharges are sometimes salutary, and prove solutions of general diseases, but they often prove fatal by exhausting the last remains of strength.

If the disease has its foundation in the *lues venerea*, which is not uncommon, it frequently communicates with the urethra, and neck of the bladder, and sometimes it happens that fistulous openings, near the anus, give discharge to a sanies proceeding from a cancerous state of some of the parts within the pelvis.

These various circumstances require various treatment.

When no symptoms require particular attention, all that the surgeon has to do is, to assist the maturation of the tumour, and a soft poultice is the best application.

When the disease is of the phlegmonoid kind, the thinner the skin is suffered to become before the abscess is opened, the better: The patient being generally of a full and sanguine habit, if the pain be great, and the fever high, may bear evacuation both by phlebotomy and cathartics.

When the disease is of the erysipelatous kind, the patient is generally bilious, and will not bear evacuation. This should be particularly noted, for evacuations in this case, notwithstanding the indications of quick pulse, and heat of the skin, frequently prove fatal.

In inflammations of this kind the disease is rather a sloughy putrid state of the cellular membrane than an imposthumation, and, therefore, the sooner it is opened the better; for the matter will sometimes never make a point, though the abscess will greatly increase.

When, instead of the preceding appearances, the skin is of a dusky purplish red colour, feels doughy and unresisting to the touch, and has little sensibility; and when the pulse at the same time is unequal and faltering; with irregular shiverings, a great failure of strength and spirits, and an inclination to dose, the case is formidable, and the event generally fatal.

In these circumstances the habit is always bad, and generally from gluttony and drunkenness. Not a mo-

ment must be lost; the part affected must be frequently fomented with hot spirited fomentations, a large and deep incision should be made, and applications made of the warmest and most antiseptic kind. This disease is called a carbuncle.

The symptomatic strangury, and dysury, are commonly relieved by bleeding, with the uses of gum arabic and nitre.

To remove the total suppression it has been almost the universal practice to use the catheter; but this is essentially wrong, and frequently produces the most dreadful consequences.

In this case, the suppression of urine arises principally from irritation, and the disease is spasmodic; but, supposing it to be inflammatory, whatever irritates must be wrong; the introduction of the catheter never fails to irritate, whether it is withdrawn or left in; and the resistance made by the parts in this state is so great that if any violence is used, the instrument will make a new way for its passage in the neighbouring parts, and produce irremediable mischief.

The only way safely and effectually to relieve this symptom, is by evacuation and anodyne relaxation.

Loss of blood is necessary, according to the strength of the patient; the intestines must be emptied, if time permits, by a gentle cathartic; recourse must be had to a warm bath or semicupium, or bladders of warm water must be applied to the pubes and perineum; but above all glysters of warm water, oil, and opium must be injected. "There may have been

"cases, says Mr Pott, that have baffled this method of treatment, but I never met with one of them."

For the removal of the tenesmus, give a dose of rhubarb with a warm anodyne, such as *Confect. Mitrid.* if that does not succeed, the injection of thin starch and opium, or *Tinct. Thebaica*, is almost infallible.

The bearing down is relieved by the same method.

Obstinate costiveness, with the piles are relieved by phlebotomy, laxative glysters, and a low cool regimen.

When the matter of the tumour is discharged by nature or is to be discharged by art, the disease may be reduced to two heads:

1st, That in which the intestine is not intersted.

2^d, That in which it is either laid bare, or perfor-

If the tumour is ripe and not broken, it should always be opened with a knife, never with a caustic, except when the destruction of glandulous parts is necessary, which very seldom happens.

The knife should be passed in deep enough to reach the fluid, and the incision continued upward and downward so as to divide all the skin that covers the matter.

The cavity will often be found at a distance from the gut, and then it must be considered as a mere abscess in the cellular membrane, and digested incarned, and healed without meddling with the gut.

This, however, is frequently attempted in a very preposterous manner.

A notion has been generally received, that the hollow is caused by a loss of substance, and the hardness by a diseased alteration in the structure of the parts; in consequence of which the cavity is filled, and distended to prevent the renewal of the flesh too hastily, and the dressings with which it is so filled, are general escharotic with a view to dissolve the hardness:

Whereas the truth is, that the cavity is the mere effect of the separation of its sides, and the induration nothing more than the necessary consequence of every inflammation of membranous parts, tending to suppuration.

The dressings, therefore, ought not to be such as by their quantity distend, and by their quality irritate and destroy, but such as will lie light and easy, such as will appease, relax, and soften.

It is indeed true, that when by this treatment, a large hollow is converted into a small sinus, the sinus will not always perfectly close and heal; but it is also true that the patient has a better chance this way than the other, without any of the misery which the other produces.

If the habit is good, the sore will heal; if bad, the whole farrago of externals will be applied to no purpose.

But it some times happens, that though the intestine is not pierced, it is so stripped, or laid bare, that no consolidation of the sinus can be obtained, but by laying the cavity of the abscess and that of the intestine into one.

When this appears manifestly to be the case, the cavities had better be laid into one when the abscess is first

opened, than delayed; for it will cause no perceptible encrease of pain, not lengthening of the operation.

In this case, the intestine must be divided from the verge of the anus to the top of the hollow, in which the matter was formed, that by producing an open instead of a sinus sore, the cure may be firm and lasting.

The best instrument for this purpose, is the curved probe pointed-knife with a narrow blade which should never, if possible, be out of the sight or the direction of the finger of the operator. Scissors, which always pinch before they cut, should never be used.

In using the knife, the operator should pass his fore-finger into the intestine, and introducing his knife into the sinus, pierce the gut, and receiving the point on his finger conduct it along till all that is between the edge of the instrument and the verge of the anus is divided.

This is the only operation, which, in the circumstances now under consideration, can ever be necessary.

Immediately after the operation, a soft doil of fine lint should be introduced through the rectum, between the divided lips of the incision, as well to repress any slight hæmorrhage, as to prevent the immediate re-union of the parts divided, and the rest of the sore should be lightly dressed with the same application. This dressing should not be changed till a beginning suppuration renders it loose enough to come easily away; and all future dressings should be as light, soft, and easy as possible; use no escharotic, tho' the sides be hard, the incision inflamed, and the discharge be for some days discoloured and gleety. The induration and discharge are not signs of diseased callosity, and undiscovered sinusses, as too frequently has been imagined; and applications made by which the hardness has been encreased, and new sinusses formed.

When a discharge of the matter by incision has been too long delayed, it bursts its way out somewhere near the fundament, or into the coats of the intestine, or both; but neither of these cases are fistulous; they are mere abscesses whether the discharge is by one aperture or more, and require no such treatment as a Fistula may possibly require.

Whether there be an opening in the skin only, or another in the intestine, may be known by introducing a probe into the sinus, by that orifice

in the skin, and passing the fore-finger up the rectum.

This natural opening being seldom sufficient for a cure in this case, the incision should be exactly the same as when the intestine is only laid bare: And, I do not, says Mr Pott, recollect a single instance in which it has failed to produce a cure, if the case were curable by any means; the operation by caustic and ligature, are painful, and pernicious in the highest degree.

Many surgeons of great eminence have recommended the cutting away both part of the intestine, and of the skin composing the verge of the anus, neither of which at all contributes to the cure in this case, but both are attended with excruciating pain & lasting inconvenience; sometimes the extirpation of the whole verge of the anus is directed, yet after such amputation the patient will neither be able to retain a loose stool, nor expel a hard one. Some small part of the process may be necessary in the true old calous fistulous sore, which is not the case, one time in a thousand when the disease is stigmatized with the name, and treated accordingly.

This extirpation of part of the gut, and part, or all of the verge of the anus, is, what is called cutting for the Fistula, an operation greatly to be dreaded indeed, but seldom or never necessary.

When the matter of the tumour has escaped, by more openings than one, the case is much the same as when it has escaped by one only; such openings do not lead to distinct sinusses, as the patient is apt to fear, and the unskilful practitioner to believe, even though the cavity appears large, and the probe, if pushed with any degree of force, passes in more than one direction into the cellular membrane; and nothing more is necessary, than to divide each of these orifices, so as to make one cavity of the whole; this the probe-knife will easily and expeditiously do, and if the edges of the sore should then be very ragged, the removal of a small portion of the irregularities will answer all the purposes of cure, and produce a smooth even cicatrix after the sore shall be healed.

When the matter instead of making its way through the skin, pierces the intestine only, the cure will generally be spontaneous; the matter being discharged; the tumour will subside and the patient become easy. But if any hardness remains, if the

stools are smeared with matter, and a dull pain continues, an external opening must be made, and matters being then in the same state as when an opening was made by the bursting of the tumour, the method of cure, must also be the same.

The true Fistula, a deep hollow sore or sinus, all parts of which are so hardened as to be incapable of being healed in that state, and from which a daily discharge is made of a thin discoloured sanies, or fluid, is of two kinds.

The first is the effect of neglect, distempered habit, or bad management.

The second, is the consequence of disorders whose origin and seat is not the immediate sinus or Fistula, but more distant parts.

The first is a local disorder; the second is not. The first is generally curable, the latter generally incurable.

In all cases that were originally mere collections of matter within the coats of the rectum, or in the cellular member which surrounds it, and which, by long neglect, gross mismanagement, previous disorders which affect the whole habit, and for which, proper remedies have not been taken, become truly fistulous, relief is not first to be sought from surgery; the diseases of the habit are first to be corrected; if the patient is tainted with the *lues venerea*, that must first be cured; if he be anasarous, or leucophlematic, these must be corrected; if he be feverish, the heat must be calmed, and if he labour under the general ill effects of a foul skin, dirty cloathing, unclean and unwholesome lodging, producing palled countenance, loss of appetite, cedematous legs, and intermitting fever, the state of the blood must be amended before surgery can be administered to any good purpose. On the contrary, when the *lues* is cured, when the patient is cool, and gets good sleep, when the secretion of urine is so established, the general absorbent faculty so restored, and the solids so braced that the legs cease to swell, and the patient recovers his appetite and complexion, the local disease will have made great advances towards a cure in the mean time, and what chirurgical operation or treatment may be necessary will succeed immediately.

The surgery required in these cases consists in laying open and dividing the

The sinu or sinusses, so as to prevent the lodgment of matter, and lay them into the rectum; if the internal parts of the hollows are hard, they must be lightly scratched or scarified with the point of a knife or lancet, and if from the multitude of orifices, or the loose flabby hardened or inverted state of the lips, and edges of the wound near the fundament, it appears improbable that they can be brought to heal smooth and even, such portion of them should be cut off, as may just serve that purpose. The dressings should be soft, easy, and light, and such only as tend to soften the parts and favour their healing, if a loose fungous flesh, has taken possession of the inside of the sinus, (a thing much talked of, but seldom found) a slight touch of the lunar caustic will reduce it sooner and better than any other escharotic.

The method and medicines by which the habit was corrected, must be continued through the case; and all irregularities carefully avoided.

By these means, cases at first formidable have been brought into such a state as to give very little trouble in healing, and the patient has done well without any of those operations so justly dreaded, and so generally taught and practised.

If the bad state of the sore arises from its having been crammed, irritated and eroded by the introduction of tents embued with escharotics, or by the injection of astringent liquors, one under a notion of destroying callosities, and the other for drying up the gleet, no operation should be attempted till the parts are easy cool and quiet, which may be effected by cataplasms, glysters, rest, and proper medicines, and then the process must be the same as has been already directed.

But collections of diseased fluids are sometimes formed, about the *lumbal vertebra*, under the Psoas muscle, and near the *os sacrum*, which form sinusses that run down by the side of the rectum, and burst near the fundament. The discharge in these cases is generally foetid thin and sharp, and the sinusses with the orifices become truly fistulous.

In these cases, it is manifest, surgery can do little good, as neither instruments nor applications can reach the seat of the disease. If the patient is relieved, it must be by medicine, or nature.

Cancers and cancerous sores are also

sometimes formed in the cavity, or in the neighbourhood of the rectum and fundament, where they make dreadful havock, but "as I do not know," says, Mr Pott, what will cure a cancer, I leave the discussion of these cases to those who say they do, most sincerely wishing that it was in my power to say I had once in my life known them to have fulfilled their promise."

Fistulous sores, sinusses, and indurations about the anus, which are consequences of diseases about the neck of the bladder and urethra, called *Fistula in Perineo*, require separate and particular consideration. In these the external openings are the least part of the complaint; the stricture in the urethra, the induration of the whole neck of the bladder; the hardened, fungous, enlarged, or ulcerated state of the prostrate gland; the diseases of the *verumontanum*, of the *puscula seminales*, and *vasa deferentia*, are the great and principal objects of consideration, and to a more serious consideration than they have hitherto met with, they are recommended by Mr Pott, with an ardour of humanity that does him great honour, and an intimation that he will himself treat of them at another opportunity, which cannot fail of giving great pleasure to the public.

An Account of the Trial of Catharine Nairne and Patrick Ogilvy, for Infanticide and Murder.

THE prisoners were indicted of incest and murder in one indictment, upon which a point of law has arisen (*See p. 449. See also a short narrative, p. 376.*)

The deceased was the eldest of three brothers being about the age of forty, and Laird of *East Mill* in the county of *Forfar*; the prisoner Patrick was the second, who was a lieutenant in the 39th regiment of foot, just returned from the *East Indies*; the third was Alexander, a doctor of physic. The prisoner Nairne was about twenty years old, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Nairne of *Dunfermline*, Baronet.

Of the incest there is no direct evidence, but there is circumstantial evidence of the strongest kind by several witnesses, whose testimonies mutually coincide with, and greatly confirm and strengthen each other.

When the two prisoners were in the deceased's house during his absence, they

they were heard together in the night in Mrs Ogilvy's chamber by a servant who lay under it in a room that had no plastered ceiling, so that the least noise could be heard. In the morning it appeared by the lieutenant's bed that nobody had lain in it, and Mrs Ogilvy's bed was greatly tumbled. They were followed secretly up stairs, after having retired together, and found in a chamber by themselves, where Mrs Ogilvy was discovered on a bed, and the lieutenant as just risen from it with his breeches unbuttoned. They were also seen in bed together by a servant, and several particulars were mentioned by other witnesses which could scarce possibly have happened, supposing the prisoners not to have been criminally intimate. The depositions, with respect to the murder were in substance as follows :

Ann Clark, cousin german to the deceased, who was in the house with the parties deposed, that having had the strongest proof of a criminal intimacy between the prisoners, except actually seeing the fact, she first reproached the prisoner Nairne, who made no reply ; that the fact being afterwards frequently repeated, she told the mother of the deceased, then in the house ; that the mother told her son that his wife was troublesome to the lieutenant, upon which, a quarrel between the two brothers ensued, and the lieutenant being ordered out of the house left it a day or two afterwards, upon which Nairne threw herself in an agony upon his bed to which they had been used to retire together every morning as soon as the deceased was gone out to his workmen, and expressed great resentment against her husband.

That she told the deponent, before the lieutenant left the house, that if she had a dose, she would give it him ; and frequently afterwards signified to her that she was resolved to poison him, and intended to get poison upon pretence of poisoning rats either from Mr Robertson, a merchant in Perth, or Mrs Eagle, who keeps a feed shop in Edinburgh.

That the deponent in order to divert the prisoner from her purpose, and gain time, told her that this method of obtaining poison would be dangerous, and that she the deponent would procure some by means of her brother at Edinburgh, to which proposal the prisoner agreed, but often complained that the deponent was long in executing it, and therefore,

proposed to employ the lieutenant for that purpose, and desired the deponent to apply to him accordingly, which she declined.

That on the day when the lieutenant left the house, the other prisoner Nairne told the deponent, she had with much difficulty engaged him to furnish her with poison.

That the day before the deceased died, she told the deponent that she had received a letter from the lieutenant, in which, he acquainted her that he had got the poison, but not chusing to trust it by the hand of the messenger, would send it by Andrew Steward, his brother-in-law.

That on the evening of that same day, Andrew Steward came thither and being questioned by the deponent, acknowledged he had got druggs for the prisoner Nairne, that he was with her alone half an hour, when the supposed the drugs were delivered.

That the deponent told lady East-Muir, mother of the deceased, that she feared Steward had brought poison to Nairn, which she would give to the deceased, and proposed to tell the deceased of it, which the old lady opposed, saying it was improper, but agreed that the deceased should be cautioned not to take any thing from his wife, which was done.

That the deponent went to the Kirk Town, to take advice of the minister, but unfortunately he was not at home. That she told the deceased the same night, his life was in danger, but did not say from his wife, and advised him to leave his house, which he said, he could not do ; but intimated that he knew whence his danger was apprehended, and would take nothing that his wife gave him.

That when the deceased and his wife were gone to bed, the deponent Andrew Steward, and the deceased's mother had a long conference on the subject ; Steward himself was of opinion, that what he had delivered to Nairn was poison, and declared he received it from the prisoner Ogilvy, with a letter, and a request that both might be delivered into Nairn's own hand ; that the old lady thought her son in danger, declaring, she believed his wife would stick at nothing ; that Steward said he knew the drawer into which Nairn had put the things, and proposed to get her keys in the night and take out the things, or to get the back of the chest of drawers removed by a workman, and so get at the

drawer without the key, but neither was done.

That the next morning *Nairn* made the tea earlier than usual, and carried up some to the deceased, and having been backwards and forwards two or three times, came at length into the breakfast room, and said the deceased was taken very ill; that his disorder appeared to be a violent vomiting and purging.

That the deceased went to him about noon, and found him extremely ill, having also an intolerable thirst, which with his pains and evacuations continued till about eleven o'clock the same night, and then he died.

That during his distress, he said he was poisoned, that his mother reproached him with having broken his promise, and taken tea from his wife, and that he only replied, "it is too late, she forced it on me."

That after the deceased was dead, *Nairn* ordered one *Millam*, his tenant, to take horse and acquaint the prisoner *Ogilvy* with his brother's death; that he being acquainted with that event by another hand, came the next morning at six o'clock.

That the deponent told him, soon after his arrival, that he knew the whole affair of the poison, and asked him how he could send it to *Nairn*. That he appeared to be in great concern, and confusion, and said, "Suppose I did send it, I did not think she had so barbarous a heart as to give it."

Elizabeth Starrock, servant to the deceased, deposed, that he had a good state of health, and was well the day before his death. That on the morning of the day on which he died, the prisoner *Nairn*, her mistress, told her in a low voice, that she had given the Laird his breakfast, and desired the deponent to say, she had also got her breakfast, tho' she had not.

That, soon after the deceased was taken very ill, and continued so till he died.

That after he was dead, when the Sheriff was coming to take examinations, *Nairn* requested the deponent to tell the Sheriff, that she had seen her mix the bowl of tea which she had given to her husband, and to say that she, the deponent had drank some of it before the deceased tasted it, and that she also drank some of it that he had left; that she also desired the deponent to say that she was in the room with her, when she mixed the

tea, and promised that if she would say as thus directed, she would stand by her, and no harm should come to her; that she should go with her wherever she went, and that while she had a halfpenny the deponent should have half of it.

A That she spoke thus to her several times, and that the other prisoner *Ogilvy* was present, and desired she would say as *Nairn* directed her.

Ann Sampson, another servant of the deceased, deposed that he was a healthy man, and in health the day before he died.

B That she saw her mistress prepare the tea that she gave the deceased at breakfast the morning of the day he died; that she followed her up stairs, and saw her go into a closet joining to her master's room; that wanting something of her, she followed her into the closet, for which her mistress rebid her. That she saw her mistress stirring about the tea in the closet, but did not see her put anything into it.

Andrew Stewart, merchant of *Alyth*, the person mentioned above to have brought poison to *Nairn*, deposed, that on the day before the deceased died, Lieut. *Ogilvy* came to his house, having heard he was that day to go to *East Mith*, and gave him a phial, containing something liquid, which he said was laudanum, and a small paper packet, which, he said, contained salts, and desired that he would deliver them

D E to his brother's wife's own hand, with a letter, which he then also delivered to him, and which was sealed both with a wafer and wax. That he did accordingly deliver the same privately to her, being asked by her if he had brought her nothing from the lieutenant. He confirmed also the deposition of *Anne Clark*, as to the questions she asked, and the suspicions she expressed concerning what he had brought, and the consultations between him, *Anne Clark*, and the old lady at night, and farther said, that

G H *Anne Clark* would not agree to any of his proposals for recovering the paper packet out of *Nairn*'s drawers; and farther deposed, that he heard the prisoner *Nairn* say the same night, that she lived a most unhappy life with her husband, and wished him dead. He also confirmed the preceding evidence, as to *Nairn*'s making and carrying up tea to her husband, and his being taken ill in about an hour and an half, and continuing so till he died. That he

he proposed to send for a surgeon when he was first taken ill, to which *Nairne* would not agree, refusing it more than once. That when *Alexander Ogilvy*, the youngest brother of the deceased, arrested the corps, he, the deponent, advised the lieutenant to escape if he was guilty; to which he replied, *That God and his conscience knew him to be innocent.*

James Carnegie, surgeon at *Brechin*, deposed, that the prisoner *Ogilvy*, with whom he was acquainted, desired him, by message, to meet him at a tavern at *Brechin*. That he went, and found him in company with Lieut. *Campbell* of the same regiment, and one Mr *Dickson*. That the prisoner took the deponent aside, and told him he was troubled with gripes, and wanted to buy laudanum, and that he also wanted to buy arsenic, to destroy some dogs that spoiled the game. That the deponent furnished him both with laudanum and arsenic, which he bro't the next day to the same tavern, and delivered them to him in a private room, into which he took him for that purpose. That the arsenic was in powder, and the quantity between half an ounce and an ounce.

Lieut. *George Campbell* deposed, that he was with *Ogilvy* the prisoner at the tavern at *Brechin*; that the prisoner sent for *Carnegie* thither, and invited him to dinner the next day; that the next day he came, and that after dinner, the prisoner and *Carnegie* retired for a few minutes to a private room, and then returned.

Patrick Dickson merchant in *Brechin*, deposed that when the prisoner *Ogilvy* was in *Forfar* goal, he desired the deponent to go to Mr *Carnegie* the surgeon and talk to him, that he might not be imposed upon by any body. That he did accordingly go and talk to Mr *Carnegie*, who informed him that he had sold some laudanum and arsenic to the prisoner, for which he received a shilling. That upon his reporting this to the prisoner, the prisoner seemed to be under some concern, and desirous of speaking himself to *Carnegie* without confessing or denying that he had bought the arsenic.

Peter Meik surgeon of *Alyth*, deposed that being sent for to the deceased, he came but found him dead; that *Nairne* was in tears, and desired that whatever he might think was the cause of her husband's death, he would conceal it from the world. That upon

inspecting the body four or five days afterwards, he found the nails and part of the breast discoloured, and the tongue swelled beyond its natural size, and cleaving to the roof of the mouth, which he had never observed after a natural death.

Gilbert Ramsay surgeon, deposed to the same appearances of the body, and that the swelling of the tongue he had never seen after a natural death: He deposed also, that the effects of arsenic were death by violent vomitings and purgings, and great swelling of the tongue after death.

Such is the substance of the evidence for the prosecution, in answer to which, the prisoners exhibited the following declarations in their defence:

Declaration of the prisoner Nairne.

That *Thomas Ogilvy* her deceased husband, was rather advanced in years, of a tender constitution, and of a very small fortune; that she married him when little more than nineteen, contrary to the opinion of all her friends for love, and having been married to him scarcely six months, when he died, her love to him can scarcely be supposed to have been extinguished.

That her character previous to her marriage, was irreproachable, and that therefore, it is improbable in the highest degree that she could at once plunge into the most horrid crimes, such as have always been the effect of gradual deviation, and habitual guilt.

That her late husband had violent and frequent attacks of cholics, and convulsions in his bowels; that he was so bad with these disorders a short time before his death, that he gave himself over for lost, and had returns of them so violent the day and night before he died, that he thought himself dying, and resolved to have sent for a physician at many miles distance.

That she herself after her marriage fell into a bad state of health, which frequently obliged her to take small doses of salts and laudanum.

That the prisoner *Ogilvy*, her husband's brother, having returned from *India* much shattered in his constitution, came to live at his house about the time of her marriage, and distinguished the prisoner by a becoming friendship and intimacy, as being his near relation.

That being short of salts and laudanum, and having occasionally mentioned it, the lieutenant told her he

had used the same medicines, and had brought home some of them of the best quality, and would send her part as soon as his chest came home. That she accepted the offer, and that he did send her a small phial of laudanum, and a paper of salts by *Alexander Steward*.

That her late husband's youngest brother, *Alexander Ogilvy*, having lately married a woman of the lowest rank, and greatly offended his two brothers, she had strongly expressed her own sense and feeling of the reproach he had brought upon the family; which, joined with the disappointment he had suffered in his expectation of succeeding to his brother's estate, he entertained great resentment against the prisoner, and took every occasion to publish scandalous falsehoods, contrived to create a misunderstanding between her and her husband.

That *Alexander Ogilvy* had some time before his marriage, cohabited with one *Anne Clark*, a cousin german of the family, a woman of the most infamous character, who had several years lived as a common servant in one of the most notorious bawdy-houses in *Edinburgh*.

That *Anne Clark's* relation to the family furnished *Alexander Ogilvy* with a pretence of sending her to his brother's at *East-Minn*, to bring about a reconciliation between them. That *Clark* attached herself first to the prisoner, but finding her averse to any correspondence with her, she quarrelled with the prisoner, and made her court to the deceased. That first, by dark insinuations, and afterwards more explicitly, she instilled into his mind suspicions of the prisoner's virtue, and of a criminal intimacy between her and his brother the lieutenant, persuading him farther, that they had formed a scheme to deprive him of life, and even communicated these suspicions to his brother, with a view to produce a separation between the deceased and the prisoner, that having no children, and being not likely to live, the lieutenant's health being all impaired by foreign service, *Alexander* might inherit the paternal estate.

That these machinations taking place when the deceased and the lieutenant had some misunderstanding about money matters, produced high words between the brothers, and a dismissal of the lieutenant from the house.

That when the lieutenant was gone

the deceased soon cooled, and wrote to him to return, the prisoner, as far as decency would permit, joining in the request.

That unluckily at this period the deceased was seized with a dangerous return of the violent disorders in his stomach and bowels, to which he was constitutionally subject. That he had been dying of them the day before his death, relapsed in the evening, continued ill the whole night, grew better in the morning, rose and went out, but returned ill again, went again to bed, and took a basin of warm tea, after which he made another effort, went out again, relapsed, returned, continued very ill all day, and died at night.

That the prisoner's behaviour upon the occasion was decent and becoming, expressive of the sincerest sorrow.

That the body remained unburied many days, without other appearances than is usual in such cases. That a dissection of the body would have put the question, whether the deceased was poisoned, out of doubt; and it was the duty of *Alexander*, as informer, to have had it dissected, which was not done, he being conscious that the suspicions he had raised, and the project he had formed, would then have been totally removed and defeated.

Declaration in defence of the prisoner Ogilvy.

That the deceased, two years before his death, had been discovered to have ulcers in his bowels, and had ever afterwards been sickly.

That the relations of his wife, the prisoner *Nairn* had shewn apprehensions that his death would be premature by measures which they had taken to secure the provision that had been made in her favour.

That he, the prisoner, had also to bad a state of health as obliged him to quit his duty in the *East Indies*, and return home.

That from these situations of the deceased and himself, *Alexander*, their younger brother, had entertained the most sanguine hopes that he should succeed to the estate, which, by the marriage of the deceased, who might leave children, and the recovery of the prisoner's health upon his return, were likely to be disappointed.

To bring about a separation between the deceased and his wife, and to drive the prisoner back to the unwholesome climates that would destroy him, he contrived to give the deceased

the worst opinion of them both, which he accomplished by the means of *Anne Clark*.

That the prisoner, as soon as he discovered the jealousy of the deceased, left his house, and never would return, although often and earnestly solicited.

That for the reasons alledged in the defence of the prisoner *Nairn*, he sent her some laudanum and salts by *Alexander Stewart*.

That after the deceased was dead, he urged and insisted that the body should be opened, and sent for a surgeon to open it, but *Alexander Ogilvy* would not permit it, and privately stopped the surgeon whom the prisoner had sent for to open it.

The evidence brought to sustain these defences, was in substance only as follows :

George Spalding of Glenkilrie deposed, that he wrote a letter to lady *Nairn* soon after her daughter's marriage with the deceased, pressing her that the entailment should be taken in favour of Mrs *Ogilvy*, because her husband appeared to be in a bad state of health.

That for some years he had complained of a heart cholic, attended with a short cough, and about six years ago had an ulcerous fever. That he had often been present when he complained of pain in his stomach, which was relieved by a dram.

That before his marriage he wore a plaid jacket, and a belt round his middle, much broader than the deponent ever saw worn by another, with lappets of leather hanging down his haunches. That before he got the belt, he used to wear a striped woollen night-cap upon his breast, the lower end of which reached his breeches ; that after his marriage he left off wearing his lappets of leather.

James Millam tackman of *East-Miln*, deposed, that he carried a letter from the deceased to the prisoner, Lieut. *Ogilvy*, the day after he left *East-Miln*, requesting him to return, which the lieutenant declined.

That the deceased complained to him three or four days before he died, that he had the gravel and the cholic, and that if he got not the better of them he could not live. That he grew worse gradually till he died : That two nights before his death he complained of being ill, refusing to eat, and saying he would have no supper, but the fire, though the weather

was then warm. That the night before he died he said he was no better. That the two prisoners appeared to be greatly affected at the death of the deceased.

That the deceased complained to him that he could not get peaceable possession of his own house, for *Anne Clark*, that he wished her away, and that he got from the deponent a ten-shilling note for the expences of her journey.

That when the mourning came home, *Anne Clark* complained that she had no mourning apron, and told the deponent she would make it as dear to the prisoners as if it had been a gown.

Being cross examined he said, that, that, in answer to the letter which he carried from the deceased to the prisoner *Ogilvy*, he received a letter from him enclosing the letter he had received, directed not to the deceased but to his wife.

That he never heard the deceased was subject to vomitings or purgings.

Jean Wallace, servant to *George Spalding of Glenkilrie*, deposed, that she was servant to the deceased, three years, and left him six years ago. That while she was in his service, he had an ulcer, and was attended by Dr *Ogilvy* ; that she sat up with him frequently, and that he was confined six weeks.

Thomas Jack deposed, that about ten o'clock of the morning of the day, the deceased died, he told him he had been very bad the day before.

Elizabeth Ferguson deposed, that the deceased, the day before he died, told her he was not well.

John Paterson deposed, that on the same day the deceased complained to him that his bowels were all sore, that he had not been so ill for six years, and that he lay down and slept on the ground.

Margaret Reid deposed to the same effect, and that the deceased told her he would apply to Dr *Ogilvy*.

Dr *James Scott* deposed, that arsenic would not dissolve in warm water, but almost instantly subside to the bottom of the vessel ; but acknowledged, that, if put into tea, with milk and sugar, and stirred, it would be suspended long enough to kill those who should drink the potion.

George Campbell of Grangonie, under sheriff, deposed, that, upon searching the drawers in the deceased's house, he found only some brown powder, which,

upon examination, proved to be salt-petre.

Here the prisoners rested their defence, and declined the examination of other witnesses; and it is probable in the highest degree, that every reader of this account will be of the same opinion with the jury that found them guilty.

Many remarkable particulars, however, appeared during the course of the evidence, which, though they do not tend to invalidate it, shew the astonishing indiscretion of the prisoners, and some particulars in the conduct of others altogether unaccountable.

It appears that the prisoners walked with their arms about each others neck, and frequently kissed each other when the deceased and others were present, which was very strange.

It is strange that they embraced and kissed each other, the prisoner *Ogilvy* sometimes putting his hand down the prisoner *Nairn's* bosom at the same time, before all the servants in the house.

It is strange that *Nairn* should tacitly confess the adultery and incest to *Clark*, and declare her resolution to poison her husband, without the least apparent motive for such confidence.

It is strange that the prisoners should frequently retire together from the rest of the family, to a bed in a room where every thing that passed could be heard by them; that they should suffer the door of the room into which they so retired, not only to be unfastened, but to stand open.

It is strange that when *Mr Stewart* proposed to get the packet he had delivered to *Nairn* again from her, *Anne Clark* should oppose it, as she had the greatest reason to think it would be used to a fatal purpose, the first opportunity.

It is strange that the mother of the deceased should not more explicitly apprise him of his danger, when urged to do it by *Stewart* and *Clark*.

And it is strange that *Stewart* should urge the prisoner *Ogilvy* to escape when he supposed him to be guilty.

MR URBAN,

Publick utility entirely, and not a mere *scabulis scribendi*, as my private adversary charges me with, and none are without, nor, indeed, is it fit they should, as they are necessary ills, is the only motive of my writ-

ing so often, and which I shall with increas'd delight continue to do, as long as I live, and am capable to be any ways serviceable to the poor, and the public. For tho', in truth, I cannot become either a *Mead*, or a *Sydenham*, yet I may prove an honest Cook; (and honesty is not a commodity to be found every where) and not be the first of the name neither, who has done good service in the *profession*: Wherefore, I carelessly look down upon all degraders, as furly curs snapping at my shadow. But to the purpose:

On the 30th of *October* last, I was, at noon, besought by a poor woman near her time, to charitably visit her distressed husband in *Prittlewell*, who, that same day, by eagerly grasping a *weasver*, or sea-dragon, as swimming by his boat, which, from its resemblance, he took for a whiting, was pricked in the middle of that line in his hand next the bottom of his thumb by its poisonous back fin.

These flat sided fish are nevertheless good to eat, but the fishermen commonly cut this back fin off, before they handle them, purposely to prevent their poisonous mischief.

He was quickly brought up from the shore in a chair, almost distracted with pain, which was so very excessive that I feared, without some speedy relief, for all he was a robust young man it would soon throw him into universal convulsions. He complain'd grievously of a most intense burning heat, all over his hand, comparing it to that from broiling on the fire.

I advis'd the surgeon, who was with me, to make an incision directly, upon the orifice of the puncture, which we could plainly discern, both to let out the poison, and let in some sweet oil, to obtund its acrimony, then to cover it with a pledget, apply all over the hand, and wrest, a poultice of bread and milk well boiled with the yolks of two eggs beat well up in it; when become cool enough to allow them to mix therewith without curdling.

I order'd a grain of solid opium, in a pill, to be swallowed to mitigate the pain, and if that did not render it tolerable, to be repeated within an hour or two after, which he was oblig'd to take before he found any abatement thereof.

I order'd besides, a small bottle of *Venice treacle* every five hours with a large



A View of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Palace at St. James's

[illegible]

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large draught of white wine whey, to drink as hot as he could bear it after every bolus, and to be covered up warm with cloaths to procure a sweat.

I visited him again next day about ten, and found the wound had discharged a little thin lymph.

He told me, he had been in cold sweats, with strong pains all over his body all night long, and was just then come to his natural warmth again. I ordered the continuance of hot whey, from which time the symptoms abated, but it was several days after, before he fully recovered.

I was glad to find the case of no worse consequence, fearing at first a puncture of a tendon, and, if so, lest a terrible locked jaw should thence sadly follow.

Let no one think this a trivial affair to write upon, for tho' wounds received from pricks of fins of such fish, do not generally, when neglected, prove mortal, yet here was great danger in this case, as happening in such a tender and nervous part; for as the Scotch proverb has it, *The mother of mischief is no bigger than a Midge's wing*. Wherefore we should carefully guard against every appearance of evil, as sometimes what we at first looked upon as a mere trifle, has, in the event, unexpectedly turned out as dangerous as a dragon, therefore, we cannot be too precautions in the way of prevention.

As such sudden accidents may sometimes happen where no speedy assistance can be had, and solid opium not at hand, *Godfrey's* cordial, sold almost at every shop, may well supply its place, to abate the excruciating pain, and to prevent its bad effects; to be repeated just as that threatening symptom calls for.

From the publick's most ready Servant,
Leigh, Oct. 20. J. COOK, M. D.

MR URBAN,

IN your September Magazine for 1763, you were pleased to insert a letter sent you, giving some account of discoveries of antiquities on the South Downs. I now trouble you with another on the same subject:

The latter end of this Summer, (1765) a person digging flints at the same place where the other discoveries were made, and opening a barrow, or tumuli, (or, as they are called by the inhabitants, *burghs*) found three urns of different sizes, carefully placed with their mouths downwards, full of

burnt bones and ashes, but the urns were too far decayed to be preserved whole: I am not inclined to think as some do, that these tumuli were raised over persons slain in battle, but that they were the common burying places of the original inhabitants, as, by the different sizes of the urns, seems to favour my opinion, that it might be for a whole family.

Lately a person digging flints near an old camp, called *Wolfsbury ball*, about ten miles West of *Lewes*, found several human skeletons with each a warlike weapon lying by their side, resembling a common hanger. These were probably slain in battle, and were buried without any monument, or tumuli raised over them.

Lewes, Nov. 16. I am, &c. S. VINE.

An extraordinary ANECDOTE.

THE King of Prussia, by means of Mr Pitt, obtained the pardon of *George Keith*, Lord Marishal of Scotland, from the late King *George*. Mr Pitt improved on this, and as Lord Marishal was well known to the grandees of Spain, and they believed him to be in their interest, as at that time he was the Prussian minister at that court, they communicated the family compact to him, and he, as in duty bound to his new sovereign, communicated the same to Mr Pitt.

This alludes to Mr Pitt's being certainly apprized of the secret. When Mr Pitt proposed the seizing of the Galleons, he was opposed, and, being questioned concerning his information, with reluctance he shewed the letters from Lord Marishal. On this the late Lord *Hardwicke* observed, that a halter was once round that nobleman's neck, but now more sure; alluding to his returning to Spain, where they would put him to death. Lord Marishal was then on ship board at *Portsmouth*, on his way to Spain; Lord *Egremont* wrote to him; upon which he returned, and went, by the way of *Holland*, to his government of *New Chatell*, without going to Spain, where he has never been since. The end proved the information true, and that Mr Pitt's plan was what ought to have been adopted. Such is ministerial intelligence. I mention this as a key to that part of the history of the times.

P. S. Two were blamed, Lord Marishal for communicating his intelligence in trust, and Mr Pitt for shewing it.

An INDIAN'S Speech to his Countrymen.

Imitated from the second Vol. of the IDLER.

WHILE in a soft Savannah's cool retreat
Between a lofty mountain and a lake;
The British army rested, sent to seize
Quebec's proud towers. Upon a distant rock
An Indian chief, surrounded by his clan,
Stood silent, and contemplated the art
Of European war. It was still eve,
The swelling tents were stretch'd along the plain,
He mark'd with what security the troops
Rested by night, with what strict form resum'd
At the approach of morn their destin'd march.
He cast'd not to pursue them with his eye
Till they were lost to sight; then, for a while,
Stood pensive, but, at last, thus silence broke:
"There was a time, my friends, (I have oft

heard it,
From heroes hoary with long life)—there was
A happy time, when our bold ancestors
Had sole dominion o'er these boundless woods,
These fertile meadows, and extensive lakes;
Far as the eye can reach, or foot can pass,
They fish'd and hunted, feasted, danc'd, & sung,
When weary, or fatigu'd with sport, they sought
The best green thicket's hospitable shade,
And rested free from danger and from fear.
As pleasure tempted, or convenience led,
They chang'd their habitations, sometimes pluck'd
The mountain fruits, sometimes along the coast
Securely sported in the light canoe.

In plenty and security thus pass'd
Numberless ages, till at last a race
Of men unknown, from the great ocean came,
And seiz'd our realms; in fastnesses of stone
They soon inclos'd themselves, secure from harm.
Oft did our bold forefathers strive in vain
By force to enter, or destroy by fire;
Sometimes from these they dauntless issued forth,
Like the firm armadillo, sent'd with shells,
From which the lance rebounded on the striker:
Sometimes convey'd by mighty beasts, ne'er seen
Before through all our wide domains, whose
strength

And swiftness inconceivable, soon made
Our flight and opposition vain alike.
These fierce invaders over all our realms
Rang'd uncontroll'd, & slaughter'd in their rage
Th' opposers, the submissive, in their mirth;
Some of the poor remains of our lost country,
Buried in caverns, were compell'd to dig
Metals for their insulting lords; and some
Employ'd to till the ground, whose large increase
Supply'd the idleness of foreign tyrants.

Those who most boast of their humanity,
Content themselves, forsooth, to seize each chase
And fishery, to drive us from each spot
Where plenty or fertility can make
A settlement agreeable, and boast
Of strictest justice, only making war
When we intrude on lands that are our own.

Others pretend by money to have purchas'd
A right of residence and tyranny!
Surely, my friends, surely such insolence
Is more offensive than the open claim
Of government by force; for what reward
Can e'er induce possessors to admit
Strangers more potent than themselves? by fraud
Terror were such direful contracts made,
naog them they possess a written law,

Which is deriv'd, they say, from him whose pow'r
Created earth and sea; hence they believe
Man will be happy when this life resembles him;
Why do they not communicate this law?
Is it because they violate each day
Its just commands? Well, sure, do they con-
ceal it,

Whole first great precept, I am told, is this,
To give that treatment unto other men,
Which they would wish from others to receive.
The much-wish'd time is now, perhaps, ap-
proaching.

When the dire pride of these usurping tyrants
Shall happily be crush'd, and we revenge
The cruelties long practis'd on our race.
For see! these sons of rapine have now drawn
Their swords upon each other, and referr'd
Their idle and imaginary claims
To the decision of a war; let us
Look on with pleasure, still remembering
That when an European falls, there falls
A tyrant and a robber; for what claim
Has either hostile nation, but the claim
Of the rapacious vulture to the hare,
Or of the tyger to the helpless fawn?

Let them continue to dispute their title
To realms they cannot people, and by blood
And danger purchase a dominion
O'er airy mountains which they will not climb,
O'er rapid rivers which they will not pass.
Let us, mean time, observe their discipline,
And learn to forge their weapons, that, at last
When they are weaken'd with a mutual slaughter,
Unable to resist, we may rush down
Impetuous on them, from our mountain heights,
Force them to seek for shelter in their ships.
And once more govern in our native realms."

An IDLER.

*An EPITAPH on his late Royal Highness the Duke
of CUMBERLAND.*

IF to be victor in thy country's cause,
If to protect the throne, the state, the law;
If this be glory, with malignant groan
Thy foes, O William! grant 'tis all thy own.
In polish'd phrase let Caesar's annals tell
How by his legions murder'd myriads fell;
Be this thy praise, O Cumberland, thy sword
Peace to thy god-like father's realms restor'd;
Thy prudence round thy royal nephew's throne
Plac'd counsellors whom Britain joys to own;
Britain! who, leaning on thy much-lov'd arm,
Must, with her genuine sons, their great deliverer
mourn. *Hall Nov. 30*

On the same. By S. CHATTERTON.
SAY, what avails the deep heart-rending sigh,
Or all the solemn pageantry of woe;
The throbbing bosom, or the streaming eye,
Can these recall th' irrevocable blow?

Thus asks the Stoic:—yet, for such a Chief!
Can we refuse the tributary tear?
This is the truest eloquence of grief,
This from th' afflicted shews the friend sincere
By all the great, by all the good confess'd;
In war the hero, and in peace the man;
The love of Freedom glow'd within his breast,
Which with his love of Britain's isle began.

When grim Rebellion rear'd her hateful head,
And, big with ruin, stalk'd across the Tawny;
Immortal William struck the monster dead,
And bards, unborn, shall sing the glorious deed,
Could spotless Virtue, and unfulfill'd Fame,
(The choicest blessings bounteous Heaven can give)
Could these, alas! from death exemption claim,
Envy must own that William ought to live.
But Fate forbids—the godlike Chief is gone,
Eternal bliss with kindred souls to share;
In him the patriot and the hero shone,
The prop of freedom, and the pride of war.

MORNING.

Night's gloomy shades fly off; & in the East
Rays of refracted light th' horizon gild
And speak th' approach of day's illustrious lord.
The air, expanded by his pow'rful heat,
The denser air impels, and forms the breeze
Which cross the lucent streamlet odours wafts
From yon embosom'd waste, greeting my smell.

But, rob'd in splendid glories, mark the sun!
Half o'er the upland's grassy height, benign,
He lifts his graceful head, and bounteous smiles.
The mountain's snow-bright top, the tow'r
superb,

The leafy summits of the giant oak,
First catch the glowing beam; but scaling steep
The blue ascent wide and more wide extends
His energetic influence all around,
Till nothing from his searching heat is hid.
Nature, inanimate and animate,
Declares his coming from the nether world
With jocund cheer. A flaming hue o'er spreads
The verdant mantle of the tufted heath:
Flame, too, the vales and hills on every hand,
And, laughing, hail his vivifying pow'r.

Gay thro' the spangled mead, in wanton dance,
Frolics the lamb, and, bleating, tells his joy:
Gambols, and, springing, bounds from rock to
rock

The happy kid, and bites the dewy moss;
Whilst melody, from woodlands sent, of art
Devoid, the ravish'd ear wildly delights,
And glads the listening soul with rustic notes.

Say, bright Content! sole patroness of bliss!
Sprung from above! Ethereal Virtue fair!
On whom attend Serenity and Peace:
Say, if on earth at all thou deign'st t' abide,
Is not thy habitation situate here?

O! did I but possess an humble cot,
Standing on yon fresh rising eminence;
Of Fortune's goods desir'd, a mod'rate share,
From Poverty's dire ills to shelter me,
T' impow'r me virtuous indigence to aid,
Over the pallid cheek to spread the blush
Of health, and smooth the rugged path of woe;
Of books a few, well chosen to inform,
Better, as wiser still to make me too;
And oft, at intervals, the influence feel
Of Friendship's generous eye, and pour secure
The genuine thought, warm-issuing from the
soul.

Surely, with these, thy pure delights refin'd,
Divine Content! I blissfully should prove.
Constant, as now, each morning with the dawn
I'd rise, and whilst I drew th' inspiring gale
Grateful I'd think the pow'r who bless'd me
thus.

Thoughts on looking at a SUN-DIAL, with this
Motto, The Time is at Hand.

THE Time's at hand!—Oh what an awful
check

To bold aspiring thoughts! to lordly worldlings
Who bask i' th' sun shine of robed majesty:
The Time's at hand—Attend to this ye slaves
Of pomp and greatness, proud Ambition's fool,
State pageants of an hour! who, perch'd o' th'
top

Of Fortune's giddy wheel, look down askant
On Virtue's sons, who eat the hard-earn'd bread
Of honest industry, nor heed the stroke
That tears the laurel from the hero's brow,
And lays imperial *Cæsars* in the dust.

The present hour,—or haply not so much,—
Alone is thine: The next may call thee hence
And give thee up to endless misery!
O think on this, while yet it is to-day,
All ye who waste the scant, th' important space,
In noisy riot and intemperance.

Or (if to less tumultuous passions prone)
Unnerve the vital strength of vig'rous youth,
In the soft lap of lustful dalliance.

The time's at hand! To thee I call, *Avaro*,
And with a friendly voice †: O cease to count
The glittering heaps, nor hug the useless stores
Learn, learn to spare—and let thy liberal hand
Diffuse, like Heav'n, glad blessings on the poor.
What if to-morrow Nature's debt be paid,
Will it avail, that, once, from either *Ind*'
A kingdom's wealth flow'd in with every tide,
To swell thy coffers—Nought remains to thee!
But the pale winding sheet and silent grave.

What means that pointed steel, th' uplifed
arm!

What horrid purpose prompts the desp'rate
deed,

O stay! let Nature plead! the Time's at hand,
When blood for blood shall surely be repaid:
And thinks he still to urge the fatal blow,
That draws down tenfold vengeance on his head,
And to perdition dooms the wretch for ever?

Is that shrunk spectre—(what a fearful change
The brightly, once the much-lov'd *Florimond*)

So form'd to please—at midnight revellings
Mirthful and blithe;—of every winning grace,
Too fatally possess'd, to wreck the peace,
And fondly triumph o'er the guilty spoils
Of frail, unguarded, injured innocence?

Where are those ensigns now of roscate health,
Those eyes that sparkled, that enchanting mien,
Which kindled love in every fair one's breast,
And lur'd the fond *Clara* to destruction?

Ah me! the charm is o'er,—the time's at hand.
O seize the fleeting hours that yet are thine:
Bewail the past; repent, and be forgiv'n!

Is there who groans beneath Oppression's rod,
Who feel the lash of unrelenting power,
Whose patient merit, ill repaid with scorn,
With cold neglect drags thro' a wretched being,
And, hopeless, crouches to the galling lead
Of penury and want; whose modest worth
In secret pines, nor knows to ask relief?—
Are there, whom now pale age's chilling frost
And now harsh fever's rage afflict by turns;

* Rev. i. 3. xiii. 10.

† ———— To thee I call,

But with no friendly voice. MILTON.

Whom gout and stone,—the *Leach's* § work disgrace,
With unremitting force at once assail,
And rend each nerve with agonizing pain ?
Oh, if in every sharp affliction try'd,
In Virtue's thorny paths ye've firmly trod,
Nor turn'd aside from fair Religion's lore,
The Time is at Hand !—Let Angels catch the sound !

When the freed soul, renew'd in all her strength,
Spurning this Earth, to Heav'n shall wing her flight,

And leave her cumb'rous painful load behind.

There ev'ry heart-felt bitter pang shall cease,
And the poor throbbing pulse shall beat no more ;
There, bless'd thro' all Eternity's wide round,
Their harps they'll tune to their Creator's praise,
Nor cease to adore a dying Saviour's love.

ODE to CLELIA.

SEE, *Clelia*, see the sun's withdrawing ray,
Leads on insensibly black winter's gloom ;
No breaky sultry beauties now display,
The gloomy setting of its with'ring bloom.

All unenjoy'd its little brightness shines,
Unfelt the warftth its weakened lustre yields ;
Wanting his beams the shadowy tree repines,
And spreads its leafy ruins round the fields.

Disabled strength in vain its aim employs,
T'undo the frost bound bosom of the ground ;
Cemented snows his struggling force destroys,
And by their strength his lessen'd powers confound.

Yet comfortless as this rude scene may seem,
Peculiar thought 'tis able to inspire ;
Tho' their prest body feels the dark'ned gleam,
The soul burns inward with a steadier fire.

Undrawn by pleasure, and inur'd to feel,
The humbled mind may further views descry,
Than when enchanting pleasures softly steal,
And lead our passions without reason's eye.

Blest season ! which, in emblematic dress,
Can show the fate of man's declining day ;
Can add new weight to meditation's stress,
And teach th' all-rolling will with pride to obey.

Oh ! could my tongue my loaded mind explore,
The immense delight wou'd ev'ry tear controul ;
Oh ! I cou'd speak such rapture as before
Was never whisper'd to a female soul.

But oh ! my *Clelia*, 'tis beyond my art
To paint the blessings which my mind enjoys ;
I see futurity, but can't impart
The radiant glory, which the soul decoys.

Live then, my *Clelia*, and like me pursue ;
Search with unwearied care truth's sacred charm
You'll find to-day what is to-morrow due,
And read stern age in youth without alarm.

PHARINAMUS.

To a LADY who has ten Daughters

CALCASSIA, fam'd for beautiful dames,
The storehouse of the East,
Presents the Sultan ev'ry Year
With two or three at least.

§ The Physician's.

BRITAIN, distinguished Isle ! may boast
A lum would tire the pen ;
How vast the account, when ev'ry charm
Is multiply'd by ten !

On the Sheriff's waiting on his Majesty to know his
Royal Pleasure, whether the next Lord Mayor's
day should be kept in a public or private manner.

H (O)W could your L—— be so dull ?
Or was your head, or belly full
Of beef and pottles fathoms deep,
Or half awake, or quite asleep,
To venture at another trip
To court, — (where late you made a slip
In politics and politeness) —
To strive again to show your brightness ?
What high reception did you think
You there should meet ? a squeeze—or wink ?
D'ye think that M—— forgets
So soon its pride—to pay its debts ?
What answer could you else expect,
Than that of, *do as you respect*,
When you the question wisely stated
Whether the city should be treated,
Whilst Royal William's corse lay dead,
By whom your back invaders bled ?

Had you in common complaisance
(—But d—n the word, 'tis too like *France*)
Done like the playhouse politicians,
Or Cornhill's more polite musicians,
Suspending in a time of grief
All merriment of drum and fife,
You then had, like a city knight,
Been wise, and once had acted right.
Just twenty years—I don't mistake—
I call to mind a city-quake.

A time ! of no such mighty distance
For memory to have existence :
Tho' long for aldermen to think,
And all the while to eat and drink !
When Scotland's Highland-rebel-band
Bare without breeches, calf, or gams,
So terrified you all from far
With but the distant sound of war ;
When public credit, private trade,
Grown cowards too, ran off dismay'd ;
When your false fears alarm'd the throng,
And made at last Rebellion strong ;
Then William came—the glorious det'd
If you will not remember, read.
But if that be a task too hard,
Judge him by Scotland's late regard ;
She'll tell you what no story told,
And what she tells, you may behold :
Ohe conquest both your praises merits,
Whence, each its liberty inherits.
Then 'ere his son'al rites we serve,
—The honours which the dead deserve !
Go, ask permittance of the K——
To dance it to the fiddle string.

Before, in your address, you strive
'Midst joy to keep your griefs alive :
And now, 'midst grief, you wish to mix
Your joys, and yearly antic tricks.
How happy they who still are wrong,
And still can live to blunder on !

EPIGRAM.

SAYS a picture *Quip*, 'Should the D—l in H—
In fishing for men take delight ;
His hook bait with *ven'son*, I love it so well,
By D— I am sure I should bite.'

List of Books published; with Remarks

3. **A** Review of Dr Johnson's new edition of *Shakespeare*. By W. Kenrick. 3s. Payne.

This piece is written with a malignity for which it is very difficult to account, as the authour declares that he is a stranger to Dr Johnson, and never received any offence from him. If his ill will arises from envy of the literary honour Dr Johnson has acquired, or the mark of distinction he has received from his sovereign, he is too much an object of pity to move any other passion in the breast either of Dr Johnson, or his friends. He has treated the bishop of Gloucester with the same acrimony that he has treated Dr Johnson, yet he declares he has himself some literary reputation which he would not wantonly hazard, being the authour of two translations from the *French*, besides several anonymous pieces, which, he says himself, are too numerous to be good.

This work consists principally of several conjectures, which he has substituted for the conjectures of the Bp & Dr Johnson, frequently with as much confidence as if they were truths received by revelation, and confirmed by miracle, of these we shall give such a specimen as will enable the reader to judge of the rest, beginning where the authour begins that our impartiality may not be brought into question.

TEMPEST, Vol. I. p. 8.

Prof. to Mir.] TEXT. I have with such provision in my art

So safely ordered that there is no SOUL :
No not so much perdition as an hair
Betid to any creature in the vessel,

Rowe & Warburton.] no soul lost.

Tobald.] no soil.

Johnson.] no soil.

Kenrick.] no ill.

Dr Johnson adopted *soil*, as co-inciding with what *Ariel* says afterwards :

Not a hair perished

On their sustaining garments not a blemish.

Kenrick rejects *soil*, because, as he says, it does not agree with *creature*, but relates to the cloaths only.

V O L. I. p. 9.

Prof. to Mir.] TEXT. — and thy father
Was duke of Milan, and his only heir,
And princess, no worse issued.

Tobald.] A princess, no worse issued.

Johns.] Perhaps it should be, and thou his only heir.

Kenrick.] Thou destroys the measure ; *Tobald]* is right.

V O L. I. p. 15.

Ariel.] TEXT. Restored by Johnson,
Not a soul

But felt a fever of the *Mind*, and plaid
Some tricks of desperation :

All modern editions, fever of the *mind*,
Kenrick.] The fever of the *mad*.

V O L. I. p. 19.

Mir.] The strangeness of your story puts
Heaviness in me.

Mir Kenrick censures Dr Johnson for attempting to account for a wonderful story's producing sleep, because this heaviness of *Miranda* was the effect of *Prospero's* enchantment, not considering that *Miranda's* supposition was to be accounted for, not the fact.

V O L. I. p. 38.

Ant.] TEXT. Although this Lord of weak remembrance

—hath here almost persuaded,
For he's a spirit of persuasion, only
Professes to persuade, the king, his son's
alive :

Johnson.] For he's a spirit of persuasion, only
Professes to persuade :

Kenrick retains the reading of the text, only removes the comma in the first line from *persuasion* to *only*.

Supposing the word *spirit* to mean form, apparition, semblance, not the body, or substance of persuasion.

V O L. I. p. 76.

Ariel.] TEXT restored by Dr Warburton, and acquiesced in by Dr Johnson :

Where the bee sucks, there suck I ;
In a cowslip's bell I lie :
There I couch when owls do cry,
On the bat's back I do fly
After summer merrily.

Tobald, Pope and Hammer, after Jun-fer.

Kenrick, endeavours to shew, that the reasons given by Dr Warburton for the restoration are inconclusive.

2. A monody on the death of the Duke of Cumberland. Becket 11.

As a specimen of this performance, which is by no means destitute of poetical beauty, the following stanzas are selected :

How silent lies the chief ! — how low !
Whose kindling spirits wont to glow
“ At the shrill trumpet's voice ;
Now, o'er the unregarding tomb,
Th' ear-piercing fife — the thund'ring
drum —
In vain its pow'r employs.

He's gone ! — the master of the field !

The central gem of honour's shield !
The pride of valour's car !
The tyrant's scourge ! the foe's annoy !
The brave man's friend ! the soldier's joy !
THE FATHER OF THE WAR !

3. The female adventurers, a novel.
2 vols. 4s. *Wiltie.*

4. A key to law, or an introduction to useful knowledge. 1s 6d. *Newbery.*

The author justly observes, in a prefatory discourse, that every subject is required to know those laws, which, by their number and obscurity, are become a wi-

dernels to the very professors of them, and, that it is incumbent on the legislature to reduce the law to a compass so small, that every one may be able certainly to know all the injunctions he is bound to obey.

To reduce the vast body of our laws into such a compass is certainly a work of great difficulty and labour, but the acts of parliament might be easily methodised, and this would lessen their bulk at least one third.

To facilitate the knowledge of our laws, in their present confused, enormous, and multifarious state, this treatise is intended.

It consists of a regular series of propositions, naturally arising out of each other, and illustrated by an analysis: It is a work of which no judgment can be formed by an extract, and which cannot be reduced to an epitome; the young student, therefore, especially the attorney's clerk, is referred to the performance itself, which appears to be well calculated to give him such a general and comprehensive knowledge of the law, as very few practitioners have acquired.

5. *Moses and Bolingbroke*, a dialogue in the manner of the Right Honourable * * * * *, authour of *Dialogues of the dead*. By S. Pye, M. D. Sandby 3s.

This is a defence of *Moses's* history of the creation, against Lord *Bolingbroke's* objections, in which the authour endeavours to prove that the extraordinary action of God on the human mind, is not more inconceivable than the ordinary action of mind on body, and of body on mind. That the motion of a fluid chaos, is prior to the doctrine of the mundane egg, and cannot be deduced from any of the phenomena in nature. That the comets of our system are included in the *Mosaic* account of creation. That the wisdom and learning of the *Egyptians* were of no use to *Moses* in writing of creation. That, by the Heavens, *Moses* means the heavenly bodies. That images taken from the human nature are necessary to our conceptions of the divine nature. That the doctrine of Incubation is unjustly imputed to *Moses*. That *Moses's* commission to his bretheren was divine. That *Moses's* system and Lord *Bolingbroke's* are the same. That the planetary inhabitants, are the final cause of the system. That there is internal proof of the authenticity of the *Mosaic* creation. That revelation runs parallel with creation. That sabbaths, or days of rest, were appointed to every primary planet in the system; and many other particulars which cannot be reduced to an epitome.

6. The Under Sheriff, containing the office and duty of high sheriffs. 7s. 6d. *Worral*.

7. The works of Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, in his life; a new edition: 5 gs. *War*.

8. *British* liberties; or the free born subject's inheritance. Containing the laws that form those liberties, with observations thereon. 6s. *Dilly*.

9. A pastoral elegy on the death of the D. of Cumberland. 6d. *Peat*.

A 10. Addenda to Dr *Burn's* ecclesiastical law, with proper tables and indexes. 12. *Miller*.

11. A Candid refutation of the charges brought against the present ministers, in a pamphlet, intitled, *The principles of the late change impartially examined*. 1s. *Newbery*.

B 12. Cheerful thoughts on the happiness of a religious life; by the Rev. Mr *Harewood* of *Bristol*. 1s 6d. *Becket*.

13. A dialogue concerning the subjection of women to their husbands. *Wilkie* 6d.

The intention of this dialogue is to prove the subjection. The law, says the authour, considers the acts of the wife as not binding in many cases upon herself; the husband is obliged to pay the debts she contracts, and to repair the damages of which she may be the cause, and if a man is accountable for his wife's actions, it is but reasonable that he should have the direction of them. He observes farther, that the woman engages to obey by her marriage contract; and that the scriptures themselves teach this obedience as a duty. He would not however be thought to apologize for tyranny, much less defend it. He would have the man steadily maintain the superiority, which nature, revelation, and the laws give him, and says, that if he was to ask almost any woman of understanding, whether she would chuse for a husband; a man who has sense and spirit enough to act in that manner which his reason and understanding directed him; in which he would always be inflexible, but be at the same time an affectionate husband; which is certainly a very supposable case; or one of so soft and pliant a temper, that she might bend and mould him which way she pleased, and altogether govern him; supposing both their fortunes to be equal, it is his opinion that the love of sway is not so deeply rooted in woman, but that she would prefer the former. It is observed, I remember, says he, by an old author, that "such wives as would rather have foolish husbands, whom they might rule, than be ruled by sober wise men, are like him that would rather lead a blind man in an unknown way, than follow one that can both see and also knoweth the way well."

H 14. The trial of *Caroline Nairne*, and Lieut. *Ogihry*. See p. 518. 2s. *Becket*.

15. The book of *Lamentations* for the loss of the D. of Cumberland. 6d. *Cook*.

16. Practical Christianity illustrated; in

wine-trade, on various subjects. By S. Walker, A. B. late of *Truro*. 3s Dilly.

17. Rules and orders of the court of exchequer, relative to the equity court, the office of pleas, and the revenue. 2s Sandby.

18. The ceremonial of the interment of the D. of Cumberland. 3d. Woodfall.

19. A botanical lexicon. By J. Berkenhout, M. D. of *Isleworth*. 3s 6d. Becket.

20. A letter to the Right Rev. author of the divine legation of *Moses* demonstrated; in answer to the appendix to the fifth volume of that work; with an appendix, containing a former literary correspondence. By a late professor at *Oxford*. 1s 6d. Millar.

21. An Essay on Luxury translated from the French of M. Pinto, said to be of a merchant's family in *Holland*. Becket.

This tract contains a series of propositions, from which the author concludes, that luxury is contrary or favourable to the enrichment of a nation, as it consumes more or less of the products of its soil, and its industry; or as it consumes more or less of the produce of the soil and industry of foreign countries; and that it ought to have a greater or less number of objects according as these nations have more or less wealth.

The performance appears to be very superficial and unphilosophical. The author defines luxury to be "the use that we make of riches and industry in order to procure an agreeable existence." But according to this definition, it is difficult to prove, that all nations which have money or industry are not equally luxurious, since they all equally use money and industry to procure an agreeable existence; and indeed money and industry can be used only with a view to obtain those purposes.

The author also tells us, that a desire of bettering our condition, is the cause of our passions; but he might as well have said, that the idea of colour is the cause of sight.

He has by no means clear and definite ideas under the terms he uses: He supposes wealth and the circulation of money, and the cultivation of the elegant arts to be things ultimately distinct from Luxury, whereas they are only the means, of which luxury is the end.

Having defined luxury to be the use of money and industry to procure an agreeable existence, he supposes *Holland* to be less luxurious than *Portugal*, because it is more frugal and simple, whereas frugality and simplicity in the employment of money and industry are most likely to procure an agreeable existence.

He talks of Luxury's causing a sacrifice of the useful arts to the agreeable, without considering that no art is useful that does

not tend to procure an agreeable existence, and that there is no other difference between useful and agreeable, than that one gives pleasure mediately, the other immediately.

A He talks of private interest as a thing wholly distinct from the love either of money or of pleasure, and from all passions which introduce luxury; and says that this private interest has corrupted states. This private interest must certainly be a creator of passion, for it can be reduced to no passion now existing in the human breast.

B A certain great critic and divine in a little tract recommending an obscure genius to the notice of the public, told us, that a friend for whom he had a very great regard, was once in very indifferent circumstances, or rather says he, in no circumstances at all, after this great example, or rather by the force of congenial genius, this writer tells us, that it is impossible for empires of great extent to subsist in good order, or in any order at all.

C Numberless other absurdities and inconsistencies are to be found in this piece, some of which, ought perhaps to be placed to the Translator's account.

Luxury is the introduction and gratification of artificial wants.

D Artificial wants are excessive, when more is suffered by those that supply them, than is enjoyed by those, in whom they are supplied.

Their effect upon wealth and the arts, are subordinate considerations; their effect upon general happiness only, in their whole extent, should be examined by him who would truly estimate the good and ill of luxury.

E 22. The Royal Shepherd, a pastoral of three acts; by J. Cuninghame. 6d Jones.

23. The ladies friend; translated from the French of M. Gravines. 2s 6d. Nicol.

F 24. Grammatical observations on the English language. By the Rev. Mr Fleming. 1s 6d. Robson.

25. The second volume of the history of England, from the accession of *Ja. 1*, to that of the *Brunswick* line. By Catherine Macaulay. Vol. 2. Nurse.

G 26. Philosophical Reveries, Becket.

The subjects of these reveries, are Respiration, the Salivary Secretions and fevers.

The author supposes that respiration, besides putting into motion the greater springs of life, communicates its power to minuter parts of the vascular system. He supposes also, that the perspiratory pores alternately exude and resorb, inspire and expire like the mouth, in true time with the great organs of breath, from which they derive their motion. He thinks the quickness with which insensations are trans-

mitted to the vital parts, favours this opinion.

He supposes the salivary secretion to be that from which the nourishment and reparation of an animal body is immediately derived, and that all aliments are converted into this fluid before they pass into the blood. As the fluid evidently re-enters the blood, being continually swallowed in a quantity sufficient for nourishment and reparation, he supposes it more rational to conclude, that nourishment and reparation are produced by the transition of a fluid so greatly elaborated and fermented, than from the chification of crude aliment.

As to Fevers, he supposes them all to be symptomatic, and that there is no such thing as an essential fever; the fevers that proceed from disorders in the humours or solids, being as truly symptomatic, as any other which are excited by any local affection, by the small pox, contusions, burns, the erysipelas or gout. He says a fever is a remedy, and not a disease, and if it ever fails of curing the patient, it is because the disease it comes to cure is too powerful, for a man said to die of a putrid fever, really dies of a putrefaction which the fever could not overcome. Medicines, says he, called sebrifuges, more frequently counteract the fever in its salutary intention, than co operate with it, and so retard the cure, or perhaps kill the patient.

These reveries are written in a style so purged and affected that the sense is often obscure; the author affects to use uncommon words without perfectly understanding them, and has distorted the language by forcing it into new forms.

The following extract will justify this remark "However among other corollaries to this idea supposing it verifiable, it may be observed that the quickness of contagious miasms penetrating instantaneously to the central regions of vitality, to the diaphragm, to the heart, and its adjacencies, with which the communication of the pores must, in the act of their inhalation be immediate, seems more plausibly, more rationally to be accounted for, than by the slower and more intricate progress of circulation through the blood."

By which the author only means, that the rapid progress of infections to the vital parts is more easily accounted for, upon a supposition that they are inhaled by the pores, than that they are conveyed by the blood in its circulation.

27. A view of the advantages of inland navigations; with a plan of a navigable canal, intended for a communication between Liverpool and Hull. *Becket.*

This piece is divided into three sections, the first treats of the general advantage of

inland navigations; the second contains a description of the intended canal; and the third shews its particular advantages. It is sufficient for us to give some account of the last, for if this particular navigation is of advantage, it is eligible whether others are so or not. The principal benefit proposed by this communication, is the removing from place to place, at a comparatively small expence, various commodities, of which the author gives the following account:

They are first the natural productions of the countries that lie near the canal. (a) Cultivated commodities and manufactures, (3) Imported raw-materials, and general commerce.

Among the first is a bed of rock-salt, between Northwich and Lorton, forty yards thick. In a mountain called *Mole-Cop*, near Lorton, are four different and useful kinds of stone; mill-stone, lime-stone, free-stone, and grinding-stones of different sorts.

All the way to Trenton there is a chain of collieries. On the banks of the Trent a free-stone is found, not inferior to that of Portland or Roche Abbey.

A mile from Rudgley, a blazing kind of coal, called *canal*, and other coals are found, belonging to the Earl of Uxbridge.

Near the Trent too, arises a vast mountain of lime stone; at Twickenhall, in Derbyshire, are also quarries with lime-stone; and at Barrowp in Leicestershire, they burn an excellent kind of lime for building,

A few miles lower, at Clay-hill, a firm and elegant alabaster is found.

Near the *Sear*, in Leicestershire, are the noted quarries of Swinland slate; and prodigious rocks of that kind of grey porphyry which is brought from Scotland, to pave the streets of London and Westminster.

Manures of all kinds will also be procured from marle-pits and large towns, on reasonable terms, by which the value of many farms bordering upon the canal will be doubled.—Iron ore, proper for making cold-short iron; & which, when mixed with the red ore from Cumberland, makes the best kind of tough, or merchant iron. The iron stone of this country is likewise so necessary for working the ore in the North, that even the great expence of land carriage hath not prevented large quantities of it from being conveyed that way to the river *Weaver*, to be shipped for Cumberland; and the ore from the North has been brought into this country under the like inconveniences. It seems, therefore, highly probable, that the intended canal will occasion the sending much greater quantities of iron-stone into the North; and the receiving more red mine back in return; and thereby greatly increase the intercourse between these two parts of the kingdom, to their mutual advantage.

Not only these natural productions, but

Historical Chronicle, Nov. 1765.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22.

A Dreadful foundation alarmed the inhabitants of *Dauphiny* in *France*. Houses, men, and cattle were swept away promiscuously. The vintage is utterly destroyed. The people in their panic, ran to the churches, the churches could afford them no safety, and multitudes perished in the most fervent acts of their devotion.

WEDNESDAY 30.

A young lady in the neighbourhood of *Wisebeck*, just married, upon some harsh usage from her husband, determined to put an end to her life, and gave notice of her design to several of her acquaintance, who looked upon her declarations as idle prattle; but on the 29th, after cheerfully spending the evening at cards, she took a solemn leave of some of the company, and this morning, her husband being gone down stairs, she rose from her bed, dressed herself in part, and with a gun which she had found means to conceal in the room shot herself thro' the head. The coroner's jury have brought in their verdict *lunacy*.

C One of the powder-mills on *Hounslow-Heath*, blew up, by which accident three persons lost their lives.

The grand-jury of the city of *Dublin*, finding, upon enquiry, that the examination upon oath touching the violencies committed by the soldiery, in furiously releasing one of their comrades from goal, (*See p. 442*) and setting all the prisoners at liberty, were not returned, as they ought to have been, have represented their sense of that matter to the Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, by which, they say, the course of public justice has been obstructed, and the most dangerous wound given to civil liberty.

THURSDAY 31.

E A motion was made in the House of Commons, in *Ireland*, for a list of members of that House, who had places or pensions, but it passed in the negative. Both Houses have presented very loyal addresses to his majesty; but as they contain nothing more than usual they are omitted. His majesty has been pleased to incorporate a company of noblemen, and gentlemen of that kingdom to enable them to work the collieries of *Tyrone*, by which it is thought *Dublin* will be supplied with coals at 12s. 6 d. per ton.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

G The judgment obtained by *Dryden Leach*, against the King's messengers (*see Vol. xaxiii. p. 615.*) was affirmed by the unanimous opinion of the court of King's Bench. This decision is final, and the first that has been determined.

The principal secretaries and other great officers of state, the nobility, and foreign ministers, waited on their majesties at the Queen's palace with their complements of condolence on the death of his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

The sheriffs attended the same day to know his majesty's pleasure, with respect to the celebrating the Lord Mayor's day, whether in a public or private manner, a *hep* judged by many premature, and

Dr Kirkpatrick had the honour of presenting to her majesty, from the Nabob of *Ardebil*, a small vase, or bottle, of the purest rock crystal (with a gold enamelled stopper and rim, and a small chain to it) filled with the most genuine ottar, or essence of roses, which were very graciously accepted.

SATURDAY 2.

A A hussar belonging to his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, having begged a suit of his late master's cloaths to put himself in mourning, had his request granted. But when he was delivering them to the taylor to have them altered, he discovered a private pocket, in which he found a small morocco leather case in which was bank-notes to the amount of 1751 l. which he honestly returned.

MONDAY 4.

In a violent storm all along the East coast, a great number of fishing boats were over-set, and many of the fishermen perished. The morning was fine when the boats went out, but the storm came on with such violence and rapidity that no assistance could be given them. The cries and lamentations of their poor distressed families, are not to be described. More than 40 orphans and widows were left in *Berwick* only, and proportionably in other sea-ports.

WEDNESDAY 6.

The Calcutta Indiaman from *Bombay*, arrived in the river. Her cargo consists among other things of 31,389 pieces of goods of various sorts, 1655 lb. of cotton yarn, 374,000 lb. of pepper, 67,500 lb. of redwood, and 600,400 lb. of saltpetre.

THURSDAY 7.

F This morning a most sudden and dreadful fire broke out at a peruke-maker's facing the *White Lion* tavern in *Bishopsgate-street*, which for want of water, quickly communicated to both sides of the way; and the wind blowing fresh southerly, soon reached the church of *St Martin Outwich*, the corner of *Thread-needle street*, which is reduced to ashes. Merchant-tailors-hall was with great difficulty saved; but several adjoining warehouses with much valuable goods are consumed. About seven the wind shifted to the west, otherwise all great *St Helens* must have been destroyed, and drove the flames back, by which five houses on the Exchange side of *Cornhill*, and upwards of twenty in *Leaden-ball-street*, were consumed. At nine, parties of guards arrived from the Tower, and the Lord Mayor soon after, who gave orders for lodging what goods could be saved in the *Royal Exchange*. Many lives are said to be lost, and the damage on this melancholy occasion, to exceed one hundred thousand pounds. 40,000 l. is said to be already claimed from one insurance office. (*See the Plan of the Fire, for a more distinct idea of it.*)

SATURDAY 9.

George Nelson Esq; the Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by *Sir Wm Stephenson*, the late Aldermen, and Recorder, Westminster Hall usual ceremony

was over, returned in the same private manner back, on account of the death of the D^y of Cumberland.

The body of his late R. H. the Duke of Cumberland was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the seventh's chapel at Westminster, the body having been privately conveyed to the prince's chamber the night before.

About ten o'clock the procession began to move, passing through the Old-palace-yard to the South-east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and lined on each side with a party of the foot-guards.

At the entrance of Westminster-Abbey, within the church, the dean and prebends, attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the procession just before the officer of arms, who conducted the Lord Chamberlain, and so proceeded into King Henry the seventh's chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the dean of Westminster; the chief mourner, and his two supporters, sitting on chairs at the head of the corpse; the Lords Assistants, and supporters of the pall, sitting on stools on either side.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault; and the dean having finished the burial-service, Garter proclaimed his Royal Highness's title as follows:

THUS it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the most High, most Mighty, and most illustrious Prince WILLIAM AUGUSTUS Duke of Cumberland, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Marquis of Berksbamstead, Earl of Kensington, Viscount Trematon, Baron of the Isle of Alderney, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and first and principal Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, third son to his late most Excellent Majesty King GEORGE the Second.

Twenty one pieces of artillery were drawn into the park, and fired minute guns during the ceremony; and three battalions, viz. one of each regiment of guards, were drawn up in St Margaret's church-yard, and fired volleys, on a signal given, as soon as the corpse was deposited.

Minute-guns at the Tower were fired as usual.

Over the BODY, a canopy of black velvet was born by Gen. Sir J. Amherst Gen Conway, Gen. Keppel, Gen. Hoagson, Gen. Honeywood, Gen. Howard, Gen. Cornwallis, and Gen. Cholmondeley, in military mourning. The pall supported by four Barons. Chief mourner, the Duke of Grafton.

At Ludington in Lincolnshire, Mr Wedd having made a seizure for rent on Mr Howard, a schoolmaster, and expostulating with him on his way of life, was answered by the production of a loaded gun to his breast, which Howard instantly discharged, some other circumstance however, prevented the

mischievous intended, on which Howard retired to his closet, and cut his own throat in such a manner as to divide the wind-pipe, notwithstanding which he wrote a large skin of parchment the same night, full of directions to his sons for their conduct in life. He is since dead, and the coroner's jury have brought in their verdict *filio de se*.

SUNDAY 10.

A soldier at Plymouth servant to an officer of marines, being detected of theft, hanged himself. Before his death he wrote to his master that his propensity to thievery was such, that he could not refrain it, & he chose that method of putting a period to his life rather than the more public one of dying on a gallows.

TUESDAY 12.

A violent storm on the West coast over-set and destroyed a great number of fishing-boats, so that this calamity is become general on both sides the island.

WEDNESDAY 13.

Baron de Viry de la Perrière, had an audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials as envoy extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, in the room of Count Marmora, who is to go to the court of Versailles with the same character.

William Richardson for forgery, was executed pursuant to his sentence, (see p. 490.)

Andrew Fitzgerald the other convict, who was to have been executed at the same time, for a like crime, was respited at the intercession of the jury, &c.

Lieut. Ogilby was executed at Edinburgh, after his sentence had been several times respited, at the request of his friends. He denied his guilt to the last moment, and denied it with such circumstances of solemnity, as astonished every body. After he was thrown off the ladder, the rope broke: He was suspended at first with the fall; but before he could be thrown off again, he recovered his senses, and called out with a loud voice, I adhere to my former denial, and die an innocent man.—The denial alluded to was in a paper, which he desired might be published, and is as follows:

"I Lieutenant Patrick Ogilby, brother-german to the deceased Thomas Ogilby, of East-Mills, considering myself upon the brink of this mortal life into eternity; and as I have but few hours to live, would chuse to employ them in the way that would most conduce to my eternal happiness: And though my years be few, and my sins many, yet I hope thro' God's grace, and the intercession of my blessed Redeemer, that the gates of heaven will not be shut upon me, in whatever view I, as a criminal, may be looked on by the generality of mankind; and, I hope, those who best knew me, will do me justice when I am gone. As to the crimes I am accused of, the trial itself will shew the propensity of the witnesses, where civility, and possibly folly, are explained into actual guilt; and which, possibly, had the greater effect in making them believed; and of both crimes for which I am now doomed to suffer, I declare my innocence; and that no persuasion could ever have made me condescend to them.

"I freely forgive every person concerned in this melancholy affair, and wherein any of them have been faulty to me, I pray God to forgive them.

"My council and doers have done their duty for me, for which I thank them sincerely, considering the care they have taken of me, and am sorry it is not in my power to give them a better reward.

"The ministers of this city have been at great trouble about my eternal state, which I have always gratefully acknowledged, and will do to my last breath, for the care they have been pleased to take of me: I am sorry, time being so precious now, I have it not in my power to express my gratitude more so, for their goodness and attendance towards me; and, I hope, their labours on my behalf will not be in vain.

"Capt. James Robb, and the other keepers of the prison under him, have also shewn me great kindness since my confinement, for which I thank them, and thought it my duty to declare the same.

"I desire to die in peace with all men, even my greatest enemies, begging forgiveness to them, as I hope for it from that God in whose presence I am soon to appear; hoping for the pardon of my sins, and entrance into eternal bliss, through the merits and intercession of my Redeemer, to whom I recommend my spirit. Come, sweet Jesus, come quickly, and receive it.

(Signed) **PATRICK OGILVY."**

P. S. Mean time I beg leave to clear Mr John Fenton, of an affair laid to his charge; such as his being guilty of keeping me from making a confession to the world before I died; this, I hope, will be a warning for the future from such like mistakes to the world, and hope they'll be sorry for their false suspicion now.

PATRICK OGILVY.

Edinburgh, Tolbooth, Nov. 12, 1765.

THURSDAY 14.

A great board of treasury was held, at which several gentlemen lately arrived from America was desired to attend on affairs relative to that country.

FRIDAY 15.

The Tripolins ambassador had an audience of his majesty to present his credentials,

James Byrnes, printer, in Dublin, was ordered into custody of the serjeant at arms there, for having inserted in a paper, intitled, "Every Man's Journal," many false, scandalous, and seditious paragraphs, highly reflecting upon the laws and legislature of that kingdom, and tending to inflame the minds of his majesty's subjects.

MONDAY 18.

The State-Lottery began drawing.

The High Court of Justiciary met, and heard the report of the midwives, on the pregnancy of Catharine Nairne, who declared her in the sixth month of her time. On which the court deferred giving sentence till the second Monday in March next.

WEDNESDAY 20.

The Rt Hon. Lord Adam Gordon, who is lately returned from America, and who has been appointed her the head of the colonies to make his address, had a long

conference with his majesty's secretaries of state, when it is supposed his lordship impartially executed his commission. It is confidently asserted, that if the new stamp-act is ever carried into execution in that continent, it must be by military collectors; for no persons in civil employ will dare to undertake it.

THURSDAY 21.

A person was summoned before the sitting alderman, for attending Mass, contrary to law, and was obliged to enter into a recognizance of 400 l. for his appearance at the ensuing sessions of the peace. The increase of Popery in this metropolis is very alarming. The licensed priests of that communion in England, are only 63, for the chapels of foreign ambassadors; all the rest are subject to severe penalties.

Mary Cathburn was committed to Newcastle goal, for a species of forgery, very artfully contrived. Under various pretences, she got some persons to draw up the forms of promissory notes, and draughts, and when she had so done, she got other persons by folding down the writing to set their names to them.

These she negotiated, and raised large sums of money.

FRIDAY 22.

Lord Adam Gordon had the honour to present to his majesty, an address, and a belt of wampum, from the Chiefs of the Mohawks, and the like from the seven Nations within the limits of Canada; which his majesty received very graciously.

MONDAY 25.

Being the anniversary of the birth of his R. H. William-Henry Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, his majesty's second brother, who entered into the 23d year of his age, their majesties received the usual compliments on the occasion.

His majesty was pleased to order 1000 l. to be paid into the hands of the Lord Mayor, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

WEDNESDAY 27.

Lord Camden in a speech which lasted two hours, declared, upon the first decision of the suit against the messengers, &c. "that it was the unanimous opinion of the whole court, that general warrants (except in cases of high treason) were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable."

FRIDAY 29.

King, Rogers, and Matthews, three of the desperate villains who lately made their escape from Maidstone goal, after killing the keeper, were executed at Maidstone. (See p. 392.)

SATURDAY 30.

Poor Rouffear is at length driven from Geneva, where he thought himself safe, and is gone to take refuge under the protection of the K. of Prussia, but in such a deplorable state of health that his life is doubtful.

In Lapland 120 head of rein-deer were struck dead by one flash of lightning, on the 23d of July last. The poor beasts, about a quarter of an hour before, had all got together as under apprehensions what was to follow.

The Dauphin of France, whose life has been despaired of, is not yet out of danger; his fever continues, but its violence was somewhat

what abated, when the last letters came from Paris.

A large centrifugal engine of a new construction, invented by Mr *Erfine*, was last week shipped for Germany, for the use of some salt-works, belonging to the King of Prussia.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
MEN OF ENGLAND, THE COLONIES,
BRETHREN,

Consider with the reverse of a Dutch medal, struck in their early troubles.

"Two earthen vases, floating in the waters. Inscription. *Frangitur si colliditur. Is uenit clasp the fish.*"

Schemes for making navigable canals between Hull and Liverpool, and between *Wildon* ferry and *Fordham-bridge* in *Cheshire*, are in agitation, and, it is hoped, will be put in execution; as that of the Duke of *Bridgewater's* shews them to be practicable. Other schemes of the like kind are much talked of.

An Account of the Proceedings of the late Assembly at Philadelphia, which met on Sept. 21.

THE house taking into consideration, that an act of parliament has lately passed in England, for imposing certain stamp-duties and other duties on his majesty's subjects in America, whereby they conceive some of their most essential and valuable rights, as *British* subjects, to be deeply affected, think it a duty they owe to themselves and their posterity, to come to the following resolutions, *viz.*

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That the assemblies of this province have, from time to time, whenever requisitions have been made by his majesty, for carrying on military operations for the defence of America, most cheerfully and liberally contributed their full proportion of men and money for those services.

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That whenever his majesty's service shall, for the future, require the aids of the inhabitants of this province, and they shall be called upon for that purpose, in a constitutional way, it will be their indispensable duty most cheerfully and liberally to grant to his majesty their proportion of men and money, for the defence, security, and other public services of the *British American* colonies.

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That the inhabitants of this province are intitled to all the rights and privileges of his majesty's subjects in Great Britain, or else where; and that the constitution of government in this province is founded on the natural rights of mankind, and the noble principles of *English* liberty, and therefore is, or ought to be perfectly free.

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That it is the inherent birth-right, and indubitable privilege, of every *British* subject, to be taxed only by his own consent, or that of his legal representatives, in conjunction with his majesty, or his substitutes.

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That the only legal representatives of the inhabitants of this province, are the persons they annually elect to serve as members or assembly.

"Resolved, therefore, *N. C. D.* That the of the people of this province by any

other persons whatsoever, than such their representatives in assembly, is unconstitutional, and subversive of their most valuable rights.

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That the laying taxes upon the inhabitants of this province in any other manner, being naturally subversive of public liberty, and of necessary consequence, be utterly destructive of public happiness.

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That the vesting an authority in the courts of Admiralty to decide in suits relating to the stamp-duties, and other matters foreign to their proper jurisdiction, is highly dangerous to the liberties of his majesty's American subjects, contrary to *Magna Charta*, the great charter and fountain of *English* liberty, and destructive of one of their most darling and acknowledged rights, that of TRIALS BY JURIES.

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That it is the opinion of this house, that the restraints imposed by several late acts of parliament on the trade of this province, at a time when the people labour under an enormous load of debt, must of necessity be attended with the most fatal consequences, not only to this province, but to the trade of our mother country.

"Resolved, *N. C. D.* That this house think it their duty thus firmly to assert, with modesty and decency, their inherent rights, that their posterity may learn and know, that it was not with their consent and acquiescence, that any taxes should be levied on them by any persons but their own representatives; and are desirous that these their resolves should remain on their minutes, as a testimony of the zeal, and ardent desire of the present house of assembly to preserve their inestimable rights, which, as *Englishmen*, they have possessed ever since this province was settled, and to transmit them to their latest posterity."

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1765.

- Oct. 1. Ady of the Hon. Tho. Townshend, jun. Esq;—of a daughter.
31. Lady of Lord Grey,—of a son & heir.
Nov. 4. Lady of the late Lord Midleton,—of a son.
12. Lady of John Upton, Esq; member for Westmoreland,—of a son and heir.

List of MARRIAGES for 1763.

- Oct. 14. Isaac Hullier, Esq; at Peterborough,—to Miss Godfrey of Northampton.
Lord Effingham Howard,—to Miss Kitty Proctor of Thorp, near Leeds. 10,000l.
Osborn Fuller of Carlton, Suffolk, Esq;—to the relict of the Rev. Sir Ralph Blount, Bart. Gregor Drummond of St James's-street, Esq;—to Miss Arundel of Dursley.
22. Wm Marriott of Goodman's-fields, Esq;—to Mrs Blagden of Hackney.
23. Sir Wm Halton, Bart.—to Miss Garner of Kingstons, Huntingdonshire.
24. John Knight of Wolverley, Worcester-shire, Esq;—to Miss Cunyngnam of Stone-house, Shropshire.
27. Edw. Juxton of more of C.

Wm Alder of Horncliff, near Berwick, Esq; to Miss Graham of Gloriorum, in Northumberland.

Miles Stapleton of Drax-hall, Yorkshire, Esq;—to Miss Dunn.

Capt. Perkins of the Marines, at Chatham, —to Miss Mandy of Brompton.

Capt. Bellingham Christian of the 16th R. of foot, —to Mrs Kearney of Brook-Green. 12,000*l*.

Caleb Pick of the Custom-house, Esq;—to Miss Gibbison of Hemlock-court.

Rev. Mr Wingfield, R. of Lopham, Norf. —to Mrs Tayleur of Meeson, Shropshire.

16. Tho. Cave, Esq; eldest son of Sir Tho. Cave, Bart. and member for Leicestershire, —to Miss Edwards of Highgate.

Richard Pennant, Esq; nephew to the late Sir Samuel Pennant, Lord-Mayor of London, —to Miss Sukzy Warburton, a niece to the Dutchess of Argyll.

William Quaril, Esq;—to Miss Jones of Whitechapel.

Joseph Pickford of Royton, near Manchester, Esq;—to Miss Sunderland of Croydon.

16. Charles Stonor of Stonor, Oxfordshire, Esq;—to Miss Mary Eugenia Blount of Mabledurham.

24. Capt. Cane of the 43d Reg.—to Miss Erskine, only daughter of Adm. Erskine.

Mr Timpson of Leicestershire, —to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr Paul Hen. Robinson.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

THO. Brentley, Esq; clerk to the common house of assembly at Charles-Town.

OS. 21. Rich. Darkin, Esq; secretary to the garrison at Gibraltar.

Capt. Hooper of the grenadiers, at St Vincent.

Rev. Mr Baker, minister of Hungerford.

29. Meredith Moreton, Esq; at Clayton-hall, Surry.

✱ Jasper Dickson, a shepherd near Godalmin Surry, aged 103; his wife is still living, and is in her 100th year.

31. Hon. Sewallis Shirley, Esq; comptroller of her majesty's household.

Relict of the late Admiral Martin.

D. Gach, Esq; at Bolderton, Nottinghamsh.

✱ R. Plackett at Breaston near Derby, aged 102.

✱ Jane Fabbot at Okey near Malmesbury, 105.

John Brickdale, Esq; at Knowle, near Bristol.

Nov. 2. T. Pomfret, Esq; in New North-st.

3. Rev. Dr Whalley at Epsom, aged 79.

Geo. Lynch, M. D. at Canterbury.

Rev. Mr Rand, R. of Hickling, Nottinghamshire.

4. Col. Cofsey, Lieut Gov. of Chelsea-hospital.

7. The Baron de Gros, ambassador from the Emperors of Russia.

Miss Mary Finch near Pease-hill, Cambridgeshire, very rich.

8. Lady Eliz. Egerton, at Bruton-abbey, Somersetshire.

His Royal Highness William Augustus, D. of Cumberland, Marquis of Berkhamshead in Hertfordshire, Earl of Kensington in Surry, Viscount of Tremanton in Cornwall, Baron of the Isle of Alderney, first and principal

Garter, Fellow of the Royal Society, Ranger and Keeper of Windsor Great Park, and Chancellor of the universities of Dublin and St Andrews, in the 45th year of his age.

—His Royal Highness was at court in the morning, dined with Lord Albemarle in the afternoon, and drank tea with the Princess of Brunswick at St James's; from whence he came to his own house in the evening, to be present at a council to be held on affairs of state. As soon as he came in, he complained of a pain in his shoulder, with a cold and shivering fit, and desired to be laid on the couch, which was done; and Sir Charles Winttingham, the king's physician, was sent for; who being come, it is said, advised bleeding; but in about 20 minutes his Royal Highness expired, without the least struggle.

10. Mrs Price, daugh. of the late Dr Halley.

12. Weyman Lee, Esq; of the Inner Temple.

Chr. Winstanley, Esq; in New Norfolk-st.

13. Peter Stainbank, Esq; at Chelsea, aged 74.

Evan Price of Radnorshire, Esq.

The Princess Sophia Dorothea, sister to the King of Prussia, and consort to the Margrave of Brandenburg S. hwedt.

14. Tho. Bramston of Screens, Essex, Esq; Rt Hon. Lord Torphichen in Scotland;

15. Denzil Onslow, Esq; one of the commissioners of the salt-office.

Tho. Peers, Esq; brother to alderm. Peers.

16. Capt. Pruthi, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity house.

17. Capt. Wallford of the horse-grenadiers.

Mrs Knight, at Godmersham in Kent.

Jane Thompson near Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 108; her husband died about seven years ago, aged 100.

20. Tho. le Blanc, Esq; at Mitcham, Surry.

21. C. Edw. Pilkington, Esq; in the Strand.

22. Isaac Townsend, Esq; admiral of the White, Gov. of Greenwich-hospital, member for Rochester, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and F.R.S.

Robert Baker Hutchison, Esq; in May fair.

Robert Avery, Esq; at Hampton, Middlesex.

Richard Atherton, Esq; at Bent, Lancashire.

24. Mrs Southy in Abington-buildings, gardener to the Abbey, aged 102.

John Hammer, Esq; at Hammer-smith, one of the oldest benchers of Lincoln's-inn.

List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1765.

(From the London-Gazette.)

WHITBAIL. THE king has been pleased to

Nov. 5. T. grant unto Lord Mopson the office of Warden, and Chief-Justice in Eyre of the forests South of Trent, in room of the

Rt Hon. John Earl of Broadalbane, appointed keeper of the privy-seal of Scotland, in room of Lord Feid. Campbell.

Sir Cha. Knowles, Bart. vice admiral of the navy and seas of Great Britain, in room of Sir Edw. Hawke, Rt of the Bath, vice-admiral, in room of Henry Osborne, Esq;

Nov. 23. Robert Gunning, Esq;—resident at the court of Denmark.

Wm Gordon, Esq;—minister at Brussels.

Fulk Greville, Esq;—envoy extraordinary to the Elector of Bavaria, and minister to the Diet of Ratisbon.

From other Papers.

SIR Ja. Gray, Kt of the Bath,—Governor of Dover-Castle, &c. by the E. of Hereford.

Hugh Hamersley, Esq;—secretary of the province of Maryland, by Lord Baltimore.

John Johnson, Esq; eldest son of Sir Wm Johnson, of America, knighted.

John Murray, Esq; resident at Venice,—ambassador at Constantinople.

Tho. Allen of Bridgewater, Esq;—receiver-general for Somersetshire.

Duke of Bedford,—chancellor of the university of Dublin. (D of Cumberland, &c.)

Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney, vice-admiral of the Blue,—master of Greenwich-hospital.

Dr Lowth, prebendary of Durham, and Dr John Bevis, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

—Leslie, Esq;—Lt. Gov. of S. Castle.

Nat. Smith, Esq;—Lt. Gov. of Chelsea-hosp.

C. Howard, Esq;—naval officer at Harwich.

Ensign Turner,—adjutant 3d R. of guards.

David Griffiths,—adjutant 4th R. of horse.

Lt Col. Robertson of the 15th Reg.—barrack-master-general in North-America.

Capt. Lt Howard,—capt. in first Reg. of foot-guards.

Capt. O'Hara of the 74th Reg.—capt. of Sandown-Castle.

Lt. Col. Joshua Visc. Allen,—capt. lieu. in the first R. of foot-guards.

Capt. Bayard,—major to the 60th Reg.

Sir Geo. Osborn,—col. of a company in the 3d Reg. of guards.

Anketel Singleton, Esq;—governor of Land-guard-fort.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Jere. Philip, M. A.—Narboth, R. with the chapel of Robertson in the county of Pembroke.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Mr Palmer, by the Speaker,—chaplain to the House of Commons. (Dr Cusk, preferred.)

Ja. Hallifax.—Chaddington, R. Bucks.

Ja. Loader,—Uppington, R. Devonshire.

Mr Gibbons of St Paul's—Tillingham, V. Essex.

Wm Sewell,—Hadleigh, R. Hants. 300*l.* per Ann.

Mr Marsden,—Felliskirk, L. Yorkshire.

Mr Cooper,—minister of Foxton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr L'Dutens,—Elsden, Northumberland.

Mr Farrer,—Laycock, L. Wilts.

Dr Eyre,—a prebend of Wells cathedral.

Mr Towne,—archdeacon of Stowe, and a prebend of Lincoln.

Dr Hurd,—preacher to the Society at Lincoln's-inn. (Dr Ashton, resigned.)

Dr Thomas, one of the king's chaplains, and a prebend of Westminster,—to the vicarage of St Bride's, Fleet-street.

Mr Lovekin, by the governors of Christ's-hospital,—to Colne-Engayne, R. Essex.

Mr Massey,—West-Harndon, R. Essex.

Mr Ellison, R. of St Bennet's, Paul's-ch.—Thorp, L. Surry.

Pennoek,—St John, Horslydown, R. awark.

Mr Cockayne,—St Mary Rotherhithe, R. Tho. Hutchefon,—Elmstone, R. Kent.
Wm Lucas,—minister of Peterflow, Herefordshire.
Ph. Rosenhagen,—Mountseffing, L. Essex.
S. Towers,—Withringham, V. Devonshire.
Mr Tisdale,—chaplain to the 37th Reg.

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

Ben. Burroughs, } Moreton, R. } Derby-
M. A. } Matlock, R. } shire.
Ralph Heathcote, } Silby, V. } Cambridg-
D. D. } Barkby, R. } shire.
R. Wardall, } Brampton, V. } Cumberland.
M. A. } Corbridge, V. } Northumberl.
B — K T — S.

W. Woods of Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, hosier
Ann Bedo of the Minories, victualler.

Harry Houseman of Staining-lane, merchant.

Rob. Ayrar of Knareborough, innholder.

Too Mearsh of Little-Hampton, ship-builder.

Tho. French of King-street, linnen-draper.

Gabriel de Vebres of London, merchant.

Ben. Blower of Worcester, butcher.

W. Killingsworth of Wapping-st. sail-maker

Geo. Dighton of Ludgate-hill, vintner.

John Howson of St Bride's, London, jeweller.

Ja. Wrench of Camomile-st. coach-maker.

Ben. Bayron of Barley, Hertfordsh. linen-dr.

John Jones of Coventry, bookfeller.

Thomas Ewing of Southampton, shop-keeper.

John Stiles of London, merchant.

Cha. Blyde of Long-acre, coffeeman.

Sam. Edwards of Bristol, linen-draper.

Myer Solomon of Sevenditch-court, neck-lace

maker,

Pat. Larken of Copthall-court, merchant.

Wm Watkins of Camberwell, plasterer.

Tho. Poultney of Barbican, linen-draper.

Joseph Plant of Coventry, scrivener.

Philip Foot of Ashburton, serge-maker.

Tho. Shelton of Hammer-smith, brewer.

Rich. Crossing of Ashburton, serge-maker.

John Garman of Tottenham, coach-maker.

Ja. Robertson of St Paul's Ch.-yard, china-man.

John Bentley of St Clement's-Danes, wool-

len-draper.

Richard Waide of Bedale, Yorkshire, grocer.

John Jones, sen. of Coventry, shop-keeper.

Chr. Johnson of Pulham St Mary, Norfolk,

blacksmith.

James Edwards of Bristol, woollen-draper.

Price of STOCKS, on *Course of Exchange*,
Nov. 30, 1765. Nov. 30, 1765.

Bank Stock, shut. Am. 355

E. India ditto, shut ditto at light 35

S. Sea ditto, —. Rott, 35 6 2 U. 7 2 1 U.

Ditto Old An. 88 1 2 Antwerp. No Price

Ditto New An. 86 2 8 7 Hamb. 34 4 2 4 U.

3 per Ct reduced, 89 1 2 Paris 1 day's date 31 2

3 ditto consol. 90 2 9 1 ditto at 1 U. 31 2

3 ditto India, — Bourdeaux 31 2

3 1/2 Bank 1756, 1 Usance 31 2

3 1/2 ditto 1758 95 1 2 Cadiz 40

4 per Cent 1762, 103 1/2 Madrid 40

India B. 11. 12. a 128. pr Bilbao 39 1/2

Each Bills re. dif. — Leghorn 50 1/2

Navy difc. 2 1/2 Genoa 40 1/2

Long Annuities, 2 1/2 Venice 50 1/2

Navy 4 per Cent 99 1/2 Lisbon 34 1/2

4 per Ct. 1763, Opone 34 1/2

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser
Old London Spy
London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Public Ledger
Univ. Chron.
Monitor
North Briton
Scrutator

Country News,
Coventry 2
Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2

ST JOHN'S GATE



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow

For DECEMBER 1765.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

- I. Outlines of the life of the late D. of Cumberland.
- II. Narrative of the horrid murder of the captain, &c. of the *E. of Sandwich*, a rich ship.
- III. Circumstances that led to the discovery of the murderers.
- IV. Chief causes of the great mortality of infants, with the remedy.
- V. Remarks on some passages in Henry the IVth's letters, &c.
- VI. Additional articles from *Voltaire's Dictionnaire Philosophique*.
- VII. Character of Henry V. of England, from *Fillart*.
- VIII. Mr. Johnson's account of *Shakespeare's* plays concluded.
- IX. *Erskine's* new-invented centrifugal engine described.
- X. Story of the *Summer's Tale*, with remarks.
- XI. Grievances of the *American colonies*.
- XII. List of *Popish seminaries* abroad, maintained with *English money*.
- XIII. *Philosophical Transactions* epitomised.
- XIV. Distresses of the poor manufacturers in the clothing towns in the North.
- XV. The legislative power of the colonies considered.
- XVI. The importance of the colonies to *Great-Britain* demonstrated.
- XVII. The right of taxing the colonies maintained.
- XVIII. That claim of right contested.
- XIX. Anecdote of *Sir R. Walpole*.
- XX. *POSTUM*. The Happy Man. A New England Ballad. A celebrated Prologue. Hymn to *Christmas*, &c.
- XXI. List of Books with Remarks.—Critical review of the new administration.—The new administration vindicated.—Necessity of repealing the *American Stamp-act*.—The Scourge.—The Felloes.—Major *Rogers's* account of *North America*, &c.
- XXII. Proceedings in *North America* on account of the Stamp-act.
- XXIII. *Historical Chronicle*. A local earthquake; Remarkable trial; the King's speech; a barbarous murder &c.
- XXIV. List of births, marriages, deaths, promotions, &c. with the price of stocks, course of exchange, &c.

WITH four additional Pages of Letter-Press, giving an ample Account of the *American Controversy*; Also, a very accurate Description of the new-invented Centrifugal Engine of Mr *Erskine*, for extracting Water from Ships at Sea, &c. with a Draught of the same elegantly engraven on a Copper-Plate.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

C O N T E N T S.

A N account of the life of the late Duke of Cumberland	543
Narrative of the horrid murder of the Captain, &c. of the ship <i>Earl of Sandwich</i> , from the <i>Canaries</i>	545
Chief causes of the great mortality of infants, with the remedy	547
Remarks on some passages in <i>Henry the IVth's</i> letters, &c.	548
Articles from <i>Voltaire's Dictionnaire Philosophique</i> , viz. Luxury, Self-love,	549
—Folly of exclaiming ag. luxury	ib
—Plunderers of nations justified	ib
—Ridicule of clipping of nails	ib
—Saying of a Faquier to his benefactor	550
Character of <i>Henry V.</i> commonly called <i>Henry of Monmouth</i>	ib
—His outrages, and youthful extravagancies	ib
—His valour, and military achievements	ib
—Situation of <i>France</i> at the battle of <i>Agincourt</i>	551
—Assassination of <i>D. of Burgundy</i>	ib
—Consequences of that assassination	ib
—Manner of carrying on sieges	552
—Military armour of those times	ib
—State of learning among the <i>Fr.</i>	553
—A prodigy of literature at <i>Paris</i>	ib
—Death of <i>Henry V.</i> and of <i>Charles VI.</i> of <i>France</i>	ib
—Progress of the <i>English</i> conquests after their decease	ib
<i>Mr Johnson's</i> account of <i>Shakespeare's</i> plays concluded, viz.	554
— <i>Coriolanus</i> , <i>Julius Caesar</i> , <i>Antony</i> and <i>Cleopatra</i> , <i>Cymbeline</i> , <i>Troilus</i> and <i>Cressida</i> , <i>Romeo</i> and <i>Juliet</i> , <i>Hamlet</i>	ib
— <i>Othello</i>	559
<i>Erskine's</i> Centrifugal Engine for raising water described	ib
—Particular account of its principles and construction	556
—Its advantages over other pumps	557
Story of the <i>Summer's Tale</i> , a new musical comedy	ib
—A humorous scene, by way of specimen	558
—Remarks on some incidents in it	559
—General character of the play	560
Grievances of the <i>American Colonies</i> examined	ib
—Their charter privileges asserted	561
—Influence of Ministers, and power of <i>P—</i>	ib
—Miserable condition of the colonies	562
List of the seminories abroad, maintained by <i>English</i> Papists	563
<i>Philosoph. Transactions</i> epitomised	564
—Sequel of the case of <i>Mr Butler</i> of <i>Moston</i>	ib

—Account of <i>Ferguson's</i> new-invented crane	ib
—An attempt to account for the formation of <i>Belemnites</i>	565
—A singular species of wasps	ib
—An <i>American</i> armadilla.—A hernia of the urinary bladder.— <i>Bordeaux's</i> admeasurement of the rain, in <i>June</i> and <i>July</i> 1783,	566
Disseal of the poor in the cloathing towns in the North	567
The power of legislation in the colonies considered	568
—Their dependency on the mother-country how secured	ib
—The pretences for infringing their privileges absurd	569
The importance of the colonies, and the interest of <i>Great Britain</i> considered, &c.	ib
—Extent of the <i>British</i> empire in <i>America</i>	570
—Their populousness, and united strength	ib
—Their vast demand for <i>British</i> manufactures	ib
—The best means of enlarging that demand	571
—Lenity to the <i>Americans</i> recommended	ib
—Fatal consequences of enforcing the Stamp Act	572
Right of taxing the <i>Americans</i>	ib
Claims of the <i>Americans</i> impartially stated	573
Anecdote of a once obnoxious Minister	574
POETRY. The Happy Man. A <i>Beggar's Song</i>	575
—Songs from the <i>Summer's Tale</i> . Prologue by <i>Mr Garrick</i> . Epigram	576
—Hymn to <i>Christmas</i>	577
List of Books, with Remarks	578
Vindication of the present Minister	579
—Necessity of repealing the <i>American</i> Stamp Act	580
—Critical review of the new Administration	581
—Defence of the <i>American</i> charters	ib
—The Fesoon, a collection of Epigrams, &c.	582
—Observations on some passages in <i>Shakespeare</i>	ib
—The Scourge, a satire	583
Concise account of <i>North America</i>	584
Proceedings of the <i>Americans</i> on account of the Stamp Act	585-6
Historical Chronicle. Supposed Earthquake	587
—Executions, trials, robberies,	588
—King's speech, murders, &c.	589
Miscellaneous articles	590
List of births, marriages,	591

In Scotland. And on October 29, 1751, his Majesty granted to him, Cranbourn Lodge in Windsor Forest, in the room of the D. of St Albans, dec.

On the breaking out of the last war, his R. H. was appointed to the command of an army of observation, intended for the protection of Hanover, for which place he set out April 9, 1757, attended only by his aid-de-camps: For it is well known, and will be long remembered, that not one regiment of English was allowed him, tho' a year or two after, more than 20,000 were sent to Germany.—The events of that campaign, the battle of Hastenbeck, July 25, 6, and 7, in which, notwithstanding his great inferiority, his Royal Highness withstood for three days Marshal d'Estrees's numerous army; his subsequent retreat towards Stade, and the convention of neutrality between his Highness and the Marshal Duke de Richelieu, signed at Closter-Seven, September 8, need only to be mentioned, in order to observe, that, whatever odium might attend those measures, none could justly fall on the Duke of Cumberland, who acted (as he afterwards proved) in obedience to positive orders. No wonder then, that on his return to England, October 22, finding his reception very different from that he expected and had deserved, he resigned all his military employments; and, tho' strongly urged, could never be prevailed with to resume them.—For the remainder of that reign he lived for the most part retired at Windsor, and at the funeral of his Royal Father, November 11, 1760, assisted as chief mourner.

For some years before his death, his health had been much impaired; and in 1764, the wound he received at Dettingen broke out at Newmarket, and put him in imminent danger.—The last public service for which this nation is indebted to his R. H. was his recommending to his Majesty the present Ministry, who, it is not doubted, will credit that recommendation.

On the 31st of October, 1765, having appointed to assist that evening at a council, he came to town from Windsor, and went to Court, though he had had some alarming symptoms the evening before, while at cards. And about the same hour, (viz. 8 o'clock) being then at his house (the late D. of Beaufort's, in Upper Grosvenor street) just as the Duke of Newcastle and the

he was seized, in an inner room, in much the same manner; on which he said to the Earl of Albemarle, who was with him, 'Tis all over—and sunk down senseless in his Lordship's arms. He was interred privately, but with military honours, in Westminster-Abbey, on the 9th of November.

This short account of his Royal Highness's actions cannot be better closed, than with the following most just elogium, lately given him by the House of Lords: 'The many eminent public and private virtues, the extent of capacity, and the magnanimity of mind; the affection for his Majesty's person, and the eminent services performed for this country, which distinguished this great and excellent Prince, have made an impression never to be erased from the minds of a grateful people.'

A Narrative of the late horrid Murder committed by George Gidley, and Richard St. Quintin, (both West of England Men,) Peter M'Kinlie, (an Irishman,) and Andreas Zekerman, (a Dutchman,) late Mariners on board the Brig The Earl of Sandwich, belonging to London, whereof John Cockeran was Captain; transmitted by Order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE ship sailed from London about the month of June, or July 1765, laden with bale goods, hard-ware, hats, &c. for Santa-Cruz; at which place they arrived, discharged their cargo, and thence sailed to Orataira, one of the Canary Islands, and took in a cargo of Madeira wine, raw and manufactured silk, cochineal, and a large quantity of Spanish milled dollars, some ingots of gold, some jewels, and a small quantity of gold-dust; and about the month of November sailed from Orataira for London, and had then on board John Cockeran, Captain; Charles Pincent, Mate; Peter M'Kinlie, Boatwain; George Gidley, Cook; Richard St Quintin, Andreas Zekerman, and James Pincent, (brother to the mate) Mariners; and Benjamin Gallipley, the cabin-boy; and they took on board, as passengers, one Capt. Glas, his wife, and daughter, with a servant boy belonging to them.

Before the ship left the Canaries, Gidley, St Quintin, Zekerman, and Mac-Kinlie, entered into a conspiracy to murder all the other persons on board,

Accordingly, on *Sunday, Nov. 30*, at eleven at night, the four assassins being stationed on the night-watch, and the Captain coming to see every thing properly settled, on his return to his cabin, *M'Kenzie* seized him, and held him fast, till *Gidley* killed him with an iron bar, and then threw him overboard.

The noise occasioned by this murder, and the Captain's groans, having alarmed the *Pinchents* and *Capt. Glasf*, they rose from their beds, and immediately came on deck; and the *Pinchents* being foremost, they were attacked by the villains, knocked down, and thrown overboard; Captain *Glasf* instantly returned to the cabin for his sword, and his retreat being observed by *M'Kenzie*, who judged of his intent, secreted himself at the foot of the steps in the dark; and as he was ascending the steps to get upon the deck, *MacKenzie* seized him in his arms, and held him fast, and called out to his associates to assist him, who immediately rushed upon *Mr Glasf*, and with much difficulty wrested his sword out of his hand, in which scuffle *Zekerman* received a slight wound in his arm; and in stabbing *Mr Glasf*, *M'Kenzie* received a wound thro' his left arm. When they had thus murdered *Mr Glasf*, they threw him overboard. This soon brought *Mrs Glasf* and her child on deck; and she having seen what the villains had perpetrated, implored for mercy; but *Zekerman* and *M'Kenzie* came up to her, and she and her daughter being locked in one another's arms, they threw them both into the sea.

Having thus dispatched all the persons on board, except the two boys, and being then in the *British Channel*, on their course to *London*, they immediately put the ship about, and steered for the coast of *Ireland*; and on *Tuesday, Dec. 3*, about two in the afternoon, they arrived within ten leagues of the harbour of *Waterford* and *Ross*, and then determined to sink the ship; and, in order to secure themselves and the treasure, they hoisted out their cock boat, and loaded her with bags of dollars, to the quantity of about two tons, and then, knocking out the ballast port, quitted the ship, and got into the boat, and left the two boys in the sinking vessel to perish.

One of the boys having entreated to be taken on board, but refused, leaped into the sea, and by swimming laid hold of the gunnel of the boat, when

and knocked him off, and he was immediately drowned.

Soon after they quitted the ship, she filled with water and overset, and they saw the other boy washed overboard.

A The boat having reached the harbour's mouth, about six in the evening, they rowed her about three miles up the river, and being afraid to proceed further with such a quantity of treasure, they landed within two miles of the fort of *Dunamannon*; and having left out as much as they apprehended they could carry, they buried on the strand the rest of the dollars, amounting to 50 bags; they then proceeded up the river with the remainder, the ingots of gold, jewels, and gold dust, and landed at a place called *Fishersform*, within four miles of *Ross*, and refreshed themselves at an alehouse, where a bag of 1200 dollars, was stolen from them.

C On *Wednesday, Dec. 4*, they proceeded to *Ross*, and put up at an alehouse, and there exchanged 1200 dollars for their amount in current gold, and bought three cases of pistols, hired six horses, and two guides, and on *Thursday* the 5th set out for *Dublin*, where they arrived on the 6th, and stopped at the *Black Bull inn, Thomas street*.

Having lavished a considerable sum in *Ross*, and an account having arrived there, that a vessel was driven on the coast, richly laden, without a living soul on board, it caused a suspicion that those persons had destroyed and plundered the ship; upon which the collector sent two gentlemen express to the chief magistrate of *Ross*, then in *Dublin*, to inform him of their suspicions, with intent that the said persons should be taken, and required to give an account of themselves.

F Those Gentlemen arrived on the 8th, and having informed the said magistrate of their errand, he, with proper assistance, apprehended *St Quintin* and *Zekerman*, who, being examined separately, each confessed the murders, and other matters before related, and also, that since they arrived in *Dublin*, *Gidley* and *M'Kenzie* had sold to a goldsmith dollars to the amount of 100*l.* by which means *M'Kenzie* was apprehended, and intelligence got, that *Gidley* had set out in a post-chaise for *Cork*, in order to take ship-
G ing for *England*.

H Having received an account of dollars that were hid, the chief magistrate of *Ross* dispatched back the

of *Ross*, and the commanding officer of the fort of *Dunannon*, to make search for the bags of dollars: In returning, they apprehended *Gidley* in his way to *Cork*, and had him committed to *Carlson* goal, where they found upon him 53 guineas, a moidore, and some silver.

On the 13th they found 250 bags of dollars sealed up, and brought them to *Ross* under a guard, & lodged them in the custom-house.

There were found in the possession of *McKinlie*, *Zekerman*, and *St. Egintha*, some toys, a few guineas, an ingot of gold, and a small parcel of gold-dust, which, with the money arising by the sale of the dollars in *Dublin*, are in the hands of the Lord Mayor.

It is remarkable, that, previous to the apprehension of the above Villains, the following particulars were discovered:

Capt. *Honeywell*, from *Newfoundland*, in making *Waterford* harbour, Dec. 6, had like to have ran foul of a large three mast vessel, with top-gallant yards up, and so deep in the water that he could only see her rails. She had no bouzon board, nor could a living creature be seen. Upon this report, at his arrival, eight boats went out, who returned without being able to discover any thing. The day after, some pipes of wine were driven on shore; they saved fifty of them; and many persons imagined they came out of the above vessel. Mr *Graham*, the land-waiter, and a party of soldiers, went to secure what was driven on shore. They found part of her stern, & other particulars, and got several more pipes of Madeira wine, capuchins, and womens apparel, so that it was conjectured she had passengers on board. She was tho't to have been a very rich ship; and, from various circumstances, it was believed some villains had murdered the rest of the crew, and afterwards scuttled her, and supposed she would have gone to the bottom soon after they quitted her.

Some of the Causes that occasion the Mortality of Children under Two Years of Age. In answer to Queries in the public papers, concerning the cause of the great Mortality of Infants in this metropolis under that age.

ONE of the causes, I apprehend, which increases this mortality, is owing to the diabolical method of the nurses binding their tender bodies, as soon as born, with bandages so tight, that the hands, not the limbs have

in that free easy way nature designed they should.

Another cause is, that destructive custom of feeding them with water-pap, &c. and, from the first, some will cram down their throats some butter and sugar, oil, panada, candle, or some such unwholesome mess.

To point out an evil without applying a remedy, is not altogether so serviceable; therefore I shall trouble you with the happy method I have had practised in my own family, which, if duly followed, I am certain, that one third more children would be preserved to the age of two years; and after that time there will be little to fear but from the small-pox, &c.

Instead of bandages, and all those loads of swaddling-cloaths, let the infant have only a little flannel waist-coat, without sleeves, to fit the body, and tie loosely behind, to which there should be a petticoat sewed, and over this a kind of gown of the same material, or any other that is light, thin and limsy. The petticoat should not be so long as the child, the gown a few inches longer, with one cap only on the head which may be made double, if it be thought not warm enough. What I mean is, that the whole dress should be so contrived, that it might be put on at once, and neither hand nor press the head at all; the linnen as usual.

This would be sufficient for the day, laying aside all those swathes, bandages, flays, and contrivances, that are most ridiculously used, to close and keep the head in its place, and support the body; as if nature, exact nature, had produced her chief work, a human creature, so carelessly unfinished, as to want those idle aids to make it perfect.

Shoes and stockings are needless incumbrances, till they are able to go out in the dirt. There should be a thin flannel shirt for the night, which ought to be every way loose. Children in this simple, pleasant dress, which may be readily put on and off without teasing them, would find themselves perfectly easy and happy, enjoying the free use of their limbs.

This should be continued till they are three years old. Great care should be taken in feeding them—nothing is so good as cow's milk, but not to be boiled, with some of the biscuits called *tops and bottoms*, or *ryes*, by which we are sure to avoid that pernicious thing called *alum*. Half their diet should be thin, light broths, a little with

bread or rice boiled in them, and not to be fed above four times in twenty-four hours, and not to be fed in the night, only a little milk and water given them in case they awake. They should not be laid on their backs to be fed, but held in a sitting posture, that swallowing may be easier to them. —As to any little sournesses they may sometimes have, nothing is so good to give them as a little of that fine powder, called *Magnesia Alba*, in their food; which will remove all complaints of that kind.

I have been the means of having the above method practised in many families, and I never knew one child that ever failed; so far from it, that they all cut their teeth with little or no pain, and escaped those disorders so incident to children nursed in the common way — It would be happy, indeed, if all mothers would suckle their children, as so many more would be preserved, since no other woman's milk can be so good: But as this is a thing more to be wished than to be expected, we ought therefore to follow that method that has been found by experience to be the best.

Mr URBAN,

I Send you some Queries and Remarks relating to the curious article in your last, containing 12 letters, of the great Henry the IVth, of France.

Who can be meant by the King of Navarre, in the second letter? Henry's father was killed in the year 1562, and I know of no king of Navarre afterwards, but Henry himself; he was, indeed, called only prince of Navarre during his mother's life, but she died just before the massacre of St Bartholomew, and this letter was written near seven months after it.

The *Monf. le Prince* mentioned in the tenth letter, and in the note to the twelfth, was Henry de Bourbon Prince of Conde, cousin german to Henry the IVth, being son of that famous leader of the protestants, Louis prince of Conde, brother to Anthony king of Navarre, who was brother to Henry the IVth's father.

This Henry, prince of Conde, was with Henry the IVth, in Paris, at the massacre of St Bartholomew; and his life, as well as that of his cousin, was spared upon condition that he should embrace the Catholic religion. He kept, however, in a confinement: or less close, till he escaped into any, which was about two years

afterwards; he immediately abjured Popery, and commanded the protestant forces with much renown on many occasions, and was greatly in the favour and confidence of Henry the IVth, from the time of his escape till his death.

A He was poisoned by his own servants, on the 5th of March 1588, which fixes the date of the tenth letter, which was probably written the same night, as the next letter is dated March the 8th, which is but three days afterwards.

B *Mexera* gives him a very great character, and *De Thou*, says, "In this prince, humanity was blended with courage; steadiness of mind, with gentleness and courtesy; prudence with liberty, and, an elocution equally graceful and commanding."

C In the twelfth letter, mention is made of one *Brylant*; this man's name was John Anthony Brilliant; he had been an advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux, but at the time of the prince of Conde's death, was a person of great authority in his family; he was executed for furnishing two domestics, who were supposed to have poisoned the prince, with horses and other necessaries, for flight. These circumstances exactly agree with those related in the letter.

E The wife of this unfortunate prince whom Henry, in his letter supposes to have been his murderer, was *Charlotte Catherine de la Tremouille*; she was seized and prosecuted for the fact, before the judges of the place where her husband died, and being convicted, would have suffered death, but that fortunately for her, she proved to be pregnant. She continued in confinement till Henry the IVth became peaceable possessor of the crown, when the affair was re-examined by the parliament of Paris, which declared her innocent, and ordered all the proceedings against her to be burnt.

G The passage in the 11th letter which is untranslated, and for which a chasm is left, I think I have found the meaning of. The French is "*non tous jours esclave, mais un jour forever*." I have found, that *forfaire* in the old French signified a galley-slave; the difference between *forfaire* and *forçer* is trifling, not more than between the true orthograph which Henry used in these letters, to "not your slave" "ley slave."

Extracis from Voltaire's Dictionaire Philosophique.

(Concluded from p. 509.)

LUXURY.

LUXURY has been declaimed against in verse and in prose, for 2000 years past, and it has been always cherished.

What has not been said of the first *Romans*, when those robbers ravaged and pillaged the harvests of their neighbour; when, in order to augment their poor villages, they destroyed the poor villages of the *Volsicians*, and the *Samnites*; those men were disinterested and virtuous! They could not then steal gold, silver, or diamonds, because there were none in the towns which they sacked. Their woods and their marshes produced no partridges nor pheasants, and we applaud their temperance.

When by degrees they had plundered, and robbed from the bottom of the *Adriatic gulph* to the *Euphrates*, and had sense enough to enjoy the fruit of their rapines for 7 or 800 years; when they cultivated every art, tasted every pleasure, and made even the vanquished also taste them, they then ceased, it is said, to be wise and good men.

All these declaimers are reduced to prove that a robber ought never to eat the dinner he has taken, nor to wear the cloaths, nor to adorn himself with the ring, he has stolen.— They must throw all these (tis said) into the river, if they would be deemed honest men; rather say, that they ought not to steal. Condemn robbers when they plunder, but do not treat them like fools when they enjoy their good luck. When a great number of *English* sailors had enriched themselves at the taking of *Pondicherry*, and the *Havannah*, were they to blame for entering into the pleasures of *London*, as a reward for the hardships they had under undergone at the extremities of *Asia* and *America*.

Would these declaimers have all the wealth buried that has been amassed by the chance of war, by agriculture, by commerce, and by industry? They quote *Lacedæmon*; why do they not also quote the republic of *St Marino*? Of what service was *Sparta* to *Greece*? Did she ever produce a *Demosthenes*, a *Sophocles*, an *Apelles*, a *Phidias*? The luxury of *Athens* gave rise to men who excelled in every way; *Sparta* had some generals, but much fewer than

(Gent. Mag. Dec. 1761.)

the other cities. But it was lucky, that a republic so small as *Lacedæmon* continued poor; we die if we want every thing, as well as if we enjoy all that renders life agreeable. The *Canadian* savage subsists and arrives at old age like the *English* citizen who has 5,000 guineas a year. But who compares the country of the *Iroquois* to *England*?

Let the republic of *Ragusa* and the canton of *Zug* make sumptuary laws; they are in the right; the poor must not spend more than they are able; but I have somewhere read,

Know, above all, that Luxury enriches
Large nations, tho' a small one it destroys.

If by *Luxury* you mean excess, that indeed is pernicious in every way, in abstinence as well as in gluttony, in economy as well as in generosity. I know not how it happens, but in my villages, where the soil is barren, the taxes heavy, the prohibition to export the corn that they sow intolerable, there is, notwithstanding, scarce a husbandman who has not a good cloth suit, and who is not well shod and well fed. If this husbandman should work in a fine coat, white linen, and with his hair curled and powdered, this certainly would be the height of *Luxury*, and impertinence; but should a citizen of *Paris*, or *London*, appear at the play dressed like this peasant, he would be thought ridiculously sordid and unpolished.

*Es modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque, nequit consistere rectum.*

When scissors were invented, which are certainly not of the greatest antiquity, how much was said against those who clipped their nails, and who cut off part of their hair which fell over their noses? They were treated, no doubt, as fops and spendthrifts, who bought at a high price an instrument of vanity, in order to spoil the work of the creator. What an enormous sin to clip off the horn that God ordained to grow at the end of our fingers! This was an outrage to the deity. It was much worse when shirts and pumps were invented. 'Tis well known with what fury the old counsellors, who had never worn them, exclaimed against the young magistrates, who came into that fatal *Luxury*.

SELF-LOVE.

In the suburbs of *Madrid* a beggar with a most noble air asked alms. Says a passer by, *Are you not ashamed to sol-*
low

low that infamous employment, as you are able to work? Sir, replied the beggar I ask your charity, and not your advice; and immediately turned his back upon him with all the dignity of a *Cassilian*. This beggar was as proud as a grandee; his vanity was easily hurt. *Self Love* prompted him to beg, and by another kind of *Self Love* he could brook no reproof.

A missionary travelling in *India*, saw a faquir loaded with chains, as naked as an ape, lying on his belly, and scourging himself for the sins of his countrymen, the *Indians*, who had given him some farthings of their coin. *What Self denial is this?* said one of the spectators. *Self denial?* replied the faquir, *Let me tell you that I whip myself in this world for no other purpose but to whip you in the next, when you will be a horse, and I your rider.*

Those therefore who maintain that *Self Love* is the source of all our sentiments and all our actions, have great reason for it in *India*, *Spain*, and in all the known world, and as no one undertakes to convince men that they have a face, so there is as little occasion to prove that they have *Self Love*.

Character of Henry V. &c. From M. Villaret's History of France, lately published at Paris.

HENRY, surnamed of *Monmouth*, from his very infancy signalised his valour against the *French*; two victories which he gained over them excited his father's jealousy to such a degree, that from that time he removed him from all public affairs, and from the command of the army. The young Prince, left to himself, without employment, conformed to his own active and fiery disposition: He gave himself up without scruple, or discretion to the greatest excesses: Nothing was talked of but his debaucheries: He waylaid the receivers of his father's revenue, in order to rob them of their treasure: Designed by nature for a conqueror, or a robber on the highway, he seemed to acknowledge no other rights but those which were given by force and courage. His outrages and the abandoned extravagance in which he lived had lost him the esteem of the nation: A remarkable accident restored it to him. *Having entered a court of justice,* his presence the (

gave the judge on his tribunal a blow on the ear. The magistrate immediately ordered him to be committed to prison. The prince coming to himself obeyed without replying. His reparation of his fault and his submission to the laws did him great honour. After his father's death he refused the homage which the nobles would have paid him before his coronation, by saying, that it was not right that they should oblige themselves to be faithful to him before he had engaged himself by a solemn oath to govern them equitably and according to law. When he was settled on the throne, he sent for all who had been concerned with him in his disorders, and who already depended on his favours; he publicly exhorted those accomplices of his youthful follies to acknowledge their faults and reform their conduct; he made them presents, and forbade them ever again to appear before him.

All the nation rejoiced at seeing on the throne a Prince who gave at his accession such promising expectations, adorned with every accomplishment both of mind and body, a majestic stature, a noble figure, strength, address, incomparable valour, genius, activity, he proved himself the greatest politician in *Europe*: This last quality seems to exclude exact honesty, but princes then did not pretend to a scrupulous fidelity. Some historians have celebrated his piety; an elegium which was probably due to his regard for the ecclesiastics, to whom he abandoned the *Lollards* or *Wickliffites*, many of whom were delivered to the flames. In the rest of his character, he was inclined to severity, which he contracted perhaps in the licentiousness of his youth; seldom pardoning, prodigal of human blood; daring in his projects, which he conducted with prudence, and pursued with an indefatigable ardor; an inflexible observer of military discipline, a warrior by choice as well as by necessity, he was at once the best counsellor, the ablest general, and the most intrepid soldier in his kingdom. What an enemy for *France* in the state to which he was then reduced!

The battle of *Agincourt*, gained by the King of *England*, in 1415, was a grievous blow to *France*, who there lost her principal nobility, and the whole flower of her troops.

designs; he had only to march thro' the provinces of the kingdom in order to subdue them. The terrified people fled before him, and all France saw herself on the brink of total ruin. Besides the calamities inseparable from such a destructive war, they saw on every side from the borders of the ocean to the *Pyrenees*, gangs of miscreants, wandering without allegiance, who, in the general destruction, thought they had no less right than the regular troops to partake the spoils of the nation. They formed numerous bands who cantoned themselves in the forests, and murdered and pillaged without distinction, both friends and foes. The priests abandoned the altars, the religious deserted the monasteries, put on the warriors' armour, became soldiers, and in their turn were chiefs of *banditti*, murderers, robbers, incendiaries. Too deserving of the yoke which the *English* were preparing for them, the *French*, without distinction, whether royalists, or partizans of the dauphin, or of the duke of *Burgundy's* faction, or attached to the house of *Orleans*, and to the *Armagnacs*, all united in gangs of robbers, highwaymen, equally exasperated against each other, seemed to have lost all sentiments of humanity, and to have conspired the utter destruction of the kingdom. "It might have been said," says our author "that our blind ancestors had determined to bury themselves under the ruins of their country."

The city of *Paris* was the chief scene of civil disorders. By turns a prey to the violence of the *Armagnacs*, and to the fury of the duke of *Burgundy*, she groaned under the most dreadful desolation; she was deluged with the blood of her citizens inhumanely massacred, or publicly executed. It was during these troubles that a (*Swiss*) soldier of the duke of *Burgundy's* troops, coming out of a tavern where he had lost his money, stabbed several times with his dagger an image of the *Virgin*. Several spectators asserted that they saw the blood spurt out; nothing more was wanting to inflame the people: The soldier was seized and put to death. The statue was carried to *St Martin in the Fields*, where it became the object of public veneration under the name of *la Pucelle de la Carolle*. Another custom is con-

tinued of burning every year on the third of *July* the wicked effigy of a man armed with a poignard, in memory of that event.

The *English* pursued their conquests with rapidity. France was divided into four parties, who endeavoured to strengthen themselves, either by uniting together, or by relying on the protection of the king of *England*, and by treating with him. The dauphin, and the duke of *Burgundy* seemed to be reconciled by a treaty concluded at *Poissy-le-forest*, by which they were jointly to govern the kingdom, and to unite all their forces in order to drive out the *English*. But, notwithstanding this, the unfaithful *Burgundians* negotiated privately another treaty with the king of *England*, and delayed, by various pretences, the conference which he had promised to hold with the dauphin at *Montereau*. Nevertheless he at length repaired to that fatal interview, where he was assassinated, together with the Lord of *Nemours*, by the partizans of the dauphin. It cannot with certainty be affirmed, that this enormous outrage, differently related by historians, was committed by that prince's orders, but it cannot be denied that he was greatly suspected, and that the apologies which he caused to be published were little credited. Even Queen *Isabella*, his mother, addressed, in the king's name, a thundering declaration to all the cities in the kingdom against the *Dauphin*, and his accomplices, and the Duke of *Burgundy's* murderers. In these letters, the monarch ordered all his subjects, under the pain of being guilty of high treason, to withdraw from the service of his son *Charles*. She did still more, in order to hasten the destruction of this son, now become an object of implacable hatred; she implored the alliance of the *English*, at the same time intreated the Duke of *Burgundy's* son to unite their common resentment, and *Philip*, Count of *Charolois*, entered with ardor into all the projects which tended to revenge the tragical death of his father. At length, the Queen and the young duke of *Burgundy*, listening to nothing but the rage of their resentment, went so far as to conclude the treaty of *Arras*, ratified afterwards at *Troyes*, by virtue of a full power, which they had drawn up in the king's name, whose faculties were more impaired than ever. By this treaty *Henry*, king of *England*, by espousing the Princess

Catherine, was acknowledged to be heir to the crown of *France*, after the death of *Charles*, and it was to be possessed by him and his heirs, perpetually and indivisibly united with that of *England*. *Charles*, on account of his incapacity to govern, from that time resigned to the *English* monarch the regency of the kingdom. All the orders in the state were to take an oath to him in that quality; he, on his side, promised to observe the laws, to maintain the rights, privileges, prerogatives, and franchises of the tribunals, cities, communities, as well as of the Lords and individually, who subscribed all the clauses expressed in the treaty, and swore to the inviolable observance of them. The dauphin *Charles* was absolutely disinherited. Considering, it is said in article 29, the enormous and horrible crimes and offences perpetrated in the said kingdom of *France*, by *Charles*, styling himself the Dauphin of *Viennes*, it is agreed that neither we, nor our said son King *Henry*, nor our most dear son Philip Duke of *Burgundy*, shall treat of any peace or union with the said *Charles*, or cause such peace or union to be treated, without the advice and consent of all and every of us three, and of the three estates of the two aforesaid kingdoms. This agreement, which our author considers as null, whether on account of the insanity of King *Charles* VI, in whose name it was signed; or of the fundamental constitution of the kingdom, which does not suffer a monarch to disinherit his son, nor to annihilate the rights of the other princes of the blood, whom the laws call to the throne for want of a son; or on account of that constant custom, which has established that a prince must be of the blood royal, or born a Frenchman, in order to succeed to the crown; this agreement was nevertheless executed, and *France* saw herself under the dominion of *England*.

The operations of the war afford several particulars, which it will not be useless to remark, in order to know in what manner sieges and battles were then carried on. On occasion of the siege of *Melun* by the *English*, our author says, that they there dug mines and counter-mines, in which they had many rencounters. These kind of actions were then esteemed the least equivocal proofs of courage; They were thus conducted: As soon as the miners on both sides apprehended by the noise that their works ap-

proached each other, they gave intelligence of it; then the most resolute warriors on either side preselected themselves to support them. They gave a mutual defiance, and the rendezvous was appointed at the bottom of the mine. At the extremity of the besiegers mine, a barrier was placed breast-high; as soon as the workmen of the besieged had reached it, and had made an opening, they retired, and were succeeded by the knights. The combatants were equal, and they fought by the light of torches. An established custom forbade their striking any part of the body that was below the barrier. On both sides there were judges of the combat, who decreed the prize of courage, and named the conquerors. The vanquished commonly paid for their defeat a sum of money, or some trinkets, by way of a ransom; sometimes it cost them their liberty.

As to arms, besides that kind of *Arquebusses*, called portable cannons, they had invented for sieges mortarpieces, which threw stones of 150 and 200 lb. weight. The large cannons were of a very different form from what they are now. Their figure was like that of hollow cylinders, strengthened from space to space by several embossed circles; the breach terminated in a knob, and the match was placed between the first and second circles. These cannons resembled what our architects call rustic columns. The artillery was usually employed only for sieges; it does not appear that it was made use of in battles.

The principal strength of the army consisted in the *Gendarmerie*; they always fought on foot, and armed at all points. Every warrior carried with him archers, cross-bow-men, &c. The number of these inferior warriors not being limited, one man at arms might sometimes have 12 or 14, while his companion had but 5 or 6, an inequality which must necessarily occasion confusion.

Amidst the tumults of discord, and the disorders of war, it is evident that the sciences could not be usefully cultivated, or make any great progress. Nevertheless, there were some scholars who graced the reign of *Charles* VI. Such were *Peter d' Ailly*, an eloquent preacher, afterwards a cardinal; *Nicholas Clemenger*, a great orator, and distinguished by many works; *Gerson*, or *John Chartier*, chancellor of the university of *Paris*, and ambassador

from France to the council of Constance; Thomas Conneffe, a Carmelite, remarkable for the austerity of his life: He went from city to city, and from province to province, as far as Italy itself, preaching in public places against luxury, and depravity of manners, above all, he declaimed against the ridiculous dresses with which the ladies of that age pretended to set off their charms, among others, those head-dresses with long and large horns called *Hennins*, and he incensed against them the children and the people. But he was not satisfied with attacking trailing sleeves, head dresses, nine-pins, dice, chess-boards, and cards, which he burned without mercy, he ventured also to attack the monks, and the Pope himself: His holiness delivered him to the Inquisition, who condemned him to the flames for heresy, because he had maintained that the Pope's excommunications were not to be feared, while we were doing God service, and that incontinent ecclesiastics ought to be allowed to marry; *Eustache de Paroilly*, a Carmelite, a furious and seditionary orator; *Charles Duke of Orleans*, whose poems breathe those sentiments, that taste, that politeness, which are wanting in the poets his contemporaries; *Renet Gentien*; *John de Courteenisse*, who was bishop of Geneva; *Vincent Ferrier*, who was canonized; *Juvenal des Ursins*, the ornament of the bar in his time; brother *Richard*, a Franciscan, who, armed with the revelation of which he pretended to have the key, terrified the people with predictions of impending calamities, the vengeance of heaven for the disorders of the earth: The fashion to reverence him as an apostle, did not last long; the Parisians cursed him as soon as he espoused the Dauphin's party. All the science of those times consisted in amassing an immense fund of learning, but without taste. There was then seen at Paris one of those prodigies of knowledge, which would be thought very remarkable in our days. At the age of 20, he spoke all the known languages, ancient and modern; he was a divine, a physician, a lawyer, grammarian; he maintained alone a course of public disputation in the college of *Navarre* against 3000 of the most celebrated clerks in the university. This champion of literature was at the same time a dancer, a tumbler, a singer, a musician, a poet of the first class,

an excellent horseman, a knight well skilled in arms, in short, says an ancient author, if a man could live an hundred years without eating, drinking, or sleeping, he could never learn what that young man knew.

Henry V., King of England, and regent of France, died the 31st of August, 1422, aged 34 years. Charles VI. soon followed him, dying in the month of October, in the same year. Is it credible that there was not money enough in his treasury to defray the expences of his funeral? Nevertheless nothing is more certain, as the parliament was obliged to order, that all the late King's moveables should be sold by patent as advantageously as possible, in order to raise the sums necessary to finish his funeral.

The King being dead, the Dauphin caused himself to be crowned at Poitiers, in an assembly of the Lords attached to his party. But at Paris, a general assembly tendered the crown to Henry VI., King of England, who was yet an infant, and the regency to the duke of Bedford, in pursuance of the treaty of Troyes.

Charles VII. saw himself reduced to provinces of Languedoc, Dauphiny, Auvergne, Bourbonnois, Berry, Poitou, Saintonge, Touraine, Orleansais, and part of Angoumois, and Maine. The Duke of Bretagne maintained a kind of neutrality. And the English, masters of Paris, possessed Normandy, the isle of France, La Brie, Champagne, Picardy, Ponthieu, Le Boulonois, Le Calesis, as far as the frontiers of Flanders, and the most considerable part of Aquitaine, as far as the Pyrenees and the ocean; by their alliance with the Duke of Burgundy, they still disposed of the dutchy as well as the county of that name, and of the provinces of Flanders and Artois. The Duke of Bretagne did not long delay to embrace their party, which afterwards he abandoned for another.

The English by their superior force, and by the skill of their generals, extended their conquests without ceasing. Charles VII. a weak and imprudent monarch, the victim of his own blind prejudice for his favourites, sacrificed every thing to the ambition of La Tremouille, who governed him, and conducted him from pleasures to pleasures. This prince was one day employed in directing the preparations for a feast, when La Hire came to receive his orders, Charles very inattentive to what that warrior said,

asked him what he thought of the entertainment, which he proposed to give his court. *I think*, replied *La Hire*, *that a kingdom cannot be lost with more gaiety.*—*Charles* the VII. would have lost it, but for the famous *Maid of Orleans*, whose history is too well known to be enlarged on here.

Mr JOHNSON'S Account of Shakespear's Plays. (Concluded from p. 500.)

VOL. VI.

CORIOLANUS.

THE tragedy of *Coriolanus* is one of the most amusing of our authour's performances. The old man's merriment in *Mene- sius*; the lofty lady's dignity in *Volunnia*; the bridal modesty in *Virgilia*; the patrician and military haughtiness in *Coriolanus*; the plebeian malignity, and tribunitian insolence in *Brutus* and *Scinius*, make a very pleasing and interesting variety; and the various revolutions of the hero's fortune fill the mind with anxious curiosity. There is, perhaps, too much bustle in the first act, and too little in the last.

VOL VII.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Of this tragedy many particular passages deserve regard, and the contention and reconciliation of *Brutus* and *Cassius* is universally celebrated; but I have never been strongly agitated in perusing it, and think it somewhat cold and unaffecting, compared with some other of *Shakespear's* plays; his adherence to the real story, and to *Roman* manners, seems to have impeded the natural vigour of his genius.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

This play keeps curiosity always busy, and the passions always interested. The continual hurry of the action, the variety of incidents, and the quick succession of one personage to another, call the mind forward without intermission from the first act to the last. But the power of delighting is derived principally from the frequent changes of the scene; for, except the feminine arts, some of which are too low, which distinguish *Cleopatra*, no character is very strongly discriminated. *Upton*, who did not easily miss what he desired to find, has discovered that the language of *Antony* is, with great skill and learning, made pompous and superb, according to his real practice. But I think his diction not distinguishable from that of others; the next round speech in the play is that which *Cæsar* makes to *Octavia*.

The events, of which the principal are related according to history, are produced without any art of connexion, or care, or design,

CYMBELINE.

This play has many just sentiments, some natural dialogues, and some pleasing scenes, but they are obtained at the expense of much incongruity.

To remark the folly of the action, the absurdity of the conduct, the confusion of the names and manners of different times, and the impossibility of the events in any system of life, were to waste criticism upon unresisting imbecility, upon faults too evident for detection, and too gross for aggravation.

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.

This play is more correctly written than most of *Shakespear's* compositions, but it is not one of those in which either the extent of his views or elevation of his fancy is full displayed. As the story abounded with materials, he has exerted little invention; but he has diversified his characters with great variety, and preserved them with great exactness. His vicious characters sometimes disgust, but cannot corrupt, for both *Cressida* and *Pandarus* are detested and contemned. The comick characters seem to have been the favourites of the writer, they are of the superficial kind, and exhibit more of manners than nature, but they are copiously filled and powerfully impressed.

VOL VIII.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

This play is one of the most pleasing of our authour's performances. The scenes are busy and various, the incidents numerous and important, the catastrophe irresistibly affecting, and the process of the action carried on with such probability, at least with such congruity to popular opinions, as tragedy requires.

Here is one of the few attempts of *Shakespear* to exhibit the conversation of gentlemen, to represent the airy sprightliness of juvenile elegance.

The nurse is one of the characters in which the authour delighted: He has, with great subtlety of distinction, drawn her at once loquacious and secret, obsequious and insolent, trusty and dishonest.

His comick scenes are happily wrought, but his pathetic strains are always polluted with some unexpected depravations. His persons, however distressed, have a conceit left them in their misery, a miserable conceit.

HAMLET.

If the dramas of *Shakespear* were to be characterised, each by the particular excellence which distinguishes it from the rest, we must allow to the tragedy of *Hamlet*, the praise of variety. The incidents are so numerous, that the argument of the play would make a long tale. The scenes are interchangeable diversified with mor-

ment and solemnity ; with merriment that includes judicious and instructive observations, and solemnity, not strained by poetical violence above the natural sentiments of man. New characters appear from time to time in continual succession, exhibiting various forms of life and particular modes of conversation. The pretended madness of *Hamlet* causes much mirth, the mournful distraction of *Opelia* fills the heart with tenderness, and every personage produces the effect intended, from the apparition that in the first act chills the blood with horror, to the sop in the last, that exposes affectation to just contempt.

The conduct is perhaps not wholly secure against objections. The action is indeed for the most part in continual progression, but there are some scenes which neither forward nor retard it. Of the feigned madness of *Hamlet* there appears no adequate cause, for he does nothing which he might not have done with the reputation of sanity. He plays the madman most, when he treats *Opelia* with so much rudeness, which seems to be useless and wanton cruelty.

Hamlet is, through the whole play rather an instrument than an agent. After he has, by the stratagem of the play, convicted the King, he makes no attempt to punish him, and his death is at last effected by an incident which *Hamlet* has no part in producing.

The catastrophe is not very happily produced ; the exchange of weapons is rather an expedient of necessity, than a stroke of art. A scheme might easily have been formed, to kill *Hamlet* with the dagger, and *Laertes* with the bowl.

The poet is accused of having shewn little regard to poetical justice, and may be charged with equal neglect of poetical probability. The apparition left the regions of the dead to little purpose ; the revenge which he demands is not obtained but by the death of him that was required to take it ; and the gratification which would arise from the destruction of an usurper and a murderer, is abated by the untimely death of *Opelia*, the young, the beautiful, the harmless, and the pious.

OTHELLO.

The beauties of this play improve themselves so strongly upon the attention of the reader, that they can draw no aid from critical illustration. The fiery openness of *Othello*, magnanimous, artless, and credulous, boundless in his confidence, ardent in his affection, inflexible in his resolution, and obdurate in his revenge ; the cool malignity of *Iago*, silent in his resentment, subtle in his designs, and studious at once of his interest and his vengeance ; the soft simplicity of *Desdemona*, confident of merit, and conscious of innocence, her artless

perseverance in her suit, and her slowness to suspect that she can be suspected, are such proofs of *Shakespear*'s skill in human nature, as, I suppose, it is vain to seek in any modern writer. The gradual progress which *Iago* makes in the Moor's conviction, and the circumstances which he employs to inflame him, are so artfully natural, that tho' it will perhaps not be said of him as he says of himself, that he is *a man not easily jealous*, yet we cannot but pity him when at last we find him *perplexed in the extreme*.

There is always danger lest wickedness conjoined with abilities should steal upon esteem, though it misses of approbation ; but the character of *Iago* is so conducted, that he is from the first scene to the last hated and despised.

Even the inferior characters of this play would be very conspicuous in any other piece, not only for their justness but their strength. *Cassio* is brave, benevolent, and honest, ruined only by his want of stubbornness to resist an insidious invitation. *Roderigo*'s suspicious credulity, and impatient submission to the cheats which he sees practised upon him, and which by persuasion he suffers to be repeated, exhibit a strong picture of a weak mind betrayed by unlawful desires, to a false friend ; and the virtue of *Emilia* is such as we often find, worn loosely, but not cast off, easy to commit small crimes, but quickened and alarmed at atrocious villanies.

The scenes from the beginning to the end are busy, varied by happy interchanges, and regularly promoting the progression of the story ; and the narrative in the end, though it tells but what is known already, yet is necessary to produce the death of *Othello*.

Had the scene opened in *Cyprus*, and the preceding incidents been occasionally related, there had been little wanting to a drama of the most exact and scrupulous regularity.

[Of the other Plays there is no general Conclusion or Commendation.]

Description of the Centrifugal Engine, invented by Mr Robert Ericine ; and from his Designs, executed by Mr Cole Mathematical Instrument Maker, near Westminster-Bridge, Surry. (See the Plate annexed.)

THIS machine will be most easily understood, from an account of the principles on which it is founded : Suppose a tube A B C, the part A B vertical, and the part B C, horizontal, suspended upon, and moveable round an axis A B ; and the aperture C less than the aperture A ; let this tube be filled with
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being shut by a valve opening outwards; 'tis evident, the whole tube will remain full though open at bottom, if the height A B is not greater than that to which the air will sustain a column of water.

Again, suppose the tube turned round its axis, the water in the part B C will acquire a centrifugal force, which, sufficiently increased, must overcome the pressure of the air on the valve at C, and be thrown out; and since the air cannot enter against a stream of water, which has already overcome its pressure, the weight of the atmosphere on the water D D, must necessarily force it up, to supply the place of what is ejected.

Hence, in this machine, the water thrown out acts the part of a piston on the column of water to be lifted.

The part B C is called the ejecting tube, or radius, and C, the aperture of ejection.

In constructing the machine, there may be two or more ejecting tubes, provided the sum of the apertures of ejection be less than that of the bore of the tube thro' which the water ascends; and the higher the water is raised, the larger must be the bore of the tube, in proportion to the apertures at which the water is discharged, because the velocity with which the atmosphere forces up the water thro' any tube diminishes in a certain proportion the higher it is lifted.

From this account of the principles, the annexed drawing of a real machine, will be readily comprehended; where the ejecting tubes are represented immediately under the deck, moveable by a wheel and pinion, the frame work of which rests on the deck, and in the largest machines, takes up a space of about 3 feet square only; the space occupied by the ejecting tubes, supposing the case which prevents the water from dispersing all round, to be upon the deck, needs not exceed five feet diameter, and a foot deep, tho' the machine be made large enough to throw out three tons per minute; because by a machine lately made thirty six feet high, it was found by experiment, an ejecting radius of two feet only, was sufficient for that height. This engine threw out at the rate of a ton a minute, with six ordinary hands, not accustomed to work at a wrench.

At the bottom of the machine is a slider, pulled up and pushed down by a iron rod which reaches the deck;

the use of this, is to stop the bottom of the machine, when it is filled with water, at an aperture on the extremity of one of the ejecting tubes, represented in the drawing screwed up, on the ejecting tube towards the left hand. At the bottom of the drawing towards the left hand, is likewise represented a valve, which answers the same purpose with the slider, in machines, where the required centrifugal force can immediately be given to the ejecting tubes.

The valves on the apertures of ejection shut of themselves by springs, and open only when the centrifugal force overcomes the pressure of the air; the machine once filled, remains full after working, as long as there is water at the bottom to be raised.

The joint, by which the ejecting tubes have liberty to move, while the conveying tube is at rest, is contained in a cylindrical cup, immediately under the head, and the whole weight of the moveable part is sustained on the extremity of the axis, which axis ends in a conical point, and terminates at the top of the fixed tube, resting in a socket, upon a screw; which screw & socket are supported by three radii at the upper part of the conveying tube: The air is excluded by a collar of leather (in the drawing of the joint shaded with dots ...) which lies upon a flange of polished brass; the leather is immoveable, being fastened to the cylindrical cup, by a ring of brass with screws passing through both. Another brass ring presses with its weight (which is sometimes augmented by springs) upon the inner circle of the leather, to keep it flat on the brass flange, which, along with the head of the machine, moves below it. The under side of the flange touches nothing; the only friction of this joint then is that of polished brass, moving under oiled leather, which from the smoothness of the surfaces, and their proximity to the center, must necessarily be very small. That the air cannot enter the machine by this joint is evident, because the friction being inwards, and water or oil in the cup above the leather, the air pressing to get in excludes itself, the joint *aa*, being, in fact, a circular valve.

Under the section of the joint, is a drawing, which represents the manner of setting in the teeth of the wheels diagonally; a method now used, in the machines lately made, and found
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horse, which made it impossible for her to go home, but who she is, or whence she comes, he knows not.

In an interview between *Maria* and her friend *Olivia*, *Maria* confesses her passion for *Bellafont*, by the following air:

O love, tyrannic God, whose fatal dart
Subdues all nature to its proud controul;
I feel thy vengeful shaft transfuse my heart,
And yield to thee the empire of my soul.

It appears also, in this scene, that *Frederic*, *Maria*'s brother, has fallen in love with *Amelia*, and supposes he has married another. *Olivia* appears to know *Bellafont* very well, and promises *Maria* that her house shall be an asylum from the persecution of a capricious parent.

In a subsequent scene between *Clara* and *Olivia*, *Clara* discovers herself to be *Amelia Hartley*, the daughter of Sir *William Hartley*, who would have compelled her to marry Lord *Wealthy* against her inclinations, which were fixed on *Frederic*. That she therefore left his house, and made a fall from a horse, a pretence for concealing herself at a farm house. She expresses great apprehensions that *Frederic* is false, because she has heard nothing of him, though it does not appear that he knew where she was; and though *Olivia* seems greatly disposed to comfort her, and account for his seeming neglect, yet she does not tell her what she had just told his sister, that he supposed her married to another.

Hearing that *Frederic* is expected that day at his father's, and being wearied and disaffected with the old gentleman's address, the supposed *Clara* intreats *Olivia* to give her the protection of her house for a short time, to which she consents.

The next scene is between *Frederic*, who arrives at his father's, and his sister; he laments the loss of *Amelia*, whom both he and his sister believe to be married to Lord *Wealthy*, upon the report of young *Hartley* her brother. *Maria* gives *Frederic* an account of her father's design to marry her to Lord *Lowington*, in which she declares he will never concur, and he tells her he knows *Bellafont* his lordship's nephew, of whom he speaks in very commendatory terms. *Maria*'s inclination for *Bellafont*, to which, however, *Frederic* is a stranger, is now strengthened, and thus ends the act.

ACT II.

It appears in the first scene, between

Bellafont and his servant, that he has conceived a design of passing himself upon *Maria* for Lord *Lowington*, tho' for what reason does not sufficiently appear; he could not intend to marry her in that disguise, for he declares, he would neither force nor trepan her into a marriage. He says, it is to try an innocent experiment, but it does not appear to what purpose it is made. To make it, however, he prevails upon *Shifter*, the lawyer, to introduce him as Lord *Lowington* to the old man; the character of *Shifter* is well drawn, and the scene full of humour and satire. Let it speak for itself:

[*A knocking at the door. Shifter, Bellafont and Ferdinand his Servant.*]

Bell. Run to the door, firrah!—I expect Master *Shifter* the attorney, who will be a necessary instrument in my design; and here he comes.—Master *Shifter*, I am heartily glad to see you; sit down I pray you, Master *Shifter*.—*Ferdinand*, fill this honest gentleman a glass of wine.

Shif. So, so; enough, young Man, enough! Captain, shall I crave your business?—Time is precious—Life is but short—A man is but a man.—Torn to pieces, as one may say,—pulled limb from limb—up and down—about and about—Fuh! [*Pulling off his wig, and wiping his head.*] It cannot last for ever; it cannot last for ever. Sir, my humble service to you.

[*Drinks, and begins to fill his pipe.*]
Bell. Master *Shifter*, I have a little matter of business wherein I want your assistance; and as I take you for a friendly—good humoured—honest—obliging fellow, I make no doubt of your complying with my request.

[*As Bellafont repeats the terms, friendly, &c. &c. Shifter at each word removes his chair further from him.*]

Shif. Humph! I guess your meaning, Captain; and I believe there is no man in the country prouder that has better notions of friendship and honesty, and all that, than myself; and when it lies in my way to do a good turn (that is, upon consideration) I am always glad to do it; but business must be followed, sometimes here, sometimes there.—The world is the world and money makes the man.—Appropos! I suppose your occasions look that way; but, alack-a-day! the country's drained—the nation's undone—Taxes upon taxes—such a sight of redcoats to pay, and not a guinea stirring; not a guinea stirring.—Hark! I am called away—Captain, I'll take my leave; not a drop more, I thank you.

[*Gets up to go.*]
Bell. Hold, hold, Master *Shifter*, mistake me not; I don't want to borrow, but to give away. [*Shaking his purse.*]

Ferd.] Lord help you, Mr *Shifter*, you little think what a world of wealth my master is posselt of. He borrow? No, no; he never can want money any more. Why, don't you know he served all the last war, and has got a matter of thirty pounds of his own proper earnings, and 'tis all in a purse there?

Shif.] Master *Ferdinand*, a man will sometimes mistake; every thing (do you apprehend me!) has two handles, a right one and a wrong.

Ferd.] And if you have two ears, master *Shifter*, take care I don't pull one of them off, before this day's at an end.—Sure my master wont give him his purse; I know he has not a fellow to it in the world. [*Aside.*]

Shif.] Well, Captain *Bellafront*, what is your will? This affair I must own *prima facie* looked a little unpromising; but that purse has a very agreeable sound with it; shall I examine the contents?

Bell.] The money shall be all thine without lett or hindrance, every guinea of it—upon certain considerations, my friend.

Shif.] What are they, Captain? what are they?

Bell.] You know my uncle Lord *Levington*?

Shif.] Intimately—why I hold his courts.

Bell.] And you are well acquainted with Sir *Antony Withers*.

Shif.] Oh! lackaday! Hand and glove, Captain; why I am more obliged to Sir *Antony Withers* than to any man living; his father prentic'd me out to lawyer *Trickster*; ay, and his present honour has always been my friend, wet and dry as one may say. I can never do enough for Sir *Antony*; I hate to be behind hand in gratitude & good offices to any man.

Bell.] I am sorry the case in question does not exactly tally with that gratitude you profess to Sir *Antony*; for, to tell you the plain truth, I want you to assist me in robbing him:—

Shif.] Robbing him?

Bell.] Ay, robbing him of his daughter.

Shif.] Who—Madam *Maria*?—O Lud! O Lud! the wickedness of some folks!

Bell.] Come, I make worse of this matter than it deserves. You see those cloaths there.—In this transaction I shall have occasion to personate my uncle; and all that I require of you is to introduce me to Sir *Antony Withers* as Lord *Levington*.

Shif.] I apprehend you, Captain *Bellafront*; and so long as you keep within the law, am willing to serve you upon valuable considerations; but as I particularly pride myself upon my gratitude to Sir *Antony Withers*, I shall expect a good price for my services upon this occasion. If so be the party had been an indifferent person,

I should have been more moderate; but where my benefactor is concerned, it is but reasonable I should be well paid. Honesty is a scarce commodity; and where you are to purchase a man's whole stock, it cannot be had for a trifle.

Bell.] Oh! the rogue! I must stop his mouth, or he will shame me out of my project.—Come, Mr *Shifter*, if you will step into this inner room, while I am adjusting my dress, we will agree upon the price of your conscience—*Ferdinand*, follow with the cloaths. [*Exeunt.*]

It appears by the next scene, that *Amelia* determined to feign herself mad, as an expedient to get an interview with *Frederic* masked, though the state of his mind might more naturally have been discovered by *Olivia*, who still keeps all in darkness and confusion, by concealing *Frederic*'s mistake, with respect to *Amelia*'s having married Lord *Wealthy*.

In a meeting of the country people at a harvest home, she appears fantastically dressed out with flowers, and a mask; *Frederic* accosts her; they tell each other that they have been enamoured, and mutually complain of their misfortunes: The curiosity of both is excited, especially of *Amelia*, who obtains a confession from *Frederic* that the lady he loved was *Amelia Heartley*; and discovers that he thinks her married; she appoints another interview, and promises to tell him something that will both surprize and please him; why she does not discover herself immediately does not appear.

In a subsequent scene between Sir *Antony* and *Maria*, he tells her peremptorily, that she shall marry Lord *Levington*, and the entreats him in vain not to sacrifice her to old age and ill nature; they are interrupted by an account of the arrival of Lord *Levington*, and soon after, *Bellafront* is introduced by *Shifter*, in his Lordship's dress and character, to Sir *Antony*, who after some conversation, retires and sends his daughter: In a conversation between her and the supposed Lord *Levington*, she declares, that the disparity in years, manners, and fortune between them is such as determines her inflexibly against his address. At length, however, she discovers *Bellafront* under his disguise, yet concerning the discovery, determines to mortify him: She therefore appears to be at length overcome by his persuasions; she declares that her

heart is wholly disengaged; that she could never endure the addresses of a soldier; that she has been addressed by one *Belfont*, whom she represents as a worthless character, and desires his Lordship to bring him at his next visit, that she may in his presence give him a formal dismissal. It might be expected that *Belfont* should now immediately discover himself to upbraid, and renounce her, but instead of that he takes leave of her, declaring his intention to wait upon her again.

A C T III.

In a scene between *Belfont*, in his own character, and *Maria*, it appears that they have quarrelled, but how they should, except he had reproached her with consenting to marry Lord *Lowington*, and spoken ill of himself; how he should account for his being acquainted with either one or the other, supposing, as he does, that he was not discovered, in his disguise, or how the warm expostulations which the quarrel produced, could avoid bringing on an explanation is not easy to guess. Quarrel, however, they do, *Belfont* still supposing he was really mistaken for his uncle, and still hiding it as a secret:— He leaves her with a determination never to have any connection with her, and yet with a determination to see her again disguised as Lord *Lowington*, merely to do what he might have done before, discover himself, and upbraid her after her consenting to marry him while she took him for his uncle.

In a scene between *Frederick* and *Maria*, it appears that *Maria* has made him the confidant of her passion for *Belfont*, and of the trick she had play'd him, for he asks in which of his characters she intends to marry him. During this conversation, *Frederick* receives a letter from that very brother of *Amelia* who had before informed them his sister was married to Lord *Wealthy*, to acquaint him that she is run away, to avoid marrying him; and that her attachment to him, (*Frederick*) was supposed to be the cause, enquiring if he knew where she was secreted; in a postscript to this letter *Heartley* farther acquaints his friend, that Lord *Wealthy* has behaved so ill, that *Amelia*'s friends had no farther thoughts of him for her, and that Lord *Lowington* is dead suddenly, upon hearing that his only son was killed in a broil at *Naples*, an event that gives *Belfont* Lord *Lowington*'s title and state.

In the next scene, *Belfont* again meets *Maria* as Lord *Lowington*; he endeavours to disgust her by a very disadvantageous account of himself, but she persists in a resolution to marry him, upon which, he at last discovers himself. If you, madam, says he, can take up with a character of this sort, it is time for me to lay it down.

Instead of the surprise which he expected upon the discovery, he finds that she knew him, and obstinately persists in addressing him as Lord *Lowington*, after he has laid the character down; he urges her to leave this jelling, rejects the title, and claims his own appellation Captain *Belfont*, not knowing he has a right to any other: in this crisis Sir *Antony* comes in, and *Maria* tells him, that she is indeed willing to marry Lord *Lowington*, but that she cannot persuade the gentleman he is the man; he insists upon it, says she, that he is Captain *Belfont*. Upon this, he is discovered to the company, and supposing it a trick of *Maria*'s, to make a jest of him, he expresses his regret and indignation in very strong terms. However, after they have a little indulged themselves at his expense, they discover the secret of his good fortune by giving him *Heartley*'s letter to *Frederick*. Nothing can follow this eclatrissement but their marriage. A marriage also takes place between *Frederick* and *Amelia*, upon her discovering herself to him at the time appointed.

These are the outlines of the piece, there is an under part between *Henry* and *Clara*, whom he supposes to be not much above his own station, and falls in love with; and between lawyer *Shifter* and an Irish servant, which increase the mirth, and variety of the exhibition.

Of the airs, some specimen shall be given among our Poetry.

The Grievances of the American Colonies candidly examined. Printed by Authority at Providence in Rhode Island.

THE writers of this examination, for we suppose it the work of many, profess to make the colonies in *New England* the role of their reasoning as with the rights of those provinces they are best acquainted; *New England*, say they, was first planted by adventurers who left their native country, by permission of King *Charles I.* and at their own expence, transported themselves to *America*, with great risk and difficult.

settled among savages, and in a very surprizing manner, formed new colonies in the wilderness. Before their departure, the terms of their freedom, and the relation they should stand in to the mother country, in their emigrant state were fully settled. they were to remain subject to the king, and dependant on the kingdom of *Great Britain*. In return they were to receive protection, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of freeborn *Englishmen*.

By all their charters, it is in the most express and solemn manner granted, that they and their children after them for ever, should have and enjoy all the freedom and liberty that the subjects in *England* enjoy: That they might make laws for their own government, suitable to their circumstances; not repugnant to, but as near as might be, agreeable to the laws of *England*; that they might purchase lands, acquire goods, and use trade for their advantage, and have an absolute property in whatever they justly acquired. These, with many other gracious privileges, were granted them by several kings; and they were to pay as an acknowledgement to the crown, only one fifth part of the ore of gold and silver, that should at any time be found in the said colonies, in lieu of, and full satisfaction for all dues and demands of the crown and kingdom of *England* upon them.

These rights, the *British* subjects in *America* possess as inherent and inalienable.

And the *British* legislative and executive powers have considered the colonies as possessed of these rights, and have always heretofore in the most tender and parental manner, treated them as their dependant (tho' free) condition required.—But now the scene seems to be unhappily changing:—The *British* ministry, from whatever motive we know not, hath induced the parliament to pass an act, limiting, restricting, and burdening the trade of these colonies, much more than had ever been done before; as also for greatly enlarging the power and jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty, and likewise passed another act, establishing certain stamp duties. These acts have occasioned great uneasiness among the *British* subjects on the continent of *America*. With what reason let the public judge.

It is admitted, that altho' each of the colonies hath a legislature within

provide for its peace and internal government, yet there are many things of a more general nature, which it is absolutely necessary should have a general power to direct them; and this power we are naturally led to look for in the parliament of *Great Britain*.

But, at the same time, the equity, justice, and beneficence, of the *British* constitution, seems to require, that the separate kingdoms and distinct colonies, who are to obey and be governed by these general laws and regulations, should be some way or other represented, or at least, that they should have notice of every new measure, or new act by which their rights, liberties or interests may be affected; that they may appear and be heard by their agents, by council, or written representation, or by some other equitable and effectual way.

Had the colonies been fully heard, no reasonable man can suppose the late act ever would have passed, in the manner it now stands; for what good reason can possibly be given for making a law to cramp the trade, and ruin the interest of many of the colonies, and at the same time, lessen in a prodigious manner the consumption of the *British* manufacturies in them? These are certainly the effects this act must produce; a duty of three-pence per gallon on foreign molasses, is much higher than that article can possibly bear; and therefore must operate as an absolute prohibition. With the loss of the foreign molasses trade, the cod-fishery in *America* must also be lost. Heretofore there hath been imported in to the colony of *Rhode Island* only about 1,150,000 gallons annually; the duty on this quantity is 14,375*l*. a larger sum than was ever in the colony at any one time. This money is to be sent away, and never to return; yet the payment is to be repeated every year.—Can this possibly be done?

Ministers have great influence, and parliaments have great power;—can either of them change the nature of things, stop our means of getting money, and yet expect us to pay *British* taxes and purchase and pay for *British* manufacturies?

By the same act, the exportation of all kinds of timber, or lumber, the most natural produce of these new colonies, is uselessly embarrassed, and the shipping it to any part of *Europe*, except *Great Britain*, prohibited: This must greatly affect the linen manufacture in *Ireland*; without the least ad-

Enlarging the power and jurisdiction of the courts of vice-admiralty in the colonies, is another part of the same act, greatly and justly complained of. A custom-house officer may now make a seizure in *Georgia*, of goods *ever so legally imported*, and carry the trial to *Halifax*, at fifteen hundred miles distance, and thither the owner must follow him to defend his property. If the judge should certify, there was *only probable* cause for making the seizure, the unhappy owner can maintain no action against the illegal seizer, for damages; but he may return to *Georgia*, quire ruined and undone in conformity to an act of parliament.

But the resolution the House of Commons came into during the same session of parliament, asserting their right to establish stamp duties, and internal taxes, to be collected in the colonies without their own consent, hath much more, and for much more reason, alarmed the *British* subjects in *America*. These resolutions have been since carried into execution by an act of parliament which the colonists do conceive is a violation of their long enjoyed rights. For it must be confessed by all men, that they who are taxed at pleasure by others, cannot possibly have any property, can have nothing to be called their own; they who have no property can have no freedom, but are indeed reduced to the most abject slavery; are in a state far worse than countries conquered and made tributary; for these have only a fixed sum to pay, which they are left to raise among themselves, in the way that they may think most equal and easy; and having paid the stipulated sum, the debt is discharged, and what is left is their own. This is more tolerable, than to be taxed at the mere will of others, without any bounds, without any stipulation or agreement, contrary to their consent, and against their wills.

We are not insensible, that when liberty is in danger, the liberty of complaining is dangerous; yet a man on a wrack was never denied the liberty of roaring, says Dean *Swift*. And we believe no good reason can be given, why the colonies should not modestly and soberly enquire, what right the parliament of *Great Britain* have to tax them.

The colonies *here*, at all times when called upon by the crown to raise money for the public service, have done

it as cheerfully as the parliament *there* have done on the like occasions? Is not this the most easy way of raising money in the colonies? What occasion then to distrust the colonies, what necessity to fall on the present method to compel them to do what they have ever done freely? The parliament, it is confessed, have power to regulate the trade of the whole empire; and hath it not full power, by this means, to draw all the money and wealth of the colonies into the mother country, at pleasure? What motive after this can remain, to induce the parliament to abridge the privileges, and lessen the rights of the most loyal and dutiful subjects; subjects justly intitled to ample freedom, who have long enjoyed, and not abused or forfeited their liberties, who have used them to their own advantage, in dutiful subserviency to the orders and the interests of *Great Britain*? Why should the gentle current of tranquility, that has so long run with peace through all the *British* states, and flowed with joy and with happiness in all her countries, be at last obstructed, and turned out of its true course, into unusual and winding channels, by which many of these colonies must be ruined; but none of them can possibly be made more rich or more happy.

There is a vast difference between the raising money in a country by duties, taxes, or otherwise, and employing and laying out the money again in the same country; and raising the like sums of money, by the like means, and sending it away quite out of the country where it is raised. In the former case, as fast as the money is collected, it is again circulated; but in the latter, as fast as the money is collected, it is immediately sent out of the country, never to return.

Think then, what must be the condition of these miserable colonies, when all the money proposed to be raised in them, by high duties on the importation of divers kinds of goods, by the post-office, by stamp duties, and other taxes, is sent quite away, as fast as it can be collected; and this is to be repeated continually! Is it possible for colonies under these circumstances to support themselves, to have any money, any trade, or other business carried on in them? Certainly it is not; nor is there at present, or ever was, any country under heaven, that did, or possibly could support itself under such burdens.

At a Time when the increase of Popery is generally complained of throughout the Kingdom, the republication of the following List of the Seminaries, and religious Houses abroad, maintained at the Expence of the English Papists, cannot but be seasonable. It was laid before the Parliament about the latter end of King William's Reign, upon a like apprehension of the dangerous Consequences of the increasing Numbers of Papists among us.

PORTUGAL.

AT LISBON, there are, 1. A college of secular English priests, in number about 40. 2. A monastery of English nuns of the order of St Bridget*, their community 30. 3. A convent of Irish Dominican friars, their number from 16 increased to 32. 4. A convent of Dominican nuns of the same nation. This convent is situated at Belem, about 3 miles from Lisbon. 5. A college of secular Irish priests, formerly under the direction of the Jesuits, in number about 13.

SPAIN.

At VALODOLID. Twelve secular priests, under the government of Spanish Jesuits. An English Jesuit is confessor, and is next to the rector.

At MADRID. 1. An English college under the government of the Spanish Jesuits. An Englishman is confessor, their number 8. 2. A Scots and Irish college.

At SEVILLE. An English college under the government of the Spanish Jesuits.

At St LUCAR. A small college of English called St George's, formerly an hospital belonging the English factory.

At BILBA. A religious house, the number uncertain.

FRANCE.

At PARIS. 1. In the Faubourgs, St Jacques, is a convent of English Benedictine Monks, in number 24. 2. A monastery of visitation nuns, otherwise blue nuns, in number 20. 3. A monastery of St Augustine nuns, in number 60, with 60 pensioners. 4. A monastery of Benedictine nuns, in number 30. 5. A college of Irish secular priests, called Montacute college. 6. A college of Scots secular priests. 7. Near Paris a convent of English bare-legged Carmelite friars.

* These nuns call their nunnery *Blow-House*, and pretend to be originally from the ancient nunnery of Bridgeton nuns, at Sion-House near Richmond in Surry, to which they

At DOWAY. 1. A college of secular priests and students, in number 150. 2. A convent of Benedictine monks, in number 25. 3. A college in the convent of English youths, in number about 60. 4. A convent of Franciscan Friars, about the same number. 5. A Scots college.

At BLOIS. An English nunnery.

At PONTOIS. A monastery of Benedictine nuns.

At DUNKIRK. 1. A monastery of Benedictine nuns, called the Rich Dames, formerly under the direction of the Jesuits. 2. A monastery of Poor Clares.

F L A N D E R S.

At GROVELIN. A monastery of English Poor Clares.

At BRUSSELS. 1. A monastery of bare-legged Carmelite nuns. 2. 3. Two other monasteries of Augustine nuns.

At BURNHAM, and its neighbourhood. 1. A convent of Dominican friars, founded by Cardinal Howard. 2. A monastery of English Dominican nuns. 3. A convent of Carmelite friars.

At ARES. A monastery of Poor Clares.

At LOUVAIN. 1. A college of Dominican friars. 2. A college of Irish Capuchins.

At NIEUPORT. A convent of Carthusian monks, in number 12, who pretend a title to the Charter-house, in London, and all its endowments.

At CAMBRAY. A monastery of Benedictine nuns, in number 30.

At LIEGE. 1. A monastery of canonesses regulars of the order of St Austin. 2. A college of English Jesuits, in number 180.

At GHENT. A college of Jesuits, in number 6. 2. A nunnery.

At BUDGES. 1. A monastery of Franciscan nuns, in number 30. 2. A monastery of Augustine nuns.

At St OMER. 1. A college of Jesuits, about 30 upon the establishment of the house, with 100 scholars. 2. A nunnery.

GERMANY.

At LANSPRING. An abbey of Benedictine monks, with a Lord Abbot, in number 30.

LORRAIN.

At DIEULWARD. A convent of Benedictine monks, in number 16.

ITALY.

At ROME. 1. A college of secular priests, under the government of the English Jesuits. 2. A Scots college.

N. B. All the seminaries here recited, are so many nurseries for *Papish* priests to be occasionally dispersed into the *English* dominions, upon every favourable occasion, for making converts, and propagating the *Romish* religion.

An Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LIV. for the year 1764.

ART. I. **A**N account of the examination of a Mummy.
(See this Article at large, p. 453.)

II. Sequel of the case of Mr Butler a paper-stainer, at Moscow, who was strangely injured by the effervescence of verdigrease with aquafortis. (*For the Case, see Vol. xxviii, p. 268*)

Butler, though said to be recovered, continued subject to nervous complaints, and was sensibly affected, not only by the smell of paints, but even the handling verdigrease, vitriol, copper, iron, and other metallic inodorous bodies, which produced anxiety, tremor, faintings, and many other bad symptoms.

A few hours after handling some lumps of ceruse, or white lead, he was seized with anxiety, palpitation of the heart, universal trembling and weakness; he went to bed, took some spirit of hartshorn, sweated plentifully, and next day was well.

On the 26th of June 1758, still wanting to make experiments, and not daring to operate himself, he directed his wife to make some compositions of blue vitriol, alum, quick lime, and burnt alabaster. These ingredients were boiled in six several pots, and then having stood some time, the watery part was poured off. He took some of these precipitations out of each pot, with the middle finger of his right hand, and rubbed them on grey paper, to try the colours; about three hours afterwards he was uneasy, and found pain in his arms; and more especially in his right hand, with sickness at his stomach and an universal tremor; he walked slowly about the room sometime, but turned pale, faint, and fell down, he soon came to himself, and drank two or three glasses of wine, which he brought up again: This was at noon, and at six in the evening, Dr Mounssy, who relates the case, saw him; he found him in bed, frightened and sweating, his pulse regular but quick, with sickness at his stomach and great anxiety. The saline traughts and plenty of small warm liquors were administered; the pa-

tient rested ill in the night, with anxiety, stretchings, startings, and terrors, which awaked him when he began to slumber. On the 8th, early in the morning, many small purple spots appeared on his hands, his arms, and thighs, and his pulse was quicker; about four in the evening, he was again seized with great anxiety, and pricking pains in his feet.

His complaints from the first were not continual, but returned by fits, and continued much the same, only became gradually less frequent till the 7th of July, the spots having by that time almost disappeared. He had hitherto taken little medicine, except the absorbent nitrous powders, but as he had now no fever, and his nervous system seemed affected, the bark with gum ammoniac, myrrh, and a very small quantity of sal martis was administered, but without success; among other symptoms that supervened, was a sensation as if burning iron had been clapped to the inside of his legs, of prickling sparks continually flying out of the skin, palpitation of the heart, and difficulty of breathing; he also frequently felt as if his left side from his head to his waist, was empty, and as if millions of small bodies were driven up and down with great velocity, which he likened to the shaking of peas in a bladder.

The most effectual remedy was a milk diet, and riding frequently in a cart, which shook him much; after a time he returned to animal food; he was fearful for the first year, and had some slight complaints, which appeared in some degree fanciful, but afterwards perfectly recovered, though he always avoided the handling of metals, and minerals, and things painted with those substances.

III. A description of a new and safe crane, that has four different powers, invented by James Ferguson, F. R. S.

This crane is intended principally to prevent the fatal accidents that so frequently happen by cranes, which are worked with a man in a wheel. This crane may be built in a room eight feet wide, is worked by a wheel which has three powers adapted to the raising of three weights, each greater than the other, so that the time necessary to raise great weights, may not be wasted in raising small ones, it being unvariably true in mechanics, that what is gained in power is lost in time, and it has a proper stop to prevent a possibility of danger. Di-

rections to construct this frame cannot be perfectly understood without the out that is annexed to this article, in the transactions, to which therefore the reader is referred.

IV. An easy rule for determining the moon's distance, from the received theory of central forces; by P. Mardech, D D. *This cannot be abridged.*

V. An attempt to account for the formation of the extraneous fossil, called a *Belemnite*, by Mr Joshua Plat.

Extraneous fossils are the exuvia or remains of animals and vegetables chiefly of marine production. The *Belemnite* is of two forms, the most common is known by the name of the *Thunderbolt*; the other is of a spindle form: It belongs to the testaceous part of the animal kingdom, and to the family of the *Nautili*. It is like all other testaceous bodies, formed by juxta position.—As the animal, for no testaceous body can be formed without an inhabitant, grows in bulk, the shell is increased by a mucus emitted from the body of the animal, which by degrees hardens into a testaceous substance; and, as the oyster strengthens its shell, and excludes its first habitation, by additional *lamina*, formed within, the *belemnite* incloses its dwelling by adding new *lamina* without. This article is illustrated by several figures, in three prints from copperplates, marked Plate III, IV, V. but the references being only to Plate III. the reader has some trouble to find the figure he is referred to, especially as he is first referred from the text to the margin, and then from the margin to the cut.

ART. VI. An account of a singular species of wasps and locusts; by Sam. Felton, Esq;

These insects were found in Jamaica, and Mr Felton, says, have never been described.

The wasp, he calls *crinita vespa fetis colii thoracis abdominisque radiantibus corpore longioribus*; and describes as follows:

It is as large as a common wasp, but rather narrower.

The head is brownish, the vertex black, in a triangular form.

The antennae are shorter than the thorax, a little thicker towards the end, of a yellowish brownish colour, but black in the middle.

The thorax is a light brownish on the back, but on the sides and underneath black, before the insertion of

(Genl. Mag. Dec. 1765.)

the wings there are two yellow lines running transversely downwards; just over the insertion of the wings, two hairs go out of each side of equal length, & very near twice as long as the whole body; from the upper part of the neck also go out two hairs as long as the body.

The abdomen is divided into six segments, of which the first is very narrow at its bases, and quite black, except the hind margins which are yellow; from this segment there grows out only two hairs twice as long as the abdomen at the base, but no where else; the other five segments are between brown and yellow, their hinder margins, a little paler, and the second has a black girth near the fore margin; five hairs go out near the fore segment as rays; in the second only three, and they are shorter than the abdomen, especially the side one; in the third, fourth, and fifth segments there are four or five hairs longer than the body, and several shorter ones, especially underneath, where there are no longer ones; the sixth segment is terminated with a long hair.

All these hairs which are of a light brown colour, seem to be stiff, but their ends are quite soft, like papilla, and from thence thicker.

The wings are shorter than the abdomen, the upper ones folded.

The legs are black except the thighs, which are yellow; at the joints there are short hairs like rays, the ends of which are likewise short, and thickened.

The locust, he calls *Rhobea cicada thorace compresso membranaceo foliaceo sub rhombico postico latiore*.

The thorax is like a leaf raised perpendicularly from the body, being three times as broad, but of the same length; it is of a rhomboid figure, membranaceous, half pellucid, with two spots that are transparent; the fore part of it is double, and the margins waved.

The abdomen projects a little farther back than the leaf.

The insect had not got its coleoptera and wings.

The hind thighs, which are the thickest, have an additional narrow membrane on the upper side.

H The head and *maxilla* are like those of the *gryllus*, and it resembles in all parts the *cicada sobata* of Linnaeus except that the thorax is broader towards the end.

The *antennae* were broken off, so that their length could not be determined.

ART. VII. An account of an *American Armadilla*; by Dr *Watson*.

This animal, which has been very seldom seen alive in England, is now in the possession of Lord *Southwell*, and is called by *Linnaeus*, *Dasyurus cingulis novem, palmis tetradactylis plantis pentadactylis*. It has been described by *Margrave* and *Key*, by the name of *Tatus Brasiliensis*; it was brought a few months ago, from the country, near the *Musquito* shore, upon the *American* continent. It weighs seven pounds, and is about the size of a common cat: It is fed with raw flesh and milk, and refuses greens and fruits; in its own country it burrows in the ground. The best figure of it existing, is annexed to this account.

ART. VIII. An account of the quantity of rain fallen at *Mount's Bay*, in *Cornwall*, and of the weather there; by *W. Borlase*.

The quantity of rain in *June* was 2,61 inches; in *July* 4,3 inches.

The weather was calm and hazy, with sunshine at *Mount's Bay*, with the wind at N. E. when the great hurricane passed through some parts of *Kent*, from W. and S. W. on the 19th of *August* 1763. (*See Vol. XXXII. p. 411.*)

ART. IX. An account of a *hernia* of the urinary bladder, including a stone; by Mr *Periclori Fatt*.

The patient, a healthy boy, about six years old, was suddenly seized with a most acute pain at the bottom of his belly; while it lasted he could discharge no water, but in about an hour and an half, he became suddenly easy and the water passed freely.

A few days afterwards a small tumour, about the size of a pea, was discovered in the upper part of the spermatic process, just below the groin; it gave no pain, but descended lower, & increased in size, the child was also observed to make water oftener than usual, but without difficulty or pain; in about five years it got as low as the scrotum, and then increased very fast. When the boy was about 13, seven years after its first appearance, it was become so troublesome, that he was sent up to *London* from a remote place in the country, where he was born.

Several surgeons to whom his friends applied, took it for a scirrhus testicle, and proposed to cut it out, but they

When Mr *Periclori* saw it, it was about as big as a chestnut, and he was of opinion, that it was not formed by the testicle, though he could find no testicle on that side.

The swelling was wholly without pain, but had a strong incompressible hardness; it appeared to be dependant from the spermatic process, which was rather larger and fuller than the other, yet had no appearance of being diseased.

Mr *Pett* was at a loss to guess what it was, but was very clear, that it ought to be removed, as well, because it was now troublesome, as because it had a manifest disposition to increase.

He determined, however, to act very cautiously, he made an incision through the skin and cellular membrane, from the upper part of the scrotum to the lower; by which he discovered a firm, strong, white, membranous cyst or bag, connected loosely with the skin, by means of the ducts; he dissected all the anterior part of the cyst quite clear, and found that as he traced it upward, it became narrower, and seemed to proceed from the groin; this determined him to try if he could not free the posterior part also. In doing this, he discovered the testicle which was much compressed, flat, and very small, and lay immediately behind the tumour.

When he had finished this operation he found that the cyst was dependant from, or continuous with a membranous tube, or duct, about as broad as a wheat straw, which seemed to pass from the abdomen, thro' the opening in the oblique muscle, along with the spermatic vessels.

When he had perfectly freed this duct from all connection, he cut it through immediately above the tumour; upon which a quantity of limpid fluid, not less than two ounces followed, and the mouth of the cyst expanding, discovered a large stone exactly resembling the calculi in the urinary bladder, which stone the cyst closely embraced.

As there was no appearance of fluid in the bag, or duct, before it was cut off; this discharge together with the stone, induced him to suspect that the case was a *hernia cystica*; to ascertain the fact, he desired the boy to make water, and, upon his endeavouring so to do, a full stream of urine flowed out of the wound in the groin, which put the case out of doubt.

He dressed the patient superficially,

and had no bad symptom, his urine all passed for a fortnight by the wound, which, gradually contracting, all the urine came through the urethra, and at the end of a month, he was perfectly well.

(To be continued.)

MR URBAN,

Dec. 21. 1765.

I live in a manufacturing country, where the people are exceeding numerous, and where very little provision of any kind is produced towards the support of human life. The parishes of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, *Keighley*, Halifax, Hathersfield and *Rock-ale*, together with a few of the adjoining country towns, such as *Morley*, *Bailly*, *Bailly*, *Pudsey*, *Drusbury*, *Osby*, *Wetherby*, *Kirkstall*, *Almondbury*, &c. are supposed to contain above five hundred thousand men, women, and children, all engaged in one branch or other of the *woollen manufactures*. So many people must consume a prodigious quantity of provisions of all kinds. A little, very little, corn in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, is raised within this circle, it is chiefly brought from distant parts of the country. From the *East and North Ridings* from *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Derbyshire*, and *Cheshire*; and likewise, large quantities are imported to *Liverpool*, and *Hull*, and consumed in these parts. For some time past all the necessaries of life have been exceeding dear. Trade in general is now very dull; some branches are almost ruined; many of the manufacturers are out of employment; and others have not half work. As the generality of this kind of people make no provision for futurity, 'tis easy to guess at their present distresses. If things should continue in this state (and I see no prospect but of their growing worse and worse) I dread the consequences before another harvest. We shall certainly have a famine, in some degree, in this country, but whether real or artificial I will not pretend to say. I presume that our governors are not sufficiently acquainted with the real state of things in this part of the kingdom, otherwise they would not surely permit exportation. As the bounty upon

wheat is 5 s. per quarter, it may be sold in *France* much cheaper than it is bought in *England*, and leave the exporter a sufficient profit. This will enable our rivals to *eat cheaper*, to *work cheaper*, and consequently, to

A sell their commodities cheaper than we possibly can. And will not this induce our manufacturers to remove to that country where bread is cheapest: Is it not very easy to tell what the issue of all this must be? I dare even prophesy (without pretending to the spirit of extraordinary inspiration) that if things go on as at present, most of our principal workmen, and artificers will leave the kingdom, and seek for employment in some other country, where they may meet with more encouragement. The present circumstances of things point to *America*; and if our manufacturers are driven away, our late flourishing trade will soon follow. Let the gentlemen concerned then look forward a little, and common sense will tell them, that it is their own interest; and will be the interest of their future families, to the tenth generation, to use their utmost endeavours to promote plenty in Great-Britain: As plenty only can promote trade; and trade only can raise the head of this kingdom above its neighbours.—But if the persons in power will pay no regard to the cries of the poor, or to the present interest of trade; or to the future advantages of themselves and families; please to inform them, Sir, that there is another argument, which perhaps may have greater influence, on some, than all the rest: viz. If provisions should continue so dear as at present; and the poor have no work, it is to be feared that we shall soon see many terrible insurrections in this kingdom. *Hunger will break through stone walls.*—From which evils, may a good Providence, and the wisdom of our governors deliver this happy land, *Amén.* I am, &c. T. M. *West-Riding of Yorkshire.*

S I R,

Whether the legislative powers, originally delegated to the colonies by royal charters or otherwise, and hitherto established by a regular course of unimpeached legislation, will constitutionally operate in exclusion of any parliamentary participation in all local cases not to the laws of Great-Britain: to be a claim of privilege alarming, than as it is

* The greatest part of the parish of *Rock-ale*, is in *Lincolnshire*: But *Sudbourn*, one of its many chapels, and exceeding populous, tho' a very barren and moribund spot, is in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*.

to have a tendency towards weakening their political dependency on the mother country.

The Condition annexed to the privileges of legislation granted to the colonies, namely that their laws should not be repugnant to those of *Great-Britain*, implies, as strongly as words and necessary incidents can imply, an *exclusive legislative right* in all internal cases that are consistent with them. On the other hand, this condition, subjecting all such of their laws as should be inconsistent with those of *Great Britain* to be repealed, insures the subserviency of their legislative acts to the legal system and polity of the mother-kingdom; because none but those laws which are consistent with them, may obtain. Moreover, a latitude of final determination with respect to their repugnancy being wholly left to the Royal Prerogative, a more strict subordination of this kind, bearing any face of Liberty, could scarcely have been devised. That these legislatures might also equally act under the sovereign directive influence of the mother state, and pursue one general undivided welfare, the same *Head* fundamentally exercises the two capital functions in both regions; or, in other words, *the King* remains not only the sole *executive Magistrate*, but forms one of the constituent *legislative* branches equally in the colonies as in the mother-kingdom. Without the exercise of which regal functions by his delegate or representative, the whole course of their public government, and of their civil and commercial transactions would be obstructed, and a general anarchy ensue, which must necessarily in the end prove fatal to themselves. And this being the actual case, it would hardly follow that the colonies must be independent, should the *British* parliament have no power of laying internal taxes on them. But the supposition—that the colonies, in supporting this their frame of government, want to throw off all dependence and subjection, is certainly injurious as well as absurd, when both the one and the other are essential chief principles of that very constitution they are *reclaiming* the continuance and enjoyment of!

The Ministration of the colonies to our trade, commerce, wealth, and stability, was provided for—by their *exclusion* from all foreign markets: thereby obliging them to have recourse to the mother country for

necessary supplies of all kinds, as well as for a vent and sale of their proper produce; and by her local right of imposing duties on their alternate importations here, and exportations from hence: a power one would think sufficient to enable the mother-kingdom *indirectly* to raise contributions upon them, for any extraordinary occasions, without having recourse to a *direct* unnecessary infringement of their charters; which stands with the royal honour and national generosity, to observe and maintain—even to their most liberal extent.

It was the erection of this *new English Empire* in the colonies, apparently founded on the translation of *English* liberty thither, governed by our common-law and their own local acts, and only controlled by a reasonable subordination to the religion, polity, jurisdiction, and aggrandisement of the mother-kingdom, that afterwards drew over numbers of people as to a refuge from the ecclesiastic and civil oppressions they had undergone at home; and which *they no doubt trusted could not, even by the power so rigorously at that time exerted here*, be extended to them in *America*. These oppressions were of so grievous and intollerant a nature, that if the plantations had not afforded them such an asylum, they must have sought one in some *foreign* part of the globe. Had this happened, the drain and damage to the mother-country would have been real and dangerous: Whereas by their going to our colonies, it has been proved to a demonstration, that the trade, commerce, wealth, and potency of the mother-country, have been considerably more advanced, than if they had remained in it. But should a door be *now* opened to the introduction of any grievances *there*, which their ancestors had so happily and securely fled from *here*, and the free constitutions, which the colonists have thus long enjoyed and flourished under, be as it were subverted,—by rendering not only the domestic laws of their polity and economy of no *certain* effect, but subjecting all their *internal forms* of civil communication, and probably their persons and local properties by and bye, to be taxed at liberty by our parliaments, of which they are neither members present nor represented, and to which they are consequently in this respect as strangers; this would necessarily cast such a damp upon their spirit of cultivation,

The Importance of the N. American Colonies considered. 525

To depreciate the value of labour, and at the same time to enhance the price of provisions, that a cessation of all rural improvements must ensue; and their extraordinary attention be confined to the manufacturing the necessary accommodations of life. So that, instead of proving useful and dutiful children to the mother-country, as they have hitherto been, a state of reciprocal alienation, if not of mutual hostility, must take place between them. And how far such an event would affect the interest and consideration of the mother-kingdom, I leave others to display.

But in the name of freedom may I ask, of what political species would the government of the colonies be, supposing them made liable to be locally bound in all cases by our statutes, to which they are not parties? It is an undoubted universally acknowledged maxim in the theory of government, that wherever the legislative and executive powers are united, or, what is tantamount, wherever the governed have no share in either, there is no public liberty; and consequently such a government, with respect to them, must necessarily be an arbitrary one. Can such a base shoot spring from so noble a stem? And is it possible that the free constitution of England should be any where generative of servitude? I make not this question, as thinking that the execution of the act alluded to would immediately produce such a state in the colonies: It is sufficient to justify their apprehensions, that it might have a consequential tendency, and that nothing more would seem necessary to establish it,—than repeated exertions of the same power.

It contributes little to the removal of such an apprehension,—that the last accumulated duties are expressed to be necessary for the defence and protection of the colonies;—while it appears palpably strange and preposterous that a country in peace, and delivered from all real danger by the extirpation of its avowed enemies, should now require a greater military force for its establishment, than lately, when it had the enemy on its back; and than formerly, when in the same circumstances, it had no military force at all. Stranger still, that notwithstanding the occasion of this defence must be supposed at longest to be only temporary, the fund, which is allotted for the support of it, should nevertheless be made perpetual!

Upon the whole, there appears only the choice of two alternatives, which can bring all these disorders to a happy issue, and substantially reconcile us to our other selves. One is,—to repeal the offensive statute; the other, to put it under an indefinite suspension; which would open as handsome a retreat as may be to the projectors of it, and might satisfy the Colonists. And surely, if ever a variety of momentous considerations and subordinate dependancies, concurred to make any measure necessary and seasonable, these do at this time submit an equal concurrence and as great an exigency—to give one or other of these satisfactions to the colonies.

The Importance of the Colonies of North America, and the Interest of Great-Britain with regard to them, considered: Together with remarks on the Stamp Duty. 11. Peat.

WHEN these few years frequent alarms have been spread, that the state was in danger, nor always perhaps without foundation. We have had powerful enemies abroad, distressed allies to support, rebellion at home, faction and discontent among the people, which has risen to an enormous height, and has even extended itself to our colonies in North-America, where the spirit of riot has broke out at Boston, and passed to Rhode-Island; and altho' the other colonies, much to their honour, have not proceeded to violence, yet we are well assured that great uneasiness and discontent prevails in all of them, on account of an act of parliament, imposing a stamp-duty, to which, they say, if they submit, it will be an introduction to all the variety of taxes which are paid in England, besides the numerous taxes imposed on them by their own representatives.

To justify themselves, they presume to call the right of the House of Commons over them in question. This cannot fail of being the first thing considered by that august House, in the mean time I wish to see the ministry act with spirit, but should be sorry their actions were mere deeds of power; for it should always be remembered, that the colonies are our brethren, free born subjects equally as we are, and intitled equally with us to every right and privilege of Britons. That is, that they are equal to us in every respect; and

§86 The Importance of the N. American Colonies considered.

taxed but by the parliament in which he is represented, by gentlemen who pay a share of the tax they impose upon him; for the law, not trusting too much to virtue, wisely proceeds on this supposition, that however inattentive a man may be to the concerns of others, he will probably pay some regard to his own interest; and it is in this view that the law requires a man to be possessed of a certain estate, to entitle him to represent others. Are the colonies then in this manner represented? Do those who impose taxes on them pay also a share of those taxes? If this is not the case, what have the colonies done that they should be stripped of one of the most valuable privileges of Britons? Have the parliament a right to take from the poorest of the subjects the smallest privilege which he inherits, unless forfeited by law? Between *power*, and *right* I know there is a difference; *the* parliament may, of *power*, do what they please.

It is said, and I believe truly, that, in 1763, when the sugar act passed, the stamp-duty was then under consideration; but the evil consequence being represented, the then ministry resolved to take the sense of the colonies on it; but I am informed that no member last session would present the colonist's petition; because, it seems, it was against the forms of the House.

This rejection has caused a resolution of the colonies to send deputies from all their assemblies, to meet at New York; from whence, it is probable, they will again attempt to petition parliament. If their demands are reasonable, justice requires that they should be heard; and I am well convinced that they will demand nothing that is unreasonable, or inconsistent with the laws.

The utmost wisdom of parliament will be wanted on this most important occasion; and no member it is hoped, will advise an improper exertion of power.

The colonies are so many distant provinces of the British empire, which add to its dignity and power, and will continue so to do, unless we make enemies of our friends, and thereby convert this blessing of heaven into a curse.

The British empire in North America extends more than 2000 miles, in which is every kind of soil and climate, and therefore yields, in great plenty, near all the productions of

Europe. Besides these blessings of life, they have all the signs of power. The earth is known to contain innumerable iron mines, endless forests of oak and other timber, pitch, tar, hemp, flax; vast banks, rivers, bays, harbours, abounding with the greatest fisheries on the globe; so that not a doubt can be entertained that this vast country will, in time, become the greatest empire that the world has ever seen.

Their discontent from the stamp-duty has set them upon estimating for themselves, and of their utility to us; and we ought to be aware how very strongly this estimation will on all occasions operate on their minds. The North Americans say, they have been toiling for the mother-country; that the fruits of all their labour centers here; that if they are not considered as children, their treatment is that of slaves, and therefore, if oppressed they must unite. The cry for union has already produced a congress, which is first proposed for representation only; but should they not succeed, we should be aware of what they may next consult.

Yet I cannot help censuring those to be tyrannic principles, which are for dragging, and an exertion of power, being convinced that true policy often dictates to authority to yield upon critical exigencies; the highest authority has often done it in this kingdom, as in the proposed excise in 1733, and in repealing the Jew bill in 1753. We ought always to give applause to those, who, by restoring harmony, prevent desperation.

Restraints on their trade is very impolitic; for a ballance in their favour is an advantage to us; and surely, of all instruments for ruining trade, military and marine are the most detestable; their arbitrary principles are incompatible with commerce; nor ought vice admiralty courts to be intrusted with power over commerce.

As to stamp and other taxes, if they want money even to pay for our manufactures, nothing can be gained by attempting to tax them; for what is gained by taxes is lost to our merchants in trade; the draining therefore their whole money from them by trade, and then demanding more by taxes, is absolutely reducing them to Egyptian slavery, of making bricks without straw.

In short, the great object with re-

ward to North America is trade, the more so that the colonies are enabled to carry on, the better it must be for us in the employment of our people; but if severity is used to enforce an unpopular act, and that desperation should ensue, would it not be matter of great joy to our enemies, & would not they second a revolt with view to share in a trade which we alone enjoy, and which adds in no small degree to the dignity & honour of Great Britain. It should always be remembered, that Spain lost both Portugal and Holland by her acts of severity, and in those famous revolutions England and France had no inconsiderable share, and every other power of Europe rejoiced.

Such considerations as these should point out to Great Britain, that the right rule of policy to be pursued, is to acquire and retain, by acts of lenity and mildness, the affections of our colonies, and not to alienate them by severity; for the time will approach, in which it will become extremely dangerous to attempt ruling so vast a continent, already abounding with millions, by the iron rod of power, the sway of which will only make them the sooner refractory; and when the fire of resistance is once kindled, there is no foreseeing how far it may spread. We should remember that they are Englishmen, and many of them inherit from their ancestors Republican principles, which they carried thither during the civil wars; being persecuted here, they fled to the forests of America for the sake of liberty; their sons are all of them actuated by the same principles of liberty, which spirit perhaps is more prevalent there than in this kingdom.

For these reasons great care ought to be taken in our conduct towards the Americans. To attract willing obedience from them must always be more safe than to exact it by compulsion; and it can never deserve reproach to correct human policy and error. The chief object of union between us and the colonies, is undoubtedly convenience and self-interest; although the affection of the North Americans to this nation from which they sprung, together with the protection which they received in their infant state, may operate as a secondary motive to secure their duty and their loyalty.

But in all debates at this time, too much stress is laid on that protection,

since whatever we did for them was with a view to serve ourselves; and, to speak the truth, our persecuting the dissenters in the times of James and Charles I. by High Commission and Spiritual Courts, compelled the ancestors of the people of New England to fly thither from ecclesiastical tyranny.

A The same spirit of persecution prevailed against the Quakers in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. and, being made very uneasy thro' Popish bigotry, Mr Penn, the modern Lycurgus, solicited and obtained a grant of Pennsylvania. Thither he took great numbers of Quakers at his own expence, which were followed by many others, in order there to enjoy their innocent and conscientious opinions.

Thus it appears that the four colonies of New England and Pennsylvania were peopled by our persecution, and without receiving any other aid than that of protection only, and for which they have not been ungrateful.

They have now no European power to dread in their neighbourhood, and their own internal power is very considerable, which a just and gentle sway may for ages connect to this kingdom; for they will always consider us as their safest and best friend. But our greatest security and power over them, must consist in their disunion. We should therefore, by plans of mild government, attract them as colonies respectively, and we should rather make them rivals for our favour, than united friends in opposing us. We must not think that the North Americans, who have a watchful eye over our proceedings, and are greatly jealous of their liberty, will suffer their properties and interests to be misapplied. America is every year growing more inviting to industrious manufacturers, and Great Britain perhaps more discouraging; in which case her strength will increase, whilst ours will decrease; for we daily see many of our manufacturers and useful people getting on that side of the water, more particularly since the passing the Stamp act and sugar act of 1763, the effects of which are already, and will soon be much more severely, felt in this kingdom.

It is a mistaken policy to attempt making the North Americans slaves to our interest or power, for they are too knowing to be made the former, and too high spirited to become the latter; the only way to keep them dependant on this kingdom, must pro-

The right of Taxing the Americans Asserted.

ceed from the wisdom and rectitude of the government. This alone is true policy, and on such principles we should prevent their being harrassed by Vice Admiralty Courts, and remove every existing cause of just complaint, and we should consider their prosperity as the source of our riches. By this conduct we should restore content and harmony both here, there, and between us. This is the true system which I think ought to be observed, and those who fail in pursuing it, will be the just abhorrence both of Britons and Americans.

But to return to the Stamp-act, in the preamble of which it is said to be just and necessary that provision be made for raising a further revenue towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the colonies in America.

But if for a century past, which *Canada and Louisiana* were in the hands of *France*, the colonies wanted no such defence or security from *England*; they would now be extremely glad to see every soldier embark for *England*, since they are of no use, but a burthen to the colonies, whose real defence & protection is received from the valour of their own native militia; nor have they an enemy worth notice within 3000 miles of them.

With the recalling therefore of those troops from among them, the cause of the stamp tax will be removed; the colonies would then resume their trade, which is now ruined; and their heads, which are at present full of manufacturing, would be employed on schemes of commerce and navigation; the fruits of all their labour would continue to center in *Great Britain*; and the language which they now hold, that they are treated not as *Englishmen*, but as aliens and slaves, would immediately subside; their affections and labours would be united in promoting the trade and interest of this kingdom, and all things would return to their late happy and prosperous state.

But it may perhaps be said, that admitting the parliament were convinced of the inability of the colonies paying the stamp duty, and that they were inclined to repeal the act, but that the *Americans*, by denying the authority of that august House to impose internal taxes on them, has, as it were, put it out of the power of parliament to repeal the act, because its dignity is concerned.

To which I answer, that as to the authority of parliament, that august House can resolve, that their legislative power is not confined to *Great Britain*, but doth extend over the whole *British* empire; that it is hereditary and inherent in them; and that they will defend and support such their authority and dignity whenever occasion shall require.

After this, if they are convinced of the impropriety of the act, they can, I humbly conceive, consistently with their honour, suspend its execution for twelve months, or any other period of time, till a new parliament, when some small commercial tax may be laid on them, and this abrogated.

The Right of taxing the Americans considered.

THE *Americans* have tried divers schemes of intimidation to deter our parliament from maintaining their jurisdiction over them. But none is so futile as that of pretending to recall their orders for *British* manufactures; in case the stamp act shall not be repealed; though this is perhaps the plan of deceit, the most agreeable to their way of thinking. Do they imagine that we are ignorant, that none of our provincialists take merchantable commodities from us, except for gain in the way of trade, and by force of necessity, because we will not permit them to supply their warehouses any where else. We are, however, well apprised of this truth, that they take nothing from us out of a principle of kindness.

The sugar, teas, and other commodities they daily buy from *St. Eustatia*, and *Menti Christ*, in particular, are convincing proofs, that they have no tenderness for their mother country. The low prices of these commodities in *America*, the cheap rate at which they sell their wines, &c. are plain indications whence their wants are supplied. In short, Sir, there is no man acquainted in *America*, who doth not know that the *Americans* take nothing from us which they can do without, and that they smuggle as fast as they can upon their extensive coasts. And it is now plain, that poverty neither is, nor ever was, the real cause of their refusing submission to the stamp act. Their real motive is the ambition of becoming independent. They want to rid themselves entirely of our power to tax them, were they never so high.

That Right denied.

But we can easily discover the duplicity of all their pretences fabricated for the base purpose of deceit. Their animosity at us, on account of the stamp act, may induce them to pinch themselves for a little in the point of *British* manufactures; but that humour will speedily engage them to overlook every motive arising from revenge. The sole question between us and *America* is, if the *Americans* are represented in our parliaments, and subject to their jurisdiction in the same manner with us.

This matter, with respect to *Connecticut*, is fully determined in their charter, and will be as evidently clear from the rest. By that charter, Sir, it is granted to those colonists, that they shall have the same privileges as if born in *England*, in that *England* shall be reputed their *natale solum*, or the place of their birth. By their acceptance of this charter in these terms, they have agreed, that *England* shall be esteemed to comprehend *Connecticut*, or that *Connecticut* shall, by a fiction between us and these colonists, be supposed to lie in *England*. These charters, Sir, are solemn deeds to which the colonists are parties, and by consequence they cannot be allowed to contradict them; for every deed is an *estoppel* in law, which stops or prevents the parties to it, from making an *avowment* contrary to the tenor thereof.

If then, Sir, these colonists are to be considered as born in *England*, *America*, their place of birth, must be esteemed to lie in *England*; and since all *England* is represented in parliament, *America*, the place of birth of our colonists, must be there represented also, it being conceded by them, that this country where they were born, shall be reputed a part of *England*.

All *Englishmen* are represented in parliament, and if the *Americans* desire to be honoured with that respectable name, they must give up their self-inconsistent plea, that they are not represented in the *British* parliament.

It is, Sir, neither consistent with law, nor common sense, that the *Americans* should be reputed *Englishmen*, without being subject to that parliament which gives the law to, and taxes all *Englishmen*. It is not reasonable that they should enjoy the great advantage of being born *Englishmen*, without being subject to be taxed by the same power which taxes the rest

Their day labourers have higher wages, and live at a cheaper rate than ours; they have land for almost nothing, and commerce there yields more profits than here. Why then should not they be taxed as well as we, by the power which taxes that country in which they desire to be supposed born?

The *French* and *Spanish* colonies are severally taxed by the power which raises taxes in *France* and *Spain*. The *Danish*, *Swedish*, and *Dutch* colonies, also profess an implicit subjection to the same power which rules in a sovereign manner in the countries to which they respectively belong. Why then should not the *British* colonies yield the same subjection to the power which taxes in, and makes laws for *Britain*, of which they trust to be a severed part? It is therefore as just that they should submit to our parliament, as it is happy for us, that no *European* nation either can or will be inclined to protect them from our resentment; for I am certain, that no power in the world will chuse to have subjects whom they cannot tax in the same manner with the rest.

The Claims of the Americans impartially represented.

THE frequent invectives published against the *Americans*, to provoke the nation to embrace its hands in their blood, can surely be of no advantage to this country. Do the writers expect to convince the *Americans*, by their flimsy arguments of *virtual representation*, and of *Englishmen* by fiction of law only, mixed with insolence, contempt and abuse, of the reasonableness of that unlimited claim let up, of a power to tax them *ad libitum*, without their consent? And can it be thought such writings (which are unfortunately reprinted in all their papers) will induce them to bear it with greater patience, and during a longer period of time?

The gentle terms of *republican rats*, *mixed rabble of Scotch, Irish, and foreign vagabonds*, *descendants of convicts*, *ungrateful rebels*, &c. are among those with which our colonists have of late been treated. Surely, if we are so much their superiors, we should show the superiority of our breeding by our *humanity* to our *subjects*. Our slaves they may be thought to be every master of slaves ought to know, that they all the slave the master,

The Claims of the Americans impartially represented.

his good-will is his own, he bestows it where he pleases, and it is of some importance to the master's profit, if he can obtain that good-will at the cheap rate of a few kind words, with fair and gentle usage.

These people, however, are not, never were, nor ever will be our slaves. The first settlers of *New England* particularly, were *English* gentlemen of fortune, who, being Puritans, left this country with their families and followers, in times of persecution, for the sake of enjoying, tho' in a wilderness, the blessings of civil and religious liberty; of which they retain to this day, as high a sense as any *British* whatsoever; and possess as much virtue, humanity, civility, and, let me add, *Loyalty to their Prince*, as is to be found among the like number of people in any part of the world; and the other colonies merit and maintain the same character. They should then be treated with *civility and candour*.

One Gentleman, who is indeed more of a reasoner than a railer, has nevertheless thought fit to assert, that "their refusing submission to the Stamp-act, proceeds *only* from their ambition of becoming independent; and that it is plain, the colonies have no other aim but a *total enfranchisement* from obedience to our Parliament." These are strong charges; but the proofs of such ambitious and rebellious views nowhere appear in his paper. He has, however, condescended to give us his proofs of another point, *viz.* "That the colonies have no tenderness for their mother-country;" and adds, "the sugar, tea, and other commodities, which they daily buy from *St Eustatia* and *Monta Christi*, are convincing proofs of it. May one ask this profound writer, Are sugar and tea the produce of our mother country? Does not she herself buy her teas from strangers? Were the *North Americans* to buy all the sugars they consume, even of our own islands, would not that raise the price of such sugars upon us here in *England*? Is not then their buying them of foreigners, if it proves any thing, a proof rather of their tenderness for their mother-country? But the grocerly argument of tea and sugar, is not inferior to the lawyerly argument with which he demonstrates, that, "by a *Fidion* between us and the colonists, *Commodities* is in *England*, and therefore represented in the *British* Parliament." I am afraid the common Americans will

be as much at a loss as I am, to understand what he means by his *Fidions*, and his *Commodities*, and therefore not in the least convinced by his demonstration. They will only find out, upon the whole, that he is not their friend; and perhaps conclude from that and his learning in the law, that he is one of their *virtual representatives by fiction* in Parliament.

I hope, however, to see prudent measures taken by our rulers, such as may heal and not widen our breaches. The Americans, I am sure, for I know them, have not the least desire of independence; they submit, in general, to all the laws we make for them; they desire only a continuance of what they think a Right, the privilege of manifesting their loyalty by granting their own money, when the occasions of their Prince shall call for it. This Right, they say, they have always enjoyed and exercised, and never misused; and they think it wrong that any body of men whatever should claim a power of giving what is not their own, and make to themselves a merit with the sovereign and their own constituents, by granting away the property of others who have no representatives in that body, & therefore make no part of the *common assent in Parliament*, by which alone, according to *Magna Charta*, and the *Petition of Rights*, Taxes can be legally laid upon the subject.—These are their notions.

ANECDOTE of a once obnoxious MINISTER.

WHEN Sir Robert Walpole was Minister, in the Spanish war, a scheme was mentioned to him of taxing the American colonies: He smiled, and said, "I will leave that for some of my successors, who may have more courage than I have, and less a friend to commerce than I am." He added, "It has been a maxim with me, during my administration, to encourage the trade of the American colonies in their utmost latitude (nay, it has been necessary to pass over some irregularities in their trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extensive growing foreign commerce, if they gain 500,000 *l.* I am convinced, that, in two years afterwards, still 500,000 *l.* of their gain will be in his Majesty's Exchequer." He ended with saying, "This is taxing them more agreeable, both to their own constitution and to ours."

THE HAPPY MAN.

IF Happiness can e'er be found,
On Christian and on British ground;
Easy, benevolent and free,
Sure, Happiness belongs to thee;
Content may possibly appear,
Without thy thousand pounds a year;
Thy bounteous hand, thy constant smile
Forget not, but attend a while.—
Blithe Health, far best of earthly things,
Abundant thy mansion spreads her wings;
Thy spouse, how sweet how fair! that launches
Her offspring, like the olive-branches!
These patterns of yourselves that rise,
With easy grace, to please your eyes;
To glad your hearts, how soon! how fit!
Where parts are requisite, and wit,
Whodraw yourselves, a week, a day,
Whenever you, or madam, may;
At your return, what duteous strife
Welcomes the dead restor'd to life,
Yourself frequents the public ways;
So known your person and your phase!
What would you more? where'er you move,
As honour'd as the son of Jove:
Gardens, with Paradise to vie,
No longer keep from public eye;
Of brick, so slender plain and tall,
Your promise,—throw me down that wall.
Thanks, deathless Pippin, hail plodding brains!
How well buried are old remains!
What tho' thy ancient modern bath,
Is deem'd the smartest thing on earth;
Whose freestone once begirt the town,
No foe, but you, cou'd pull it down;
With glaring cinders crusted o'er,
A bath, a ruin yet once more;
With barge that cuts the gentle stream,
Perhaps the poet's future theme;
I'd give up bath, and barge, and all,—
—O pray Sir, sing me down the wall. W.B.

*Advice from the COUNTRY; a Song
sung at Boston, in New-England;*

AMID this loud clamour,
With words, and with hammer,
About the new mode of taxation;
A bard of the woods,
Unacquainted with goods;
Of the town, the vice or vexation;

Would sing in his wise;
And to let things right,
His mind with all freedom discover;
Give advice as he can,
And thus asking the man,
Shew himself, of his country a lover.

The raw, but bold rustic,
With birch, or with fir-bark,
Could readily join in the throng;
With club, tooth or fist,
Stick intrepid persist,
And help a good purpose along.

But, ah! my dear friends!
Why recur to such notions?
Revert, and detect the rude sport;
We've others in power,
More certain and sure,
To violence need we resort?

Across the Atlantic,
Or placid or frantic,
No doubt the bold legend will go;
And perhaps with surprise,
We shall soon have advice,
With a question of, *Why do you so?*

Let us answer and say,
We buy and we pay,
And their's the result of our toil;
Their various produce,
We take and we use,
And BRITAIN with reason may smile.

But if things come to this,
We should sure be remis,
Not to patch up our old cloaths again;
Consume, but with care,
Re-turn, and repair,
And from youth thus to manhood attain.

Abroad for rich dress,
For silks, or for lace,
Why foolishly thus do we roam?
Their raiment and food
Sure do us no good,
When enough of our own we've at home;

Their cages, and their gear,
We want not to cheer,
The apple and ox are our own;
Our palate to please,
Beef, butter, and cheese,
And cyder in plenty to crown.

With us of the woods
Lay aside your fine goods,
Contentment depends not on cloaths;
We hear, smell, and see,
Taste and feel with high-glee,
And in winter have huts for repose.

The wild acorn for use,
Spontaneous produce!
Our fields a rich harvest afford;
Allodial and clear,
Our lands for our heir,
Not the feud of a whimsical lord.

Our fathers in blood,
The rough savage withstood, [defend;
And their rights, with their wealth, could
To sons of our own,
Let then the renown,
Of BARBARUS and FARRUS defend,]

And e're to such acts
As impose a new tax,
That might and not right must sustain,
Let us hive with the bee,
Eat the crust of the tree,
And away to the fig-leaf again.

SONGS from the SUMMER-TALE;
as specimens of the Poetry. (See p. 560.)

AIR III. *Byss.*

SEE how the genial god of day
Salutes the warm, the blushing year;
Clear'd by his beams, how bright, how gay,
The fields, the groves, the flow'rs appear!

And hark! in yonder vocal bower
The turtle plies his amorous theme,
All nature owns Love's mighty power,
And deeply drinks the quick'ning beam.

And, tell me, do these scenes impart
No friendly warmth to thee alone?
Wilt thou nor give me back my heart,
Nor yet repay me with thine own?

Ah! why wou'd Nature make thee fair,
And not dispose thee to be kind?
To love, alas! is to despair,
And not to love is to be blind.

AIR XIX. *Baidon.*

See you humble rustic swains,
Resting from their daily pains;
Look how carefully they're laid
In the cool and fragrant shade.
What is wealth, and fame, and power?
Fleeting pageants of an hour:
Blush, Ambition, blush to see
Happiness unknown to thee.

Soon as *Phæbus* streaks the skies
Fresh and light as air they rise;
And when sinking in the West,
Gayly sing him to his rest.

Boast not, Pride, thy lofty state;
Ab how little are the great!
Wretches, amidst all your cares,
Can you find content like theirs?

AIR XXVIII. *Ans.*

From clime exclaim

Let others run;

From rising to the setting sun,

To kill uneasy time;

With giddy trembling haste,

Let the vain creatures fly,

To search for dear vanity,

And catch short gleams of fluctuating taste.

Fixt to my native spot,

With ease and plenty crown'd,

Content I look around,

Nor ask of Heaven a fairer lot.

No vineyards here demand my care,

No spicy gales perfume the air,

No citron groves arise;

The rugged soil,

Hardly obedient to the peasant's toil,

Such soft luxuriance denies.

Yet Nature, with maternal hand,

A nobler power has giv'n;

Valour, the birthright of the land,

And Liberty, the choicest gift of Heaven."

AIR XXXVI. *Giardini.*

Parents think our inclination

Let's should fix till they approve;

Off to every soft sensation,

Void of every generous passion,
Lovers now with sordid art,
(Such the world's disgraceful fashion)
Woo the interest, not the heart.

Thou alone alike regarding
Wealth and titles with disdain,
Worth with equal worth rewarding,
Lo'st, and art below'd again.

AIR XLI. *Richer.*

Happy nation! who possessing
Nature's gifts in full increase,
Sees around thee every blessing,
Scenes of plenty and of peace.

Fields where golden *Ceres* waving
Glitters in the ripening sun;
Streams their fertile borders laving
Scattering riches as they run.

PROLOGUE spoken to *Much Ado about Nothing*,
acted by Command of their Majesties.

By M^r GARRICK.

WITH doubt—joy—apprehension almost
dumb,

To face this awful court, once more I come;
Left *Benedict* should suffer by my fear,
Before *He* enters, I myself am here.
I'm told, what flattery to my heart! that you
Have wish'd to see me, say, have press'd it too;
Alas! 'twill prove another *Much ado*.
I, like a boy who long has truant play'd,
No lessons got, no exercises made.
On bloody *Monday* takes his fearful stand,
And often eyes the birchen—(scepter'd hand.
'Tis twice twelve years, since first the stage I trod,
Enjoy'd your smiles, and felt the critic's rod;
A very *Ninepin* I, my stage-life through,
Knock'd down by wits, let up again by you.
In four and twenty years, the spirit's cool,
Is it not long enough to play the fool?

To prove it is, permit me to repeat
What late I heard in passing thro' the street:
A youth of parts, with ladies by his side,
Thus cock'd his glass, and thro' it shot my pride:
'Tis he by *Joan*! grown quite a clumsy fellow;
He's fit for nothing—but a *Punchinello*!
"O yes, for comic scenes, Sir *John*—no farther;
"He's much too fat—for battles, rapes, and
murder!"

Worn in the service, you my faults will spare,
And make allowance for the wear and tear.

The *Chafes* pensioner, who, rich in scars,
Fights o'er in prattle all his former wars,
Tho' past the service, may the young ones teach,
To march—present—to fire—and mount the
breach.

Should the drum beat to arms, at first he'll grieve
For wooden leg, lost eye, and armlets sleeve;
Then cocks his hat, looks fierce, and swells his
chest:

"Tis for my king, and, *monsieu*, I'll do my best!

On a late Promotion.

S * * * prefer'd; winds catch the pleasing
sound,

And spread the joyful news the land around;

S * * * the brave, well known in days of yore,

Let Echo waft it to *Widdowale's* shore;

Bless'd land! where merit meets with due regard,

HYMN to CHRISTMAS.

MARK, yon Shepherds! how they keep
Constant watch around their sheep!
There they watch 'em, all day long,
Singing many a *Solemn* song.
Thus perhaps, the numbers ran,
"What a helpless sheep is man!"
"In his pasture wou'd not stay;
"Far, and farther still astray."

Now they watch the fold by night;
Yes, and watch it with delight.
Shou'd the prowling wolf appear,
Lo! the shepherd ever near!
Sure the thought wou'd strike their mind,
"Such a shepherd needs mankind;
"Such a shepherd is foretold;
"Sure I see him watch his fold!"
"Shepherd! born to care for souls,—
"How the thought within me rolls!
"He, to ev'ry fainting heart,
"Balm of *Gilead* shall impart.
"Yonder comes the morning star,
"But the day *I mean*, is far.—"
Longing shepherd, check your fear,
For the day you mean is near.

"Then shall ev'ry throbbing breast,
"Wonder how it came so blest;
"Jew and Gentile, far and wide,
"All that want, shall find a guide.
"Nothing more cou'd cheer my mind,
"Than that *all* a guide shall find;
"One for you, and one for me,
"Sweeter, sweeter can it be?

"Guide, that with my friend shall go.—
"Cou'd I wish him to my foe?
"Yes I cou'd,—But have I one?
"Foe, a shepherd can have none:
"He, to nothing wishes ill,
"Save to *wolves*, and wolves I'd kill:
"Yet ev'n wolves I'd sooner tame—
"At the thought, my soul's on flame.

"When we see that shepherd mild,
"Nothing, nothing shall be wild;
"Wolves shall turn to gentle sheep,
"None shall hurt us, wake or sleep;
"Night and day shall be the same;
"Foe shall be a banish'd name.
"Shou'd I hurt, without design,
"Friend, yon lambkin shall be thine.

"Scorning, hating, where are they?
"Where they shou'd be, far away.
"Ev'ry action shall be kind,
"Just the picture of the mind.
"As in yonder stream I see
"Something that resembles me,
"Ev'ry man shall love another,
"As I love my Shepherd-brother.

"Brethren all, a lovely band,
"Heart in heart, as hand in hand;
"One the shepherd, one the fold,
"Might these eyes the day behold?
"Kings have with'd the day to see,
"O, 'twill never shine on me!
"Hark, hear!" *Gen'rous* (wails)

"What will sin, and Satan do,
"When such leaders none pursue?
"O'er some lonely vale, or hill,
"Let them wander where they will;
"Let them, tho' unwilling, fly
"To their place, some desert dry;
"Spirits foul rejoice to see
"Diacry heath, and leafless tree.

"Let them, such if their delight,
"Seek out all the depths of night;
"Let them join the beasts of prey;
"Fierce are wolves, but fiercer they.
"Let them, if they can, and must,
"Smile o'er man's poor mould'ring dust;
"What if 'tis our shepherd's praise,
"Man's poor mould'ring dust to raise!

"Let them to each other tell,
"How in former times we fell;
"Let them, still and still, deplore
"That we mean to fall no more.
"Happy, happy, happy then,
"All the rescu'd sons of men;
"Lo! the sign of nature's day!
"Where can that of *Sion* stay?

"When the shepherd most we need,
"Then he comes, if right we read;
"Can we, (O, I wonder how!)
"Can we need him more than now?
"If the wand'ring we'd restore,
"Shepherd can't be needed more.
"Witness many and many a sigh,
"Few that need him more than I!"

Humble shepherd; ne'er forego
Hope, the friend that scatters woe;
Stead of nature's darting rays,
You shall hail a kinder blaze.
Yonder turn your wondering eyes:
In your heart let morning rise.
That's an angel, do not bend;
Call him brother, call him friend.

Catch his voice, with raptur'd ear,
(Trembling shepherd, do not fear:)
Grateful tidings I impart,
Bind them to thy gentle heart:
Lo, a *Saviour* born to day!
Throw your last distress away.
Born to lift up those that fall.
Born for you, and born for all.

"Up to *Babel* cast your eyes;
"There an *Infant*—Saviour lies;
"Happiest spot beneath the sky,
"Gentle shepherd, thither fly.
"In a manger (wath'd around,
"Shall the blessed babe be found;
"There attend him, ask no more,
"There attend, and there adore."

Now the heav'nly host appears;
Shepherd, still suppress your fears;
With your happy brethren, sing
"Glory to th' eternal King,
"Peace, (on earth the sweetest sound)
"Peace to all the world around;
"Peace to ev'ry burden'd mind;
"Lo, a Saviour for MANKIND!

List of Books published; with Remarks.

I. **A** Letter to a member of parliament, wherein the power of the *British* legislature, and the case of the colonists are briefly and impartially examined. 1s. *Flouney*.

This able writer, after establishing, as he apprehends, incontrovertibly, the right of the *British* parliament to tax the colonies, takes upon him, to inform (these are his words) *the usurpers, these aspirers to a co-jurisdiction with that body* (meaning the *British* parliament) *which is able, at any time, to crush their existence as a public*. That the *statutes* of Great-Britain may, by special words, bind even the people of Ireland to an obedience of them; notwithstanding, as to its private internal policy, it is a distinct kingdom of itself, and hath a parliament of its own, whose regulations and ordinances, however, like those of the colonies, grow up into laws but at the discretion of the king and his council. —How far the former part of this writer's information may be relied upon, that it is in the power of the *British* parliament to crush the existence of the colonies and of Ireland, as a public, (for both the one and the other have been thought, on account of their private internal policy, to exist upon the same principles as distinct jurisdictions) we never wish to see decided; but as to the latter part of his information, that their regulations and ordinances grow up into laws but at the discretion of the king and his council, it might have been spared; for the regulations and ordinances of the *British* parliament grow up into laws by no other authority. This gentleman, who decides very peremptorily on this important question, and stigmatizes the act of remonstrance in the colonists, with the opprobrious epithet of joining in one common act of rebellion, seems not to have sufficiently considered the distinctions that constitute an essential difference between the power of parliament with regard to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, and the power of the same parliament, with respect to the inhabitants of the *American* colonies: As to the former, the upper house of parliament is the supreme court of judicature, to which the *British* people make their final appeal in all decisions of property. With respect to the colonies, the appeal, in matters of property, is otherwise; it is to the King and his council, by which it should seem that the royal prerogative reserved the equitable decisions of property in its newly-acquired territories, solely to itself, and that the colonies are, to all intents and purposes whatsoever respecting property, extra-parliamentary; for there does not appear in the settlement of the internal policy of any of the colonies, the least parliamentary intervention whatsoever, but that the establishment of every one of them, in every respect, is the sole act of the king.

This writer seems to carry the point by much too far, when he says, the wisdom of our ancestors intrusted a *supreme and absolute* jurisdiction with the parliament. The parliament has no absolute jurisdiction over

A the king's prerogative, though a parliament, with a standing army to back it, assumed a jurisdiction over the life of a king; and, very soon after, an usurper, with a like army, pluck'd the members of a parliament from their seats. This point is, therefore, not so clear as to ground upon it so heavy a charge as that of open rebellion and treason against so well-affected a body of men as the colonists are known to be, merely upon an opinion too hastily formed, and by no means proper to be propagated at a crisis so tender and delicate as the present. The question does not seem to be, whether the parliament has the power of taxing the colonies, but whether the kings, the predecessors of his present most gracious majesty, had a right, by virtue of their royal prerogative, to grant the colonists exclusive privileges. The colonists plea of non-representation in parliament, is poorly, very poorly indeed, answered, by putting the inhabitants of 13 respectable provinces in *America*, upon a footing with the rabble of *Great-Britain*. Every man of property in these kingdoms is represented in parliament, and therefore virtually taxed by his own consent: If he has no vote for a representative in the district where he resides, he has for a representative in the county where his property lies. Are the colonists to be represented?

E But waving this writer's zeal for the omnipotence of parliament, his arguments for the inexpediency of the exertion of its power, on the present occasion, are of the greatest weight.

F "The necessity of some tax upon the colonies may, says he, appear from the alarming situation to which the public finances of this kingdom have been reduced; but the very oppressive and repugnant manner in which *this* hath been proposed to be levied, shews how fatally the justice of parliament may be imposed upon, by a surreptitious acquisition of its sanction to the views of an ignorant or insidious ministry: Can it be supposed that a bill of this nature would ever have passed into a law, if the legislature had not been kept from a knowledge of those secret machinations, which were to counteract and defeat the purposes of it? No; the parliament could never have join'd in the mockery of such a transaction, had they surmised the ministry already had, and at that time were, industriously devising every possible method for the prohibition and extermination of a commerce so highly beneficial to this country, and from whence alone could be derived to the colonists the means of affording us that supply demanded of them: It is too

injurious to the honour of this illustrious body, to conceive that they could ever have united in so ignominious a conspiracy, or that they would have countenanced the exaction of a payment in money, when the most effectual ministerial stratagems had been pursued, how to incapacitate the colonists from getting any.

But, as it were, the more efficaciously to bring his majesty's government into disrepute with these people, and to insure that alienation from it, which seems to have been the only hellish purpose of these treacherous servants of the public; a jurisdiction is vested in the admiralty courts to proceed, in a summary way, in all matters relative to the collection of this revenue; whereby the properties of the colonists, instead of being protected by the constitutional right of a trial by a jury, are thus left to the capricious mercy of an arbitrary determination.

From all these circumstances of repugnancy and persecution, I would ask any unprejudiced person what was reasonably to be expected but that universal clamour and confusion which they have been actually productive of? The event hath shewn that the wisdom and authority of parliament, instead of having been applied to the furtherance of the salutary purposes of government, hath been wickedly beguiled into the completion of a scheme, formed not only to bring their own equity and humanity into contempt, but pregnant also with the most destructive consequences to the peace and interest of these kingdoms."

2. A vindication of the ministry's acceptance of the administration; with an exposition of the real motives of a noble Lord's declining it. In answer to a letter from a son of candor, to the Public-Advertiser. With a proposal to establish the public tranquility to the satisfaction of all parties. In a letter from a citizen to his friend in the country. 1s. *Cool.*

The most material parts of the pamphlet to which the writer confines his strictures, are comprised under four heads.

1st, An accusation of the present ministry's coming in and acting under the influence of the Favourite. 2d. Of rashly accepting the administration, notwithstanding their incapacity. 3d. An attempt to exculpate Mr G. from having taken part in those measures of the late ministry and Lord B. which have given so much dissatisfaction to the nation; and, 4th, To insinuate that the true and just motives of Lord T.'s late behaviour in preventing Mr P. from coming into the administration, were founded on a certainty of the Favourite's continuing to act behind the curtain.

As to the first charge, the ministry deny

is known to be false by those who most affect to believe it to be true.

The next charge is that of incapacity, which this son of candor lays to the present ministers, and asserts that they have avowed and acknowledged it themselves; but their diffidence, surely, can be no reproach; and whatever reluctance they may have shewn to take upon them the administration, yet since they have been in, they have shewn by their spirit and good conduct they are not so unequal to the task as they modestly imagined, having in that short time effected more than Lord B. or the late ministry could do, since the conclusion of their glorious peace, the articles of which, at that time, they had power and security enough in their own hands to have enforced, as the *sine qua non* of laying down our arms.

To the third head, "That the late ministry defended themselves by protesting that they abjured Lord B. and had stipulated his removal not only from the K.'s councils, but even from his residence," unless the writer could prove by facts, that they had resisted to the utmost of their power, the measures that were pursued during their own administration, or while the man who thought himself minister, was at the head of the treasury, and was over-powered by the influence of the favourite, who will believe their assertions? In the son of candour's defence, "to specify an overt act of them (the ministry) that could be so much as insinuated to be a ground for a charge of flying in the face of their K. till the R---y bill came in hand," does he not demonstrate to conviction from their own acknowledgement, that they had all along, till the R---y bill, been the tools of the favourite, and had submitted to excuse and carry through, what they had neither advised nor projected, (see p. 447.) nay, even had not so much confidence put in them as to have measures communicated to them till called upon to execute them, till AT LAST they grew refractory: If this is not proof of their abject submission to the favourite, there is no such thing as mathematical demonstration!

The last article is to develop the mystery of Lord T.'s refusal, and assign the real motives of his not agreeing to the terms which Mr P. thought admissible; and this the writer does, by quoting some passages from the *Son of Candor*, in which the Duke of Cumberland is named as one whom it may not be less necessary, that it is the more incommensurate to oppose; from which he concludes, that Lord T.'s dislike was to the D. of C—.

The following detail of what has happened since his M---y's accession to the throne, will set the whole of this dispute in a clear light.

It is evident, says the writer, that the K.

the following series of cabals and disputes amongst his ministers.—In the first place, it is generally believed that the Favourite, by his influence with the K. became the prime cause of the disagreement in council with Mr P. in which he was joined by the D. of B. whose pride was hurt by Mr P.'s success, and by others who hated Mr P. for the same reasons.

Their joint opposition to him who was deserted by G. G. and only seconded by Lord T. was the occasion of his resigning the seals.

The scramble for power and places was then principally and privately settled by Lord B. who was then looked upon as prime minister, and became responsible for all the consequent measures.

But his administration soon became so odious to the nation, that he thought it necessary to retire apparently from public business. After an ineffectual endeavour to persuade Mr P. to take the conduct of affairs into his hands, G. G. was pitched upon to succeed at the head of the treasury; by these measures augmenting his vanity, though it did not satisfy his ambition, and artfully making the breach still wider between G. G. Mr P. and Lord T.

More effectually to cover his retreat, and secure a majority in the H. of C.'s, he permitted the D. of B. to imagine himself and subalterns, the principal and leading part of the ministry. This change the K. was made to believe would conciliate the minds of the people, and compensate for the want of Mr P. but the success was not answerable to the expectations, for this set of men, either pliable to Lord B.'s artful management, or as incapable as himself, persisting in the same pernicious measures and conduct of our foreign and domestic concerns, became equally disliked and disapproved of by the bulk of the nation: Yet, pluming themselves on the majority they had in the H. of C.'s, and carrying every thing with so high a hand, which Mr G. vainly attributed to his abilities, and the D. of B. to his great property and consequence, they began to imagine they had interest and power not only to counteract, but likewise to expel the Favourite from the councils, and even the presence of the K. Hence arose a second series of disputes, intrigues, and cabals, that determined his M—y to get rid of them all; and not being ignorant how high in the people's esteem his R. H. the D. of C. when living was, and Mr P. is held; advised with the former what measures he should take to free himself from so irksome a situation, and prevail on Mr P. once more to take upon him the administration. His R. H. who, for a long time had lived retired, regardless of the slights he had met with, and in his affection to his family and native country, undertook the important task of

conciliating Mr P. to his M—y's desires, and settling by that means such a ministry as would be permanent and satisfactory to both K. and people.—In this he had succeeded; when all the measures concerted with Mr P. were broken by Lord T.'s refusal to come into them without assigning any reasons for such conduct. But though he has not thought fit openly to avow them, and disguises them under a pretence of the Favourite's still continuing to have the same influence as formerly. Yet from the insinuations towards the end of the pamphlet which defends his conduct, we have been able to discover and explain his real motives.

Upon this disappointment of his M—y's desires and expectations, the cabal became imperious, and thought of nothing less than dictating every thing in cabinet, council, and parliament.

But the K. who, with all the mildness of his nature, inherits the spirit of his glorious ancestors, became more resolutely determined to dismiss these perturbators of his and the public peace than ever; and since he could not have Mr P. fixed upon those men for his ministers whose behaviour in parliament had obtained the approbation and affection of the people, whose integrity was undoubted, whose abilities were at least equal to any in the cabal, and whose attachment to him and his family had been demonstrated by their actions. Such is the present ministry, who would have been glad to have come in with Mr P. and co-operated with him in any station his majesty would have thought proper to have employed them in. But he reminding inflexible from Lord T.'s interposition, rather than abandon his M—y to insults, and their country to distress, by the ill behaviour and misconduct of the cabal, they have attempted the arduous task (if not of rectifying the mistakes of the late ministry) at least of preventing their ill consequences, and of reconciling the good opinion of the nation to his M—y's councils.

3. The necessity of repealing the *American* stamp act demonstrated; or, a proof that *Great Britain* must be injured by that act. In a letter to a member of the House of Commons. 1763. *Atmos.*

The balance of trade with the *American* colonies, this writer supposes to have long been half a million annually in favour of *Great Britain*. The stamp and other duties proposed to be levied upon the colonists, he rates at 300,000*l.* annually, to be paid in gold and silver; 300,000*l.* is more than all the circulating cash in the colonies amounts to; this cannot be paid and the *British* merchants too; therefore, if the trade with the colonies is to be continued, the stamp act must, of necessity, be repealed. He calculates, that, to maintain

a balance of half a million in our favour, 200,000 manufacturers must be continually at work upon various sorts of manufactures for the colonies; and that if the grievances complained of should be continued three parts at least of these manufacturers must be deprived of employment, the consequences of which will be very soon severely felt in these kingdoms. He adds, that the bare apprehension of the stamp-act, with the addition of a few government cutters, have done more in one year to promote *American* manufactures, than the natural progress of arts, with all the additional arguments of frugality, would have produced in an hundred years. —This is a very affecting truth!—The editor has been shewn the difference between the exports of one merchant in the year 1761, and the exports of the same merchant in the year 1765, the orders in both years being fulfilled; in the former they exceeded 100,000*l.* in the latter they fell short of 26,000*l.* and was told that the deficiency was in like proportion throughout the whole trade.

4. A critical review of the new administration. 1*s.* *Wikit.*

This is chiefly to be considered as an answer to the pamphlet entitled, *The merits of the new administration demonstrated*. This acute writer, who is evidently a staunch friend to the late administration of Mr. G—le, joins issue with his antagonist, on the merits which he has given to his masters, the new ministers. "These are not, he

says, what might reasonably be expected from the panegyrist of a ministry; constitutional knowledge, intelligence in business, wisdom and vigour in foreign affairs, oeconomy and integrity in domestic arrangements; these are some of the qualifications the nation would wish in ministers; he has not even claimed them; he could not support the ridicule of using words like these on their subject. The only merits he gives to them are, that they hate and are hated by Lord B. and approved by Mr P." Both which assertions the writer endeavours to prove false. But what is of more importance to the public to know, he assures us, that in the course of the late administration, when Mr G—le undertook the government, it was by public and authentic declarations that he himself should be responsible for all his measures; but that among these, a support of general warrants, and a new extension of the excise laws, are to be reckoned, this answerer says, is absolutely false. On general warrants he never declared any public opinion; all that he intimated for, was, that, if they were

the only means of justice was to

fourths of the kingdom may look upon him as the author of the cyder-act, he only gave his assent to it because no other method was proposed for raising the money already voted; and that afterwards he opposed the repeal of it, because it would have been lessening the security of the public creditors. This writer, it was expected, would have proceeded in the vindication of his patron from the most injurious of all the charges, the ruinous attack upon the colonies, but of this he says not a word. It is of the most pernicious consequence to have men of superior abilities at the head of administration, if those abilities are directed to oppress or enslave their fellow-subjects; and it is still worse if these statesmen have hardness and resolution enough to persist in their mistaken projects, in direct opposition to the civil and commercial interests of their country. Unhappy those people who fall under the administration of such *ministers!*

5. A free and candid address to the Hon. Mr Pitt, on the present posture of affairs. 6*d.* *Cooks.*

6. The grievances of the *American* colonies candidly examined; particularly with respect to their trade. 1*s.* *Almon.* (See p. 560.)

7. The rights and independance of the *American* colonies proved and maintained, in an election sermon preached before Gov. Bernard, &c. by A. Elliot, M. A. 1*s.* *Dilly.*

8. A defence of the provincial charters; proving the rights the colonists have to their charters. By Mr Dummer. 1*s.* 6*d.* *Almon.*

This pamphlet seems to have been written so long ago as the year 1743, when Lord Carteret was principal secretary of state, upon an apprehension that the government intended to resume the *American* charters. It is a sensible pamphlet, and contains the best information with respect to the first establishment, and subsequent regulations of the Northern provinces; of any that has appeared; but says not a word relative to the present stamp-act that has caused the alarm, except the following declaration may be so applied. "It seems, says the writer, a severity without a precedent, that a people who have the misfortune of being a thousand leagues from their Sovereign, (a misfortune great enough in itself) should, *unsummoned, unheeded*, in one day be deprived of all their valuable privileges, which they have enjoyed for near an hundred years. It is true, the legislative power is absolute and unaccountable, and kings, lords, and commons may do what they please; but the question here is not about power, but right; and shall not the supreme legislature of all the nation do right?" And again, I cannot but flatter myself from the reasonableness of the de-

mand, and the celebrated justice and lenity of his majesty's government, that the provinces will obtain it, being sure they would reckon the loss of their privileges a greater calamity than if their houses were all in flames. Burnt houses may rise again, perhaps more beautiful than before, but it is feared, that *Liberty once lost, is lost for ever.*

9. Commentaries on the laws of England, by *Wm Blackstone*, Esq; Vinerian professor. 21s. *Worrall.*

10. The wanderer, or memoirs of Cha. Searle, Esq; 6s. *Lewnds.*

11. An account of the island of Newfoundland, with the nature of its trade, and method of carrying on the fishery; by Capt. *Griffith Williams*, of the royal artillery, who resided 14 years on that island, and who has now a command there. 1s *Owen.*

12. The plain-dealer, a comedy, altered from *Wychely*, and performed at Drury-lane. 1s. 6d. *Nicol.*

13. The elements of heraldry; by *Mark Anthony Parny*, French master of *Eaton-College*. 6s. *Newberry.*

14. The festoon; a collection of epigrams, antient and modern, &c. with an essay on that species of composition. 2s. 6d. *Boberison and Roberts.*

The compiler of this volume offers it as an innocent, and, he hopes, not insipid entertainment for the younger class of readers; such a one, says he, as a faithful tutor may safely put into the hands of his pupil, or a virtuous matron may recommend to her daughter.

The collection appears to be not injudiciously made, and there are a few pieces that have never been printed before. Of a collection an extract can be no specimen, as its merit depends upon general excellence. A specimen would have been given of the originals if the author had distinguished them.

In his essay on the nature of an epigram he observes, that the word signifies properly an *inscription*, and was applied by the ancients to those short, and, frequently, poetical inscriptions that were made upon tombs or statues, temples, trophies, or other publick structures, sacred to their gods or heroes. He then defines an epigram to be "a short poem, exhibiting one single view of any subject, expressed in a concise, and concluded in a forcible manner;" But he allows that a striking antithesis, an happy allusion, an humorous expression, and even a pleasant ambiguity, will strike with an agreeable surprize, and force a laugh from the most rigid advocate for propriety and truth.

The province of the epigram, he says, seems to be the regulation of the first acts, the little decencies of behaviour and idlicie affectation, vanity, and impudence; and he concludes with Mr. *Johnson*.

railed farther than he can himself join in the laugh. It may, however, be remarked, that if this rule is preserved with respect to epigrams, they can very little contribute to regulate manners, by ridiculing affectation, vanity, impertinence, or any other offence against good sense or good breeding; for that which a man is so well content to have imputed to him, as to laugh at the imputation, he will be at no trouble to correct.

15. A general view of England, respecting its policy, trade, &c. 2s 6d *Rabon.*

16. The hypothesis of a tri-une substance in the Deity, as maintained by the author of a seasonable rebuke to an ignorant reviewer. 6d *Wilkie.*

17. The Gummer's tale, a musical comedy, performed at Covent-Garden. (See p. 557.) 1s. 6d. *Dodley.*

18. Observations and conjectures upon some passages of *Shakspeare*. 1s. *Prince, at Oxford. Rivington, London.*

This author has not entered into the merits of Mr *Johnson's* performance, but has set down some observations and conjectures upon such passages of *Shakspeare* as have been either passed over in silence, or attempted without success.

The principal are those that follow, which are inserted for the entertainment of such readers as leisure or curiosity may excite to turn to the passages, and compare them with what has been done by others.

OTHELLO; near the beginning.

One *Michael Cassio*, a *Floristine*,

A fellow almost damn'd in a fair wife.

Cassio appears to have been unmarried; the word *wife*, therefore, is supposed to be a corruption; this author proposes to substitute *life*, alluding to the text, "*Carsted is he of whom all men speak well.*"

ACT I. SCENE 0.

"In my desunct and proper satisfaction

"But to be free and bounteous to her mind."

Transpose the verses; read the *last* first; and understant the word *desunct* according to the primitive sense of its *Latin* original.

CYMBELINE, Scene the last.

Bellarius, of himself.

He it is that hath

Assumed this eye.

Read *gaze*, the engagement he had entered into a few lines before.

First Scene.

You do not meet a man but frowns; our bloods

No more obey the heav'n than our courtiers, Still seem as does the *king's*.

Read,—No more obey the heavens, than our courtiers

Still seem as does the *king*.
That is, *still look as the king does.*

ACT I. SCENE 3.

Yacimo.] Slattery, to such neat excellence oppos'd
Should make desire vomit emptiness,
Not so allured to feed.

READ.—Should make desire vomit. Emptiness
Not so allured to feed.

Anthony and Cleopatra. Act III. Sc. 6.

Cleop.] Thou hast bespoke my being in
these wars;
And say't it is not fit.

Enobarbus.] Well; is it, is it?

Cleop.] Is't not denounc'd against us?
Why should not we
Be there in person?

READ.—Is't not? Denounce against us,
why should not we
Be there in person?

Next Scene.

You ribauld nag of Egypt.

READ,—bag; that is, witch.

SCENE 9. *Same Act.*

Enobarbus.] Think, and die.

READ,—wink.

In the sea voyage of *Beaumont and Fletcher*,
or, Act I, Scene 1. *Tibals* says to *Aminta*,

—Go, take your gilt

Pray'r book, and to your business; D
wink and die.

ACT II. SCENE 5.

Cleopatra to a messenger.] I have a mind
to strike thee e'er thou speak'st;
Yet, if thou say *Anthony* lives, 'tis well.

READ,—is well.

Cleopatra, on hearing that *Anthony* is married. E
—"Let him for ever go—let him not—
Charimon."

READ.—Let him for ever go—let him—
no—*Charimon*;

In *Cymbeline*, for *persecutions*, read, with
the folio edition, *persecutions*, which will
preclude Mr *Johnson's* long note and con-
jecture.

Cymbeline, last Scene.

Your pleasure was my near offence,
Read,—more.

Romeo and Juliet. Act I. Scene 5.

On courier's knees, that I earn on curtle's
flair;

The second folio reads, *country* knees;
which leads to a conjecture that it should
be *Courtesans*; i. e. noblemen; the Earl
is commonly stiled the *Courte* in this play.
Couriers are mentioned afterwards in the
same speech, for which, to avoid a repeti-
tion, some editors have substituted
knights.

Titus Andronicus. Act IV. Scene 1.

Marcell.] My lord, kneel down to me.
Levinus kneel;

And swear with me, as, with the woful
peer,
And father of that chaste dishonoured
dame,

Lord *Junius Brutus* swear for *Lucretia's* rape.

The second folio reads *swear* a companion,
here put metaphorically for husband.
A
Swear as *Junius Brutus* did with the hus-
band and father of *Lucretia*.

The author, as an indubitable proof that
this play is *Shakespeare's*, says, it is given
to him among other plays that are un-
doubtedly his, in a little book called, *Pal-
ladi's Tamia*, or, *The second part of wit's com-
mon-wealth*, written by — *Maister*, and
printed in 1598. [Among the comedies e-
numerated in this book, as *Shakespeare's*,
is *Love's Labour won*. If there is such a play
extant, it would be obliging in the prop-
rietor to give it to the publick.]

CORIOLANUS. Act I. Scene 2.

Ev'n to the court, the heart, to th' seat
o' th' brain.

READ,—To the seat, the brain.

MACBETH. Act III. Scene 3.

Acquaint you with the perfect spy o' th'
time

The moment on't.

READ,—The perfect spy, the time, &c.

CORIOLANUS. Act I. Scene 1.

—When steel grows

Soft as the parasite's silk, let him be made
An overture for the wars.

READ,—When steel grows
soft as the parasite's silk, let this (i. e.
silk) be made

A overture for the wars!

i. e. when steel grows soft as silk, let ar-
mour be made of silk instead of steel. Co-
verture is the reading of the second folio.

TIMON. Act III. Scene 3.

—his friends like physicians
Whom give him over.

READ *Whom* d. (i. e.) confes'd. The com-
mon edition have *shew'd*.

[The rest of this article in our Supplement.]

19. The scourge; a satire. 11 *Ed. Almon*.
This author's project and abilities will
sufficiently appear by the following extract.

Churchill's no more!—corruption rears her
head,

And prints her for supine amongst the dead.
True to her call, her numerous voices come,
And tread, insulting, on the patriot's tomb;
Avenge me on the passive grave,
And lifeless coasts, thine wounds his spirit gave.
Churchill is no more!—Each mule has dropp'd
a tear,

11 *Ed. Hearst*! glad, on his untimely bier,
To see us left to human errors mild,
To see the father of a favorite child,
And to see him free from her severer love,
It is a joy the honest shepherd of his cause,
And

And when bright virtue, bending from the skies,
Fondly laments a son, with streaming eyes,
Shall haggard guilt, from her dark den of shame
Crawling to light, aloud her joys proclaim?
Shall pride, oppression, perjury, and fraud,
Arm link'd in arm, triumphant stalk abroad?
And all night's hideous offspring dare display,
Their horrid forms in the fair face of day?—
By heav'n they shall not.—

19. The council in the moon. 11. *Wil-*
son and Fell.

20. The equality of mankind; a poem,
by Mr Woodhull. 11. 6d. *Becket.*

Of the author's principles and poetry
the reader will judge by the following spe-
cimen:

Ye fields of *Nasby*, where the thund'ring
hand
Of Freedom greatly prosper'd; where that band
Of hardy patriots resolutely bore,
Thro' storms of horror, and through seas of
gore.
Their country's charter, snatch'd in happiest
hour
From sacerdotal wrath, and kingly power:
Oft as your tow'rs, on which dread vengeance
wrote
Strong characters, & blasted where they smote.
In youth a gay season fix'd my roving eye.
How did I hail that scene of victory!
Ev'n how methinks I see brave *Fairfax* tread
Th' ensanguin'd plain;—to grace the war-
rior's head.

From Fame's unsullied grove let Virtue bring
Those laurels green with everlasting spring:
Murderous meed, too oft profusely strewn
To deck the precincts of Ambition's throne,
To crown some proud infringer of the laws: *E*
But due to vengeance, due to *Britain's* cause.

Nor, tho' the muse forlorn and hapless strag-
O'er thy bare coast, nor glean one fragrant bay,
Bleak *Caledonia*, shalt thou pass unsung,
For freedom on thy hills her arm new-strung:
When thy firm sons, who lov'd the public weal,
Or only burn'd to see tyrannic zeal
Against their altars lift an impious hand,
And threat th' accustom'd worship of the land,
From their huge cliffs descending like a flood,
Stood forth, prepar'd to seal their faith with
blood;

At their approach while perjurd *H—d* fled,
False to his master's cause, his master's bed;
And *Hierarch*, that fiend, whom scripture
paints

Drunk with the blood of martyrs and of saints,
Consign'd by fate in penal chains to dwell
Slunk unregarded to her native hell.

21. *Pollio*; an elegiac ode, written in
the wood near R— castle, in 1762. 11.
Prince, Oxon. Poyne, London.

The versification of this little piece is
remarkably harmonious; the sentiments
—sweet, and the images natural, forcible,
pleasing. The following stanzas, in
which the author regrets the loss of his
—, will speak for themselves.

How dreary is the gulph, how dark, how void
The trackless shores that never were repast!
Dread separation! on the depth entry'd
Hope falters, and the soul recoils aghast.

Wide round the spacious Heav'n as I cast my
eyes;

A And shall these stars glow with immortal
Still shine the lifeless glories of the skies,

And could thy bright, thy living soul expire?
Far be the thought—the pleasures most sublime
The glow of Friendship, & the virtuous tear,
The tow'ring wish that seems the bounds of
time,

Chill'd in this vale of death, but languish

B So plant the vine on *Norway's* wintry land,
The languid stranger feebly buds and dies;
Yet there's a clime where Virtue shall expand,
With godlike strength, beneath her native
skies.

22. A concise account of *North-America*,
containing a description of the several *Brit-*
ish colonies on that continent, including
the islands of *Newfoundland, Cape-Braten, &c.*
as to their situation, extent, climate, soil,
produce, rise, government, religion, pre-
sent boundaries, and the number of inha-
bitants supposed to be in each. Also of
the interior or westerly parts of the country
upon the rivers *St Lawrence*, the *Mississippi*,
Chesino, and the great lakes. To which is
subjoined an account of the several nations
and tribes of *Indians* residing in those parts,
as to their customs, manners, &c. By
Major *Rogers*, *Millan*. 51.

This is an account very different from
the compilations which are undertaken for
booksellers, by persons wholly unacquaint-
ed with the subject, and who generally
have neither sufficient diligence nor skill to
regulate the multifarious materials which
lie scattered before them, perhaps in an
hundred volumes, nor even to reject, much
less reconcile the inconsistencies and con-
tradictions with which such materials al-
ways abound.

Major Rogers has travelled through great
part of the country he has described, in
the course of his duty as an officer in his
majesty's army, and has received accounts
of other parts immediately from the inha-
bitants, or from persons who had been car-
ried prisoners thither, and afterwards re-
leased.

G The work is concise and yet full; and
the knowledge it contains is acquired with
pleasure, and retained with ease, by the regu-
larity of the method, and perspicuity of
the style.

The author gives an account of every
province &
very and
H ation as t
the coun-
ed; its
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inhal

to the gate of the fort, from whence it was removed to the bowling green, under the spigules of the fort guns, where a bonfire was immediately made, and the drummer, devil, coach, &c. were consumed amidst the acclamations of some thousand spectators. The whole body next proceeded to *Paux-hall*, the house of Major *James*, who, it was reported, was a friend to the stamp-act, from whence they took every individual article, to a very considerable amount; and having made another bonfire, the whole was consumed in the flames.

The following evening, the mob assembled again at the same place, being informed that the L—t G—r had qualified himself for the distribution of the stamps; and insisted upon his delivering them into their hands, or to declare that he would not undertake to distribute the same; upon which, the L—t G—r made the following declaration from the fort:

"The Lieutenant Governor declares he will do nothing in relation to the Stamps, but leave it to Sir *Henry Moore* to do as he pleases, on his arrival. *Council Chamber, New York, Nov. 2. By order of his Honour,*

Geo. Bangor, D. Cl. Sec.

Notwithstanding this declaration, the people were not satisfied; they insisted the stamps should either be delivered out of the fort, or they would take them away by force; which would have been attended, probably with much bloodshed. After a great deal of negotiation, it was agreed that they should be delivered to the corporation, which was accordingly done, and deposited in the city hall, to the general satisfaction.

While the people were in commotion, the cannon on *Copely* battery and the King's yard were all spiked up, as were also many belonging to the merchants, in order to prevent any use being made of them for obtaining the stamps.

New York, Nov. 4. The following is the message sent to the Lieut. Governor, which produced his Excellency's declaration, that he would have nothing to do with the stamps till the arrival of Sir *Henry Moore*:

To the Honourable Caswellader Colden, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of New York.

S I R,

The people of this city and provinces of *New York* have been informed, that you have bound yourself under an oath to be the chief murderer of their rights and privileges, by acting as an enemy to your king and country, to liberty and mankind, in the enforcement of the stamp-act, which we are unanimously determined shall never take place amongst us so long as a man of us has life to defend his injured country.

Those wicked men of old conspired against *Paul*, an Apostle of Jesus Christ, and bound themselves under a curse, that they would never eat nor drink till they killed him; but God defeated their bloody purposes, as we trust he will yours; and *Paul* was delivered. Now it served with his intended aim, history does not certainly inform us; we can with certainty assure you of your

fate, if you do not this night solemnly make oath and publish it to the people, that you never will directly or indirectly, by any act of yours, or any person under your influence, endeavour to introduce or execute the stamp-act, or any part of it; and that you will, to the utmost of your power, prevent its taking effect here, and endeavour to obtain a repeal of it in *England*. So help you God.

We have heard of your design or menace of firing upon the town, in case of disturbance; but assure yourself, that if you dare perpetrate any such murderous act, you will bring your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave; you will die a martyr to your own villainy, and be, not virtually, but, really hanged like *Parolles*, upon a gall-post, as a memento to all wicked Governors, and every man that affects you shall be put to death.

To the Honourable Caswellader Colden, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of New York.

LUXE xii. 16 to 20.

"The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully,

"And he thought within himself, saying, what shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits?"

"And he said, this will I do; I will pull down my barns and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruit and my goods."

"And I will say unto my soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry."

"But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee: then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?"

Boston. Oct. 17. The justices of *Westmoreland* in *Virginia* have declined acting in that capacity; because in consequence of their judicial oath, they were liable to become instrumental in the destruction of their country's most essential rights and liberties."

[Signed by the Justices.]

Boston, Nov. 4. The late general congress have unanimously agreed on a declaration of the rights of the *British* colonies, and of the grievances under which they labour. In consequence of which, dutiful and loyal petitions to his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, were agreed to be forwarded to *Great Britain*. On the 23th ult. the congress having executed their commission, the gentlemen took a very affectionate leave of each other, and the same day most of them set out from *New York*, for their respective colonies.

Boston (New England) Oct. 22. More of the stamp papers are arrived, but the Governor has solemnly declared, that he neither has power to distribute them himself, nor to order or appoint any other person so to do, or even to unpack the bales.

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of *Andover* the 14th of Oct. 1764, the

Brattle, Esq; chosen Moderator. That (with all his opinion of the town, that this measure have a

mand, and the celebrated justice and lenity of his majesty's government, that the provinces will obtain it, being sure they would reckon the loss of their privileges a greater calamity than if their houses were all in flames. Burnt houses may rise again, perhaps more beautiful than before, but it is feared, that *Liberty once lost, is lost for ever.*

9. Commentaries on the laws of England, by *Wm Blackstone, Esq*; Vinerian professor. 21s. Worrall.

10. The wanderer, or memoirs of Cha. Scarle, Esq; 6s. Lownds.

11. An account of the island of Newfoundland, with the nature of its trade, and method of carrying on the fishery; by Capt. Griffith Williams, of the royal artillery, who resided 14 years on that island, and who has now a command there. 1s Owen.

12. The plain-dealer, a comedy, altered from *Wycherly*, and performed at Drury-lane. 1s. 6d. Nicol.

13. The elements of heraldry; by Mark Anthony Parny, French master of Eaton-College. 6s. Newberry.

14. The festoon; a collection of epigrams, antient and modern, &c. with an essay on that species of composition. 2s. 6d. Robertson and Roberts.

The compiler of this volume offers it as an innocent, and, he hopes, not insipid entertainment for the younger class of readers; such a one, says he, as a faithful tutor may safely put into the hands of his pupil, or a virtuous matron may recommend to her daughter.

The collection appears to be not injudiciously made, and there are a few pieces that have never been printed before. Of a collection an extract can be no specimen, as its merit depends upon general excellence. A specimen would have been given of the originals if the author had distinguished them.

In his essay on the nature of an epigram he observes, that the word signifies properly an inscription, and was applied by the ancients to those short, and, frequently, poetical inscriptions that were made upon tombs or statues, temples, trophies, or other public structures, sacred to their gods or heroes. He then defines an epigram to be "a short poem, exhibiting one single view of any subject, expressed in a concise, and concluded in a forcible manner;" But he allows that a striking antithesis, an happy allusion, an humorous expression, and even a pleasant ambiguity, will strike with an agreeable surprize, and force a laugh from the most rigid advocate for propriety and truth.

The province of the epigram, he says, seems to be the regulation of the just sensus, the little decencies of behaviour and to ridicule affectation, vanity, and impudence; and he concludes with Mr. Addison's observation, *That no man is to be*

railed farther than he can himself join in the laugh. It may, however, be remarked, that if this rule is preferred with respect to epigrams, they can very little contribute to regulate manners, by ridiculing affectation, vanity, impertinence, or any other offence against good sense or good breeding; for that which a man is so well content to have imputed to him, as to laugh at the imputation, he will be at no trouble to correct.

15. A general view of England, respecting its policy, trade, &c. 2s 6d Robson.

16. The hypothesis of a tri-une substance in the Deity, as maintained by the author of a seasonable rebuke to an ignorant reviewer. 6d Wilkie.

17. The summer's tale, a musical comedy, performed at Covent-Garden. (See p. 557.) 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

18. Observations and conjectures upon some passages of *Shakspeare*. 1s. Prince, at Oxford. Rivington, London.

This author has not entered into the merits of Mr *Johnson's* performance, but has set down some observations and conjectures upon such passages of *Shakspeare* as have been either passed over in silence, or attempted without success.

The principal are those that follow, which are inserted for the entertainment of such readers as leisure or curiosity may excite to turn to the passages, and compare them with what has been done by others.

OTHELLO; near the beginning.

One Michael Cassio, a Florentine,
A fellow almost damn'd in a fair wife.

Cassio appears to have been unmarried; the word *wife*, therefore, is supposed to be a corruption; this author proposes to substitute *life*, alluding to the text, "*Cursed is he of whom all men speak evil.*"

ACT I. SCENE 9.

"In my desunct and proper satisfaction

"But to be free and bounteous to her mind."

Transpose the verses; read the *last* first; understand the word *desunct* according to the primitive sense of its Latin original.

CYMBELINE, Scene the last.

Bellarius, of himself.

He it is that hath

Assumed this age.

Read *gaze*, the engagement he had entered into a few lines before.

First Scene.

You do not meet a man but frowns; our bloods

No more obey the heav'ns than our courtiers,
Still seem as does the king's.

Read, — No more obey the heavens, than our courtiers

Still seem as does the king.

That is, still look as the king does.

Liberty, notwithstanding their great distance from Great Britain. That the Stamp-act was an infraction upon their rights.

And that it is taken place, Liberty will be no more; trade will languish and die; our eyes will be sent into his majesty's exchequer; and Poverty come upon us like an armed man.

The town therefore hereby advise and direct their representatives, by no means whatsoever to do any one thing that may aid the said act in operation; but that in conjunction with the friends of Liberty, they use their utmost endeavour that the same may be repealed; that this vote be recorded in the town book, that the children yet unborn may see the desire their ancestors had for their freedom and happiness; and that an attested copy be given the said representatives for their conduct.

New-Port, Rhode Island, Oct. 28. The Governor of Maryland having desired the advice of the assembly, with respect to the stamped paper, as the proper officer had gone off; They replied, that they were in no circumstances to advise on so new a subject, and hoped his Excellency will excuse them.

A quantity of stamped papers and parchments being sent by the distributor of stamps to Halifax; the people hearing thereof, obliged the deputy to surrender them up, which they put in a bundle and burnt.

Boston Nov. 4. At a legal meeting of the

free-holders and other inhabitants of the town of Plymouth, Dec. 21 they unanimously agreed on instructions to Thomas Foster, Esq; their representative at the great and general court of the province of the Massachusetts bay in New England; in which, to avoid disgracing the memories of their ancestors, as well as the reproaches of their own consciences, and the curses of posterity, they recommended it to him to obtain, if possible, in the honourable House of representatives, a full and explicit assertion of their rights, and to have the same entered on their public records, that all generations yet to come, may be convinced, that they have not only a just sense of their rights and liberties, but that they never (with submission to divine providence) will be slaves to any power on earth;

Charles Town, South Carolina, Dec. 21. Our whole attention now is engrossed with the effects of the stamp-act. It being reported that the stamp-paper was arrived, a gallows was erected opposite to Dillon's, with the effigy of the Distributor, the Devil; and a Boot, in the evening they pulled it down, and laid the bodies in a cart, with which they marched towards the bay, shouting and hussaing, and after breaking the windows of a certain house, they dispersed. The government offer a reward of 50 l. sterling, for the discovering any of the principals concerned. All business must for a time cease.

Historical Chronicle, Dec. 1765.

WEDNESDAY Nov. 27.

A Violent shock like that of an earthquake happened at Long Benton, within four miles of Newcastle, which disjoined all the houses in that town, being built of stone, upon a free-stone rock; the inhabitants fled from their houses into the fields and streets, expecting their fall every minute; the street opened and closed again from end to end; the fields and a gentleman's garden sunk above two feet, and many parts of the great Killingworth moor shared the same fate, but no lives were lost. This was occasioned by the noted colliery of Long Benton having been completely wrought out. It is a custom in working collieries, to leave as much coal as they dig away; but being a coal of great character in London, they worked the coal pillars away, and fixed wood ones in their stead, which not being able to support a rock of two miles square, and seventy-five fathoms thick, being the depth of the coal pit, the whole sunk down together.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, it was unanimously resolved, that thanks be given to the Rt Hon. Sir Wm Stephenfon, Knt. late Lord-mayor, for his having prudently and splendidly supported the grandeur of that high and important office; for his constant residence during the whole time he presided over us; for his vigilant and impartial admini-

stration of justice; for the free and easy access he at all times gave to his fellow-citizens; for his readiness in convening the members of this court, whenever the business of this city required it; for his zeal and resolution in keeping and preserving the peace and quiet of this great metropolis; and for his readiness at all times to support the rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens.

FRIDAY 29.

At a general meeting of the Royal Society, their president, the Earl of Morton, presented their prize-medal to Mr Canton of Spital-square, for his experiments to prove that water is compressible.

SATURDAY 30.

Being the birth-day of the Princess Dowager of Wales, their majesties, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, went in the morning and paid their complements at Carlton-House.

MONDAY Dec 2.

An engraver of Newcastle was committed to prison there, for counterfeiting the notes of the Newcastle bank. He was apprehended at Edinburgh, where he had negotiated several of them.

WEDNESDAY 4.

Mr Harrison received the money, 7,500*l*. in consequence of his certificate from the board of longitude, (see p. 490.) — By this payment the nation has now expended 1

And when bright virtue, bending from the skies,
Fondly laments a son, with streaming eyes,
Shall haggard guilt, from her dark den of shame
Crawling to light, aloud her joys proclaim ?
Shall pride, oppression, perjury, and fraud,
Arm link'd in arm, triumphant stalk abroad ?
And all night's hideous offspring dare display,
Their horrid forms in the fair face of day ?—
By heav'n they shall not.—

19. The council in the moon. 11. *Wilson and Fell.*

20. The equality of mankind ; a poem, by Mr Woodball. 11. 6d. *Becket.*

Of the author's principles and poetry the reader will judge by the following specimen :

Ye fields of *Naseby*, where the thund'ring hand

Of Freedom greatly prosper'd ; where that band
Of hardy patriots resolutely bore,
Thro' storms of horror, and through seas of gore.

Their country's charter, snatch'd in happiest hour

From sacerdotal wrath, and kingly power :
O'er as your towers, on which dread vengeance wrote

Strong characters, & blasted where they smote.
In yonath's gay mansion fix'd my roving eye,
How did I hail that scene of victory !
Ev'n now methinks I see brave *Fairfax* tread
Th' ensanguin'd plain ;—to grace the warrior's head.

From Fame's unsullied grove let Virtue bring
Those laurels green with everlasting spring :
Murderous need, too oft profusely strewn
To deck the precincts of Ambition's throne,
To crown some proud infringer of the laws :
But due to vengeance, due to *Britain's* cause.

Nor, tho' the muse forlorn and hapless stray
O'er thy bare coast, nor glean one fragrant bay,
Bleak *Caledonia*, shalt thou pass unsung,
For freedom on thy hills her arm new-strung :
When thy firm sons, who lov'd the public weal,
Or inly burn'd to see tyrannic zeal
Against their altars lift an impious hand,
And threat th' accustom'd worship of the land,
From their huge cliffs descending like a flood,
Stood forth, prepar'd to seal their faith with blood ;

At their approach while perjurd'H—d fled,
False to his master's cause, his master's bed ;
And Hierarchy, that fiend, whom scripture paints

Drunk with the blood of martyrs and of saints,
Consign'd by fate in penal chains to dwell
Slunk unregarded to her native hell.

21. *Pollio* ; an elegiac ode, written in the wood near R— castle, in 1762. 11. *Prince, Oxon. Payne, London.*

The versification of this little piece is remarkably harmonious ; the sentiments pathetic ; and the images natural, forcible, and pleasing. The following stanzas, in which the author regrets the loss of his brother, will speak for themselves.

How dreary is the gulph, how dark, how void
The trackless shores that never were repast !
Dread separation ! on the depth entry'd
Hope falters, and the soul recoils aghast.

Wide round the spacious Heav'n as I cast up
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And shall these stars glow with immortal
Still shine the lifeless glories of the skies,
And could thy bright, thy living soul expire ?

Far be the thought—the pleasures most sublime
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The languid stranger feebly buds and dies ;
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22. A concise account of *North-America*, containing a description of the several *British* colonies on that continent, including the islands of *Newfoundland*, *Cape-Braten*, &c. as to their situation, extent, climate, soil, produce, rise, government, religion, present boundaries, and the number of inhabitants supposed to be in each. Also of the interior or westerly parts of the country upon the rivers *St Lawrence*, the *Mississippi*, *Chissino*, and the great lakes. To which is subjoined an account of the several nations and tribes of *Indians* residing in those parts, as to their customs, manners, &c. By Major *Rogers*. *Millan. 5s.*

This is an account very different from the compilations which are undertaken for booksellers, by persons wholly unacquainted with the subject, and who generally have neither sufficient diligence nor skill to regulate the multifarious materials which lie scattered before them, perhaps in an hundred volumes, nor even to reject, much less reconcile the inconsistencies and contradictions with which such materials always abound.

Major *Rogers* has travelled through great part of the country he has described, in the course of his duty as an officer in his majesty's army, and has received accounts of other parts immediately from the inhabitants, or from persons who had been carried prisoners thither, and afterwards released.

The work is concise and yet full ; and the knowledge it contains is acquired with pleasure, and retained with ease, by the regularity of the method, and perspicuity of the style.

The author gives an account of every province separately, and of its first discovery and settlement ; he describes its situation as to latitude and longitude, and the countries and seas by which it is bounded ; its extent ; its rivers ; its climate ; its commodities, buildings, and number of inhabitants : With a particular description

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE 29

William and Wm Scott for robbing Andrew Dennis near Parnass; Edw. Beeson and John Abbridge for house-breaking; Mary Fyner for robbing her master; Stephen Wiles and Robert Tail for stealing goods on the river; Thomas Reynolds for the highway; John Jones for forgery at a former session, and Elizabeth Dean for the like crime.

A young fellow, servant to a gentleman in the West, being sent with a letter to his master to forward the same to London, with bills to the amount of gold, thought proper to make use of his master's name in the letter, and to carry cash, which he did, and was caught in the act; but having taken a good chance of his own when he was a runaway, he never returned home for some time, but was again caught in the act of escape around the same way, and was sent to be punished and whipped and sent to the money again.

THE 17th OF

This was the day that was planned to open the fifth session of parliament with the following speech.

Mr. Lark and Gentlemen

The incident of the day of yesterday in the House of Commons was a very singular one, and I have been much interested in it.

But it is not the incident of yesterday that I am going to speak of, but the incident of the day before yesterday, when the House of Commons was divided on the question of the extension of the franchise. The House was divided 111 to 100, and the result was a very singular one. The House was divided on the question of the extension of the franchise, and the result was a very singular one. The House was divided on the question of the extension of the franchise, and the result was a very singular one.

THE 18th OF

This was the day that was planned to open the sixth session of parliament with the following speech.

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WEDNESDAY. 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Serene Highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and the Rt Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, were invested by his Majesty with the most noble Order of the Garter.

SUNDAY 29.

At half after three in the afternoon, died in Leicester-fields, his R. H. Prince Frederick William, his Majesty's youngest brother, in the 16th year of his age, on which melancholy occasion, all public diversions are suspended.

TUESDAY 31.

A forged draught under the signature of Sir Joshua Van Nick and Co. for 4500 l. payable to the Hon^{ble} T^o. Walpole, Esq; lately passed at the Bank, and what is remarkable, the notes for which the said draught was first exchanged were all brought to the Bank. and the cash received for them, before the said forgery was discovered. Five hundred pounds reward is offered by the Bank for the discovery of the forger, or his accomplice.

The celebrated M. Roussseau, is now settled at Berlin in a weak condition. His majesty received him with great marks of tenderness and affection, assuring him of his protection against the effects of the intemperate zeal of the bigots either of popery or puritanism.

A *Benev. Gine* hath published a pamphlet, which is in pretty good esteem at Paris, against the works of Roussseau; in which he proves that Roussseau, who boasts of writing from his own ideas only, is not the original he asserts himself to be.

A number of counterfeit half crown pieces are now circulating about town, plated over with silver, and extremely well executed; they are found to be a composition of both metal and copper, and are rather larger than the true ones.

The King of Sardinia's Minister has been with Mr Harrison, to let him know, that his Master will order four of his watches to be made by him at 1000l. each, as an acknowledgment of Mr Harrison's ingenuity, and as some recompence for the time he had spent for the general good of mankind.

There are at present in the city of York, a boy and a girl of surprizing size. They are twins; and though not yet 17 years of age, the brother measures seven feet 3 inches, and the sister measures seven feet two.

The French still continue to buy up our swift going ships; and there is one of them now in the river, laden with cannon and other military stores, which, it is said, is bound to one of their colonies.

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1765.

Dec. THE Cifs of Plymouth, — of a son.
14. Viscits Downe, — of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1765.

Nov. SIR Tho. Stapleton, Bart. member for Oxford, — to Miss Fane of Wormsley, niece to the E. of Northumberland.
— Ja. Horton, Esq; — to Miss Anderson.

— Tho. Randle of Great-Shurdings — to Miss Rich.

Fra. Bedwell, Esq; king's locksmith, — to Miss Poulstire of Reading.
8. Rich. Pendant, Esq; member for Petersfield, — to Miss Warburton, niece to the Datchen of Argyll.

9. Wm Cha. Furrel, Esq; of the first Regt. of guards. — to Miss Hubbard of Austin-friars.
Wm Peppin of Dulverton, Somersetshire, Esq; — to Miss Hagley of the same place.
12. Sir Wm Hanham, Bart. Lieut. Col. of the Dorset militia, — to Miss Harriot Drax, of Charborough, Dorsetshire.

Jacob Lampton, Esq; — to Miss Polly Potts of Cannon-street, with 6000l.

Capt. Michael Clements, — to Miss Hopton.
16. Fra. Mukins of Howard-street, Esq; — to Miss White of Arundel-street.

17. Ja. Poole of the Inner-Temple, Esq; — to Miss Allen of Red-lion-square, 30,000l.
Capt. George Arnold, at Rotherhithe, — to Miss Warren, 3000l.

— Division of Blakestone-hall, near Stockton upon Tees, Esq; — to Miss Tempest, daughter of John Tempest, member for Durham.

Tho. Wordsworth of Yorkshire, Esq; — to Miss Betty Howard of Bath.

18. Tho. Ash, Esq; of the Treasury, — to Miss Morant of Colchester.

23. Ja. Fossey, Esq; merchant in Shore-ditch, — to Miss Betty Grant.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1765.

Aug. GILES Phillips, Esq; late of Ipswich, 9. at Pensacola.

Relict of the Hon. Arthur Middleton, formerly president of the council, in South-Carolina, aged 82. worth 40,000l.

Nov. 24. Lady of Ralph Clavering of Northumberland, Esq; at Douay in Flanders.

Rob. Knight, Esq; in Glamorganshire.

Cha. Gribby, Esq; at Walthamstow.

Rev. Mr Brand, V. of Easton, and minister of Ameringhall, Norfolk.

Rev. Mr Dunkin, master of the school at Enniskillen in Ireland.

28. Rev. Mr Barratt, R. of Hordley Salop.

30. Wm East, Esq; formerly one of the six clerks in chancery.

Alderman Joseph Clegg, at Liverpoole.

Rev. Mr Valentine, V. of Trapefort in Ireland 53 years, aged 95.

Feb. Mr Job Benstead Clerk, R. of Hants, and master of the grammar-school at Oswestry.

Tho. Whitaker, Esq; at Marybone.

Mr Samuel Tull, stock-broker, at Bath.

Mrs Knightbridge in Orange St. Golden-sq.

Rev. Mr Martin, B. of Hunston, Hertsfordshire; he lately changed his name for an estate of 600l per Ann.

Dec. 1. Adm. Godsalve, at Baddow, Essex.
John Dixey, a shoe-maker near Cirencester, aged 102.

3. Joseph Wince, Esq; at Haggerstone.

Dec. 3. At Tour du Pin, on the Lake of Geneva, the Rt Hon. Lord John Sackville, next brother to the present D. of Dorset, aged 53.

His lordship had formerly a company in the foot-guards, which he resigned in 1746. His

Liberty, notwithstanding their great distance from Great Britain. That the stamp-act is an infraction upon these rights.

And that if it takes place, Liberty will be no more; trade will languish and die; our ports will be sent into his majesty's exchequer; and Poverty come upon us like an armed man.

The town therefore hereby advise and direct their representatives, by no means whatsoever to do any one thing that may aid the said act in its operations; but that in conjunction with the friends of Liberty, they use their utmost endeavours that the same may be repealed; that this vote be recorded in the town book, that the children yet unborn may see the desire their ancestors had for their freedom and happiness; and that an attested copy be given the said representatives for their conduct.

New-Port, Rhode Island, Oct. 28. The Governor of Maryland having desired the advice of the assembly, with respect to the stamped paper, as the proper officer had gone off; They replied, that they were in no circumstances to advise on so new a subject, and hoped his Excellency will excuse them.

A quantity of stamped papers and parchments being sent by the distributor of stamps to *Edinburgh*; the people hearing thereof, obliged the deputy to surrender them up, which they put in a bundle and burnt.

Boston Nov. 4. At a legal meeting of the

free-holders and other inhabitants of the town of *Plymouth, Oct. 21* they unanimously agreed on instructions to *Thomas Foster, Esq.* their representative at the great and general court of the province of the *Massachusetts* bay in *New England*; in which, to avoid disgracing the memories of their ancestors, as well as the reproaches of their own consciences, and the curses of posterity, they recommended it to him to obtain, if possible, in the honourable House of representatives, a full and explicit assertion of their rights, and to have the same entered on their public records, that all generations yet to come, may be convinced, that they have not only a just sense of their rights and liberties, but that they never (with submission to divine providence) will be slaves to any power on earth;

Charles Town, South Carolina, Oct. 21. Our whole attention now is engrossed with the effects of the stamp-act. It being reported that the stamp-paper was arrived, a gallows was erected opposite to *Dillon's*, with the effigy of the Distributor, the Devil; and a Boot, in the evening they pulled it down, and laid the bodies in a cart, with which they marched towards the bay, shouting and hussaing, and after breaking the windows of a certain house, they dispersed. The government offer a reward of 50 *l.* sterling, for the discovering any of the principals concerned. All business must for a time cease.

Historical Chronicle, Dec. 1765.

WEDNESDAY Nov. 27.

A Violent shock like that of an earthquake happened at *Long Benton*, within four miles of *Newcastle*, which disjoined the houses in that town, being built of stone, upon a free-stone rock; the inhabitants fled from their houses into the fields and reefs, expecting their fall every minute; the street opened and closed again from end to end; the fields and a gentleman's garden sank above two feet, and many parts of the great *Killingworth* moor shared the same fate, so no lives were lost. This was occasioned by the naked colliery of *Long Benton* having been completely wrought out. It is a custom working collieries, to leave as much coal they dig away; but being a coal of great weight in *London*, they worked the coal less away, and fixed wood ones in their stead, which not being able to support a rock two miles square, and seventy-five fathoms thick, being the depth of the coal pit, the whole sunk down together.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

At a court of common-council at *Guildhall*, the unanimously resolved, that thanks be sent to the *Right Hon. Sir Wm. Stephenfon, Knt.* Lord-mayor, for his having prudently and judiciously supported the grandest of that high important office; for his constant residence during the whole time he presided over it, his vigilant and impartial admini-

stration of justice; for the free and easy access he at all times gave to his fellow-citizens; for his readiness in convening the members of this court, whenever the business of this city required it; for his zeal and resolution in keeping and preserving the peace and quiet of this great metropolis; and for his readiness at all times to support the rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens.

FRIDAY 29.

At a general meeting of the Royal Society, their president, the *Earl of Marion*, presented their prize-medal to *Mr. Canton of Spital-square*, for his experiments to prove that water is compressible.

SATURDAY 30.

Being the birth-day of the Princess Dowager of *Wales*, their majesties, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of *Brunswic*, went in this morning and paid their complements at *Carlton-House*.

MONDAY Dec 2.

An engraver of *Newcastle* was committed to prison there, for counterfeiting the notes of the *Newcastle* bank. He was apprehended at *Edinburgh*, where he had negotiated several of them.

WEDNESDAY 4.

Mr. Horriſon received the money, 7,500*l.* in consequence of his certificate from the board of longitude, (*see p. 490.*)—By this payment the nation has now expended the

Bench in Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet of the said kingdom, by the title of Baron Annaly, of Temelick in the county of Longford.

— to grant unto Elis. Ormsby Rowley, wife of the Rt Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq; the dignities of a Baroness and Viscountess of Ireland, by the titles of Baroness Summerhill in the county of Meath, and Viscountess Langford, of Langford Lodge, in the county of Antrim; and the dignities of Baron Summerhill in the said county of Meath, and Viscountess Langford of Langford Lodge in the said county of Antrim in Ireland, to her issue male by the said Hercules Langford Rowley.

From other Papers.

EARL of Kinnoul, — chancellor of the university of St Andrew. (D. of Cumberland, &c.)

Tho. Cudden, Esq; — a master in Chancery, in room of Henry Montagu, Esq; resigned.

Arthur Murphy, Esq; — one of the commissioners of bankruptcy.

Lord George Sackville, — one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland.

Jonathan Burward, Esq; — one of the searchers in the port of London.

Major Barry St Leger, — inspector of the army under Gen. Harvey.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Cha. Harland, — Luddesdown, R. Kent.

Thomas Webb, — a mediety of Linton, R. Yorkshire.

R. Wadsworth, — Wolfson-Parva, R. Bucks.

Tho. Roberts, — Pethon, R. Salop.

Mr Newman, — Horndon and Ingrave, R. Essex. 200l. per Ann.

Wm Barnes, — Stanton, R. Gloucestershire.

Mr Allinson, — Cavendish, R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr de Quésne, — a prebend of Litchfield

Mr Johnson, — Landyshill, R. Montgomerysh

T. Farfide, — Sturton-Magna, V. Lincolnsh.

Rob. Biggs, — Bawdley, V. Suffol.

Dr Delap, — to the united vicarages of Iwerd and Kingston, Suffex.

Weldon Champness, — Kinsworth, L. Herefordshire.

Mr Stephenson, — High-Easter, L. Essex.

Abednego Pritchard, — Langymion curacy, Monmouthshire.

Mr Wilder, — Margaret-street chapel, Hertfordshire.

Mr Lingham, — assistant preacher at Lincoln's-inn.

Dispensation to hold two Livings.

Rich. Lewis, } Bokerel, V. Devonshire.

M. A. } Tiddington, R. Somersetshire.

St. Ellison, } St. Benedict, Paul's-wharf, London

M. A. } Thorpe, V. Surry.

New Members.

Southwark, Henry Thrale, Alex. Hume, dec. Rochester, Grey Couper, Adm. Townshend, d. Wals.

Peter Taylor, Lord Digby, a peer.

election of this city was contested, and

Sec. Mr Cooper 28; for Mr Cole

B — K T — S.

Peter Barker of George-lane, cutler.

John Role of Gr. Queen-st. wine-merchant;

Fra. Coulson of Scarborough, ship-builder.

Wm Wright of Chadkirk, Cheshire, callico-printer.

Joseph da Costa, of Brown's-buildings, merche

Henry Boniface of Putney, innholder.

John Fincher of Whitechurch, Bucks, baker.

Tho. Trollope of Friday-street, merchant.

Paul Williams of Peter-street, Westminster, stable-keeper.

James Paterson of London, merchant.

James Bonus of Tower-street, shop-seller.

Fra. Currell of Gosport, victualler.

John Shirelon of Baldwin's-gardens, distiller.

John Hough of St Alban's-street, wine mer.

Robert Stanton of London, warehouseman.

Wm Ellison of Montherop, Yorkshire.

Alex. Campbell of Bristol, merchant.

Wm Bonham of Allen's-court, Leadenhall-street, packer.

John Pantling of the Old-Change, Hatter.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 22. to Dec. 24.

Buried	Christened
Males 2474 } 1954	Males 1402 } 2766
Females 2286 }	Females 1366 }
Under 2 Years old 833	
Between 2 and 5 1431	Within the walls 353
5 and 10 — 412	Without the walls 1064
10 and 20 — 153	Mid. and Surry 2104
20 and 30 — 155	City & Sub Wgh. 939
30 and 40 — 399	
40 and 50 — 409	4460
50 and 60 — 460	
60 and 70 — 360	
70 and 80 — 309	Weekly Oct. 29. 428
80 and 90 — 261	Nov. 5. 450
90 and 100 — 94	12. 478
100 and 101 — 16	19. 511
102 — 1	26. 500
4460	Dec. 3 513
	10. 564
	17. 546
	24. 500
	4460

Wheaten peck loaf 2s 3d

Price of STOCKS, on Course of EXCHANGE,

Dec. 30, 1765.	Dec. 30, 1765.
Bank Stock, 135 1/2	Am. 35 3/4 2 1/2 U.
E. India ditto, shut	ditto at sight 34 10
S. Sea ditto, —	Rott. 35 3/4 1/2 U.
Ditto Old An. 89 1/2 89	Antwerp. No Price
Ditto New An.	Hamb. 34 7 2 1/2 U.
3 per Ct reduc. 90 8 1/2	Paris 1 day's date 31 1/2
3 ditto consol. shut.	ditto at a U 31 1/2
3 ditto India, —	Bourdeaux 31
3 Bank 17 50,	1/2 U France 31
3 ditto 17 58 shut.	Cadiz 39 1/2
4 per Ct 1762, 10 1/2 103	Madrid 39 1/2
Indis B. 11. 90. pr.	Bibbo 39 1/2
Exch. Bills par.	Leghorn 50 1/2
Navy disc.	Genoa 48 1/2
Long Annuities, shut	Venice 51 1/2
Navy 4 per Cent 99. 25	Lisbon 51 50 1/2
4 per Ct. 1763,	Oporto 51 50 1/2

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1765.

CONTAINING,

The Abbe *Winkelman's* new and curious Discoveries at *Herculaneum* 593
An authentic account of the introduction of the Tea-tree of *China*, and of the elegantly spotted Mennil-Deer of *Benegal*, into *England* 595
An answer to the *Queer* concerning the rite of the custom of adorning our churches and houses with Ever-Greens on Christmas-day 596
Defence of some passages in *Miller's Paradise Lost*, in answer to *Mons. de Voltaire* 597
Dr *Cook's* letter on the existence of invincible Forewarners of future events 599
Governor *Bernard's* speech to the General Assembly of the province of *Massachusetts Bay* in *New England*, relative to the execution of the stamp-act 601
The assembly's answer, by which the sentiments of the people of *New England* on that measure are more clearly to be

understood, than by any other writing that has yet appeared 602
Proceedings at the late *Acce de Fe* in *Portugal* 605
Capt. *Willagum's* account of *Newfoundland*, with Capt. *Cole's* additions 607
The Epitome of the articles in the last volume of *Philosophical Transactions*, continued 609
Dr *Macdennie's* account of the plague at *Constantinople* 610
Dr *Morris's* account of some new experiments on hemlock 612
The cause of the high price of provisions impartially considered, with some practical hints for the encouragement of the poor 613
New Illustrations of *Shakspeare's*, with remarks 616
Bill of mortality for the year 1765 617

With proper Indexes to the Volume, and a large and accurate Map of the Road from *London* to the *Land's-End*, in *Corwall*; passing through *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, &c. Comprising, likewise, the Road from *Exeter* to *Truro*.—N. B. This is a part of a new Set of Maps, of the Roads, which will be continued till completed.

MR URBAN,



On the account of *Herculaneum* in your Magazine for *June* last, taken from the Abbe *Winkelman's* letters to Count *Brühl*, give me leave to add the following particulars, from the same author.

For some years past, this learned Abbe has had the pleasure of examining distinctly those inestimable treasures of antiquity preserved in the royal cabinet at *Portici*. The king's

oglers and the friendship of M. *Camillo Paderni*, the keeper of the cabinet, enabled him fully to gratify his curiosity. No wonder then, that, as he tells Count *Brühl*, "the particulars he relates are equally new and interesting."

If it were true (as has been supposed,) that at the time of the eruption which buried this city the theatre was filled with spectators, some remains of them would have been found there. Nevertheless, it was at *Stabia*, only that the bodies of three women were discovered, one of whom, who was certainly the servant of the others

was carrying, most probably, a small wooden box, which was found by the side of her, and which, as soon as it was touched, crumbled into powder. The two others had gold bracelets, and ear rings, which may be seen in the king's cabinet. Besides these, there have been discovered only some gold medals, some engraved stones, and very few valuable marbles. *Herculaneum*, it is certain, was a large city. An inscription makes it probable that there were 900 taverns in it. *Petrarch* calls it *Herculaneum*, *Her- culis Porticum*; whence its modern name *Portici*.

The three statues which were first found there by the Prince d'Elboeuf, in 1706, were claimed by the *Austrian* viceroy, and were placed at *Vindobona*, in the garden of prince *Ragusa*. After his death they were purchased by the king of *Poland*. We are told that they were destroyed in the late war.

At the *Villa* (near the square) the Abbe mentions (among others) a small room detached from the house which admitted no light, where was found a picture representing serpents. He conjectures that this place was designed for the *Eleusinian* mysteries, and what serves to confirm this conjecture is, that there was found in that room a very beautiful tripod of copper gilt.

The paintings are not, properly speaking, in *water colour*, but in *Distemper*, the first being mixed up with gum, whereas the other is with lime and water, and thereby fitted for large works*. As it was thought at first that they were all in *Fresco*, they were imprudently varnished, so that it is no longer possible to distinguish the manner and the methods that the ancient artists employed in executing them. The finest of these represents female dancers, and the *Centaur* on a dark ground; "they are," says our elegant author, "as light as thought," and as beautiful as if they had been sketched by the hand of the graces." He has almost as high an opinion of two other pieces, a young *Satyr* attempting to kiss a nymph, and an old *Pan* enamoured of an *Hermaphrodite*. By his account, nothing can be conceived more voluptuous, or painted with more art. As to the fruit and flower-pieces, he thinks, that in that way nothing was ever more finished. But if such beautiful paintings were found

on the walls of the houses, what must have been the pictures? Four of these choice pictures were found at *Stabia*, leaning against the wall of an apartment, two and two, which were most evidently brought from some other place, perhaps from *Greece*, in order to be hung up in that room, if the eruption of *Vesuvius* had not happened. This important discovery was made about the end of 1761. These four pictures are thought superior to any thing that has been hitherto produced: The Abbe *Winkelman* has described them in his *History of the Art among the Greeks*, a translation of which (into French) is impatiently expected.

Joseph Guerra, the *Venetian*, who counterfeited the paintings of *Herculaneum*, is lately dead. This imposture has deceived the best judges, and, if we believe our author, the Count de *Caylus* himself; but the editor, by referring to his *Collection of Antiquities*, Vol. IV. proves that that noble connoisseur was the first who exclaimed against the cheats of *Guerra*.

The leaves of the *Papyrus*, or *Egyptian* Reed, on which the MSS are written, are single, thinner than those of a poppy, laid one upon the other, and rolled either upon themselves, or round a tube: It was that, no doubt, which the ancients called *ambillum*, the navel of a book, either because this tube was in the center of the roll, as the navel is in the middle of the belly, or because that which appeared on the outside resembled it. For this reason, *ad ambillum aducere*, was used to signify a writing ready to be rolled up, and *ad ambillum pervenire*, the having finished the reading of a book. One of these rolls may be seen in the 12 plate of the 12 Vol. of the paintings of *Herculaneum*, where it is in the hands of the muse *Clio*.

Philodemus the *Epicurean*, some of whose works have been found, was contemporary with *Cicero*.

Some ink was discovered in an ink-horn at *Herculaneum*. It appeared like a fat oil, with which one might still write.

As to unrolling the MSS, no man was ever more dexterous than *Father Piaggi*, nor can any thing be more ingenious than the machine which he employs, and of which there is a description in *Mr Winkelman's* letter. But his process is very tedious, and requires infinite patience. He is four or five hours unrolling the breadth of an inch, and a month in acquiring to

* The Cartons of *Raphael* (so called from their being on paper) are executed in this

Our learned Abbe, therefore, has good reason for wishing that he would select some of the MSS, and that, when he has begun to open one whose subject seems uninteresting, he would lay it by for a time, and proceed to the discovery of something better. What pleasure, for instance, would it be, to find, amidst so many MSS. those books that are lost of *Diodorus*, the history of *Theropompus*, and of *Eperus*, or, rather, the judgment of *Aristotle* on dramatic poetry, the tragedies that are wanting of *Sophocles* or *Euripides*; the comedies of *Alexander* and *Alexis*; the treatises on architecture, the rules of symmetry, of *Pamphilus*, a work composed for painters! In these withes, no doubt, all the literary world will most ardently join; and it is evident, that, in spite of *F. Pingg's* dexterity and assiduity, his work must be attended with many inconveniences. Besides the trouble of unrolling, he must copy the *Greek*, which he does not understand, and afterwards must write it over fair.

The Abbe concludes with an account of the disposition of the cabinet of *Pertici*, where he says they have begun to make models in plaiter of the finest statues, in order to send them to *Spain*. He subjoins to this account some criticisms, which certainly will not be much relished by the academicians at *Naples*. Foreigners will have a better opinion of them, and, above all, they will not forget the promise which the author has made the public in these remarkable words: "I am in hopes that this letter, written in the country, at *Casal Gandolfo*, one of the most magnificent houses of my master, and, I may say, my friend his eminence Cardinal *Albani*, and, consequently, without the help of any book, will one day become a more rational treatise; for I promise myself the pleasure of reviewing these treasures from time to time, and perhaps I may begin it this autumn."

I am, Sir, &c. D. D.

Mr URSAN, London, Jan. 2, 1766.
IN Mr *Say's Weekly Journal* of the 21st of December last, a tea-tree is said to be lately imported from *China* into *France*, and to be the first ever seen in *Europe*. But this is too hasty an assertion, as there were tea trees at *L'psall* before it; but *England*, I believe, may claim the priority, for in the year 1719 there were tea trees in *Captain*

Goff's (of the *East-India* company) garden at *Isfeld*.

In the year 1742 I visited this garden on purpose to see the tea-trees, and there I saw two fine trees in great prosperity; the largest between three and four feet high, the other less. The great one blossomed annually, bearing a single white flower, like that of the wild briar rose that bears the hippo. The gardener told me they were so hardy as to require no more care than an orange-tree; it is a beautiful ever-green, and, no doubt, will thrive well in *West Florida*, when some public spirits shall arise that are zealous to improve their country*.

At *Capt. Goff's*, besides the tea trees, there were some scarlet-gold china fish, larger than any I have seen since; and four most beautifully spotted Bengal deer. These were both great rarities at that time, but are now grown common. In about the year 1745, *China* gold and silver fish were for the first time shewn me at that great virtuoso's *Sir Hans Sloane's*, who had kept them some years in a great china jar.

I well remember when there were no spotted deer in any of our parks, the herds in all the parks that I saw being only our native fallow deer, a few white deer, and the very dark brown, or black deer. This last, it is said, *K. James the First* brought over to *Scotland* from some of the territories of *Denmark*, or *Norway*, where he frequently indulged his favourite diversion of hunting, and thinking them a hardier kind, and likely to live with less care than our fallow-deer, he, soon after he was King of *England*, conveyed some of them hither, and settled them in his two chaces of *Essex* and *Esfield*; In the first he also placed a colony of stags, or red deer, being natives of the North of *Scotland*, and some of the Western islands.

The white deer, it is said, came from *France*; these mixing with the fallow and black deer, produced some little variety. But the elegantly spotted merrill deer, now the great ornaments of our parks, came from *Bengal* in the *East Indies*. They were first brought by *Mr Hamlyn*, governor of *Fort St George*, to his park at *Ball* near *Hereford*, about the year 1720, and they have been since brought by others, for I saw some in peans, on board an *East*

* There has been also a tea tree in *Mr Cole's* garden at *Southdown*, near *Brimley* in *Kent*, many years.

latent, with jocond music charms his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds.
Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense, and were at
large.

Tho' without number still, amidst the hall
Of that eternal court. But far within,
And in their own dimensions, like themselves,
The great seraphic lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret conclave sat;
A thousand demi-gods on golden seats,
Frequent and full.

I appeal to the reader, whether there be any thing in this passage, as it lies thus in *Milton*, naked and without comment, which can properly raise a laugh? Let us however, attend to the remark of our facetious critic: "But when afterwards (as he proceeds) the devils turn dwarfs to fill their places in the house, as if it were impracticable to build a room large enough to contain them in their natural size; it is an idle story, which would match the most extravagant tales. And to crown all, *Satan*, and the chief lords preserving their own monstrous forms, while the rabble of the devils shrink into pigmies, heightens the ridicule of the whole contrivance to an inexpressible degree. Methinks, the true criterion for discerning what is really ridiculous in an Epic poem, is to examine if the same thing would not fit exactly the Mock Heroick. Then I dare say, that nothing is so adapted to that ludicrous way of writing as the metamorphosis of the devils into dwarfs."

This puts me in mind of what *M. Voltaire* himself says in another place: "Nothing is more common than authors who mangle *Homer* and *Virgil*, in their own productions, without suspecting that the very things which are to be admired in *Virgil*, may be ridiculous in them." But to answer more particularly; First, what is here ascribed to the fallen angels is not impossible, according to the commonly received notions of the attributes of spirits: Which is authority enough for a poet. And *Milton* had before artfully prepared the reader for this incident, by marking their substance; which considerably abates the marvellous in this fiction.

The lines I mean are these:

For spirits, when they please,
In sex assume, or both; so soft
Spounded is their essence pure,
Unmanic'd with joint or limb,
And the brittle strength of bones

Like cumbrous flesh; but in what shape they
chuse,
Dilated or condens'd, bright or obscure,
Can execute their airy purposes,
And works of love or enmity fulfill.

- A Secondly, *Milton* seems to have intended by this to distinguish and aggrandize the idea of the chieftains of the rebellious host, and to describe in a more probable manner the numberless myriads of fallen angels, contained in one capacious hall, and I think it effectually answers these ends. If *Milton* had represented the whole host, in their enormous sizes, crowded in one room, the fiction would have been more shocking, and more unnatural than as it stands at present. The rule which *M. Voltaire* proposes, in order to distinguish what is really ridiculous in an Epic poem, may be of some service; but, I believe, is far from being so certain a criterion as he seems to imagine: Since it must be allowed that a great deal depends on the manner of turning one and the same sentiment. *M. Voltaire* himself has given a remarkable instance of this in *Trissino's* awkward imitation of that beautiful episode in *Homer*, where *Juno*, adorned with the girdle of *Venus*, shines so exquisitely in her dalliance with *Jupiter*. There is scarce any thing so serious and solemn, but that a man of sprightly wit may place it in a ridiculous light. Thus who can forbear smiling when *Mr Voltaire*, speaks of a parliament of devils, p. 113, and of the angels playing at nine pins, p. 119? Some men have the faculty of turning every thing they touch into chaff and stubble, as *Midas* is said to have transformed all things into gold. *Virgil* has been burlesqued by *Cotton*, and some of the finest speeches in our best tragedies, were ridiculed by *Gay* in the *What d'ye call it*. Yet neither is *Virgil* less sublime, nor are those tragedies less esteemed. Before I conclude, I must do *Mr Voltaire* the justice to own, that I think his remarks on the allegory of *Sin and Death* very judicious. Whether his observations on *Homer* and *Lucan* are equally just, I must leave to the examination of others, and hasten to subscribe myself,
- Sir, Your very humble Servant, W. D.

H As *Mr Voltaire* was talking one day very wittily and very profanely on this subject, at *Mr Pope's* table, the late *Dr Young*, (who was one of the company) wrote down, and handed to him the following extempore Epigram:

Thou art so witty, profligate, and thin,
Thou'lt mislead me, and thou'lt mislead thy kin.

The Existence of invisible Forewarners of Events asserted. 399

The Existence of invisible Forewarners of Events asserted. In a Letter from J. Cook, M. D. Dated Leigh, September 18, 1765.

I Take this opportunity to offer the following particulars from my own frequent experience and knowledge, which I affirm, and assure you, by the living God, is truth, before whom I must be severely judged if I tell a falsity, or intend hereby to deceive any one.

Ever since I was three and twenty years of age, I have had an invisible being, or beings, attend me at times both at home and abroad, that has, by some gentle token or other, given me warning and notice that I should shortly certainly lose a particular friend, or a patient. They began and continued from our marriage till the decease of my first wife, in May 1728, and her infant daughter, who lived with me but seven months, & but six weeks after her mother, when they were very frequent & troublesome about my house, as was well known, and noticed by many of our friends and neighbours. After that they came seldom, but so gentle, civil, and familiar, that I chose rather to have them about my house than not, and would not, if I was to tell it, part with the same without some extraordinary consideration upon that very account, and I really hope they will never leave me as long as I live; though my spouse wishes otherwise, to whom they are not so agreeable.

I may be reckoned by several to be a whimsical visionary, or what not, but I know I am far from it, being neither superstitious, enthusiastic, nor timorous, and I am certain too I am not deceived by others; we all having had many and various impressions from invisible agents, and I myself by no fewer than three of my senses, and those so often repeated, that they became quite easy and familiar, without any terror or amazement. I take the hint at once, and wait for the certain and infallible issue. I have spoke to them often, but never received any answer, and think I have courage enough to stand a private conference.

Sometimes we have had their hints frequent and close together; at other times they are distant, and at a great distance. I have observed that they have ob-

flutter, or frighten me. This notice which is either by seeing, feeling, or hearing, is not fixed to any certain distance of time previous to their deaths, but I have had it a week, a month, and more, before their decease, and once only three days, when I actually heard the spiritual agent form an articulate voice, and utter these words, as I was abed, with a most pathetic emphasis: *I am gone*; which was fulfilled the Monday morning following, by the sudden death of my cousin's daughter, who was upon a visit at my house, and was well two days before.

At first, in 1728, I kept a book of account, where I entered every notice or warning, with the particular circumstances attending, and the event that succeeded such notices, but they were then so frequent, and numerous, that I grew quite weary in writing them down, so left off that method, resolving to take them for the future just as they came. The very last hint I had was on Saturday night the 6th of July 1765, in my chamber, about eleven o'clock, as I was walking to my bed, being from home attending a patient, I was that morning sent for to, and which I lost on the 20th day of the same month. For the first five days I saw no danger, yet I doubted the event, but when I have more than one patient dangerously ill at a time, the issue only determines the case, and though I lay no stress upon such notices, so as to affect my practice, yet I fear the worst, and though the use of means is then to no purpose, yet it renders me the more diligent, for conscience sake.

To relate the particular circumstances of the several notices intimated on this, or any other occasions, would be entirely useless, as only affording matter of mirth to the light and unthinking, and those who know nothing of the matter. But this I again solemnly declare, that I have many times, even above a hundred, I believe, been made sensible of the existence of a different kind of beings from us, subtle and volatile inhabitants, as I take it, of the air, who see and know our worldly affairs here below, and have a concern for us and our welfare. Twice only have I seen spectres, but heard and felt them times innumerable.

Angels they cannot be. Those high glorious beings, being too grand for such low offices, and are much

600 *The Existence of invisible Forerunners of Events asserted.*

much better employed above. Devils they are not, as owing no good service at all to the lapsed race of mankind and departed souls have no more business here, but are gone to their place.

But there are innumerable inferior spiritual beings in our atmosphere was the opinion of the antients, of *Milton*, and the moderns, and I think they solve all difficulties attending this abstruse subject at once, and may remove the foolish fears so generally attending such odd stories. As no created space is absolutely void of all being, why should our gross atmosphere be without such inhabitants as are most suitable to such an element, and may be, as it were, the lowest step of the spiritual scale, and the first gradation of a superior order.

All histories of this sort, both divine and profane, by antients, and by moderns also, cannot be without some foundation; and the learned *Whiston* and *Le Clerc* both say, the opinion of spectres is neither unreasonable nor unphilosophical, but may very well exist in the nature of things.

In short, I could write a whole volume on the subject, but that I know it would be but to little purpose, and could serve none but such as are, like myself, in the secret; therefore need never be expected: Yet I shall be ready, at any time, to satisfy the curiosity of all sober, sensible and inquisitive people by private letters, if desired, and solemnly protest I have no selfish end, interest, design, nor deceit, herein; but the truth I must credit, and always speak, though but three people alive believe me; and yet I am as much averse to the many idle stories of hobgoblins, and the like vain and villainous impositions, as any man living. But yet the abuse of a thing is no good argument against the use of it, be it either in practice or knowledge.

Nay, what is more wonderful still, besides my seeing these aerial shapes, in such vehicles, or something like them, which once I did in my own house at noon day, directed thereto by the barking of my little dog at the same, who saw it first. I once heard one of them, I say it again, pronounce very audibly and articulately, but most emphatically and pathetically, in my chamber, just as I had put out my candle, and was laid down in my bed these words: *I am gone.*

My second cousin a visitor, died on 7th morning following, the fourth

day after, who was seemingly well till two days before her decease. My spouse was fast asleep by me, so missed being witness of that notice; though she often is, and some of my sons too, and many others.

But some will say, *cui bono*, of what use is all this? Suppose we could resolve the question? What then? Can we, poor, dull, finite beings of a day, pretend to account for all phenomena about us? Nay, can we exactly account for any? Yet I will humbly offer my thoughts about it, and tell to what good use you may apply them, and then their intimation may not be altogether in vain.

Look, as I do, upon all such uncommon impressions from invisible powers, as a sensible proof, and manifest demonstration, of another and future state of existence after this, and that the present is the first and lowest of all we successively pass thro'. — Betake yourself earnestly to prayer for the person this messenger is waiting for, to convoy part of the way into the other world, and be you yourself upon your watch, that you also may be ready to follow (as we all very shortly must) those many that have already gone before us, to be either happy or otherwise, according as we have demeaned ourselves here below; and let such secret impressions, items, and hints, be no longer matter of laughter, but of serious meditation, ever adoring the great and Almighty God in all his wonderful works, that are various and infinite, to whom be all glory for ever. *Amen.*

J. COOK, M. D.

The Speech of his Excellency Gov. Bernard, to the General Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, on the 25th of September last, on the Subject of the Stamp-Act.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE called you together at this unusual time, in pursuance of the unanimous advice of a very full council, that you may take into consideration the present state of the province, and determine what is to be done at this difficult and dangerous conjuncture. I need not recount to you the violences which have been committed in this town, nor the declarations which have been made and still subsist, that the act of parliament for granting Stamp duties in the British colonies, shall not be executed within this province. The ordinary executive authority of this government is such

much too weak to contradict such declarations, or oppose the force by which they are supported: It has therefore been found necessary to call the whole legislative power in aid of the executive government. From this time this arduous business will be put into your hands, and it will become a provincial concern.

Upon this occasion it is my duty to state to you what will probably be the consequences, if you should suffer a confirmed disobedience of this act of parliament to take place. I am sensible how dangerous it is to speak out at this time, & upon this subject: But my station will not allow me to be awed or restrained in what I have to say to the general court; not only my duty to the king, but my duty to the province, my love of it, my concern for it, oblige me to be plain and explicit upon this occasion. And I hope no advocate for liberty will violate that essential constitutional right, freedom of speech in general assembly.

As I desire not to dictate to you, and would avoid all appearance of doing it, I shall resolve what I have to recommend to your consideration into mere questions, and avoid assertions of my own in matters which are doubtful. I shall not enter into any disquisitions of the policy of the act; it has never been a part of my business to form any judgment of it; and as I have not hitherto had any opportunity to express my sentiments of it, I shall not do it now. I have only to say that is an act of the parliament of Great-Britain, and, as such, ought to be obeyed by the subjects of Great Britain. And I trust that the supremacy of that parliament over all the members of their wide and diffused empire, never was, and never will be denied within these walls.

The right of the parliament of Great-Britain to make laws for the American colonies, however it has been controverted in America, remains indisputable at Westminster. If it is yet to be made a question, who shall determine it but the parliament? If the parliament declares that this right is inherent in them, are they like to acquiesce in an open and forcible opposition to the exercise of it? Will they not more probably maintain such right, and support their own authority? Is it in the will, or in the power, or for the interest of this province to oppose such authority? If such opposition should be made, may it not bring on a contest, which may prove the most detrimental and ruinous event which could happen to this people?

It is said that the gentlemen who opposed this act in the House of Commons, did not dispute the authority of parliament to make such a law, but argued upon the inexpediency of it at this time, and the inability of the colonies to bear such an imposition. These are two distinct questions, which may receive different answers. The power

of the parliament to tax the colonies may be admitted, and yet the expediency of exercising that power at such a time, and in such a manner, may be denied. But if the questions are blended together, so as to admit of but one answer, the affirmative of the right of parliament will conclude for the expediency of the act. Consider, therefore, Gentlemen, if you found your application for relief upon denying the parliament's right to make such a law, whether you will not take from your friends and advocates the use of those arguments which are most like to procure the relief you desire?

You, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, have proposed a congress of committees from the representatives of the several colonies to consider of a general united dutiful loyal and humble representation to his majesty and the parliament. Are the late proceedings consistent with the dutiful, loyal, and humble representation which you have proposed? Will the denying the power and authority of the king and parliament, be the proper means to obtain their favour? If the parliament should be disposed to repeal this act, will they probably do it whilst there subsists a forcible opposition to the execution of it? Is it not more probable that they will require a submission to their authority as a preliminary to their granting you any relief? Consider then whether the opposition to the execution of the act has not a direct tendency to defeat the measures you have taken to procure the repeal of it, if you do not interpose to prevent it.

By this act all papers which are not duly stamped are to be null and void; and all persons who shall sign, engross, or write any such papers, will forfeit for each fact ten pounds. If therefore stamps are not to be used, all public offices must be shut up. For it cannot be expected that any officer should incur penalties much beyond all he is worth, for the sake of doing what will be null and void when it is done. I would therefore desire you to consider what effects the stopping two kinds of offices only, the courts of justice and the custom-houses will have upon the generality of the people. When the courts of justice are shut up, no one will be able to sue for debts due to him, or an injury done to him. Must not then all credit and mutual faith cease of course, and fraud and rapine take their place? Will any one's person or property be safe, when their sole protector, the Law, is disabled to act? Must not the hand of violence be then let loose, and force of arms become the only governing power? Is it easy to form an adequate idea of a state of general outlawry? and may not the reality exceed the worst idea you can form of it?

If trade and navigation shall cease by

the shutting up the ports of this province for want of legal clearances; are you sure that all other ports which can rival these will be shut up also? Can you depend upon recovering your trade again entire and undiminished, when you shall be pleased to resume it? Can the people of this province subsist without navigation, for any long time? What will become of the seamen who will be put out of employment? What will become of the tradesmen who immediately depend upon navigation for their daily bread? Will these people endure want quietly without troubling their neighbours? What will become of the numberless families which depend upon fishery? will they be able to turn the produce of their year's work into the necessaries of life without navigation? Are there not numberless other families who do not appear immediately concerned in trade, and yet ultimately depend upon it? Do you think it possible to provide for the infinite chain of the dependents upon trade, who will be brought to want by the stopping of it? Is it certain that this province has a stock of provisions within itself sufficient for all its inhabitants without the usual imports? If there should be a sufficiency in general, can it be distributed among all the individuals without great violence and confusion? In short, can this province bear a cess tion of law and justice, and of trade and navigation, at a time when the business of the year is to be wound up, and the severe season is hastily approaching? These are serious and alarming questions, which deserve a cool and dispassionate consideration.

I would not willingly aggravate the dangers which are before you. I do not think it very easy to do it. This province seems to me to be upon the brink of a precipice, and that it depends upon you to prevent its falling. Possibly I may fear more for you than you do for yourselves: But in the situation you now stand, a sight of your danger is necessary to your preservation; and it is my business to open it to you. But I do not pretend to enumerate all the evils which may possibly happen; several, and some of no little importance, will occur to you, though they have been omitted by me. In a word, Gentlemen, never were your judgment and prudence so put to a trial as they are like to be upon the present occasion.

I am aware, that endeavours have been, on may be used to lessen my credit with you, which I have hitherto always studied to improve to the advantage of the province. Violences seldom come alone: The same spirit which pulls down houses attacks reputations. The best men in the province have been much injured in this myself have not escaped this manner but I shall not lower myself so as

to answer such accusers: To you I shall always owe such explanations as shall be necessary to the improvement of a good understanding between us. However, I will take this opportunity to declare publicly, that ever since I have sat in this chair, I have been constantly attentive to the true interests of this province, according to the best of my understanding, and have endeavoured to promote them by all means in my power. The welfare of this people is still uppermost in my heart; and I believe no man feels more for them than I do at this present time.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I must recommend to you to do an act of justice, which at the same time will reflect credit upon yourselves: I mean to order a compensation to be made to the sufferers by the late disturbances. Their losses are too great for them to sit down with; one of them amounts to a very large sum. You must be sensible that it will be expected that these damages be made good; and it will be better for you to do it of your own accord, before any requisition is made to you. An estimate of these damages is made by a committee of the council, pursuant to order, which will be laid before you.

Gentlemen,

I am sensible of the difficulty of the part you have to act; it may not be sufficient for you to be convinced of the necessity of a submission to the law for the present, unless the same conviction shall be extended to the people in general. If this should be so, I can only desire you to use all means to make yourselves well acquainted with the exigency of the present time; and if you shall be persuaded that a disobedience of the act is productive of much more evil than a submission to it can be, you must endeavour to convince your constituents of the truth of such persuasion. In such case I shall readily grant you a recess for a sufficient time, and I shall be ready to concur with you in all other legal measures to provide for the safety of the people in the best manner.

*Council-Chamber,
Sept. 25, 1765,*

FRA. BERNARD.

The Answer of the great and general Court of Assembly of Boston in New-England, on October 28, to the foregoing Speech of his Excellency Governor Bernard, on Occasion of the Stamp-Act.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have entered into a due consideration of your speech to both houses at the opening of this session; and should have earlier communicated to your Excellency our sentiments thereupon, had not the late sudden and unexpected adjournment prevented it.

We must confess that after your Excellency

lency had called us together, in pursuance of the unanimous advice of a very full council, we were in hopes you would have given the assembly time then to have considered the critical state of the province, and determined what was proper to be done at so difficult and dangerous a conjuncture.

Your Excellency tells us, that the province seems to be upon the brink of a precipice! A sight of its danger is then necessary for its preservation. To despair of the commonwealth is a certain prelude of its fall: Your Excellency may be assured that the representatives of the people are awake to a sense of its danger, and their utmost prudence will not be wanting to prevent its ruin.

We indeed could not have thought that a weakness in the executive power of the province had been any part of our danger, had not your Excellency made such a declaration in your speech: Certainly the general assembly have done every thing incumbent on them; and laws are already in being for the support of his Majesty's authority in the province: Your Excellency doth not point out to us any defect in those laws, and yet you are pleased to say, that the executive authority is much too weak: Surely you cannot mean by calling the whole legislative in aid of the executive authority, that any new and extraordinary kind of power should by law be constituted to oppose such acts of violence as your Excellency may apprehend, from a people ever remarkable for their loyalty and good order; though at present uneasy and discontented. If then the laws of the province for the preservation of his majesty's peace are already sufficient, your Excellency, we are very sure, need not to be told, to whose department it solely belongs to appoint a suitable number of magistrates to put those laws in execution, or remove them in case of failure of their duty herein. And we hope this important trust will remain with safety to the province where the constitution has lodged it.

Your Excellency is pleased to tell us, that declarations have been made, and still subsist, that the act of parliament for granting stamp duties in the colonies shall not be executed within this province: We know of no such declarations. If any individuals of the people have declared an unwillingness to subject themselves to the payment of the stamp duties, and chuse rather to lay aside all business, than to make use of the stamped papers, as we are not accountable for such declarations, so neither can we see any thing criminal in them. This house has no authority to controul their choice in this matter. The act does not oblige them to make use of the papers; it only obliges the payment of certain duties on stamped papers as they may incline to use them. It is possible that some persons may possibly have

been made, and may still subsist, very consistently, with the utmost respect to the king and parliament.

Your Excellency has thought proper to enumerate very minutely the inconveniences that may arise from the stamp papers not being distributed among the people; with respect to some of which, your love and concern for the province leads you to fear more for us than we do for ourselves. We cannot think your Excellency would willingly aggravate our dangers; we are not in particular so alarmed, as your Excellency seems to be, with the apprehension of the hand of violence being let loose.

Your Excellency, upon recollection, will find that all papers relative to crown matters are exempt from stamps. The persons of his majesty's good subjects will still remain secure from injury: That spirit which your Excellency tells us attacks reputations and pulls down houses, will yet be curbed by the law: The estates of the people will remain guarded from theft or open violence: There will be no danger of force of arms becoming the only governing power. Nor shall we realize what your Excellency is pleased to call a state of general outlawry. This we think necessary to be observed, without a particular consideration of all the consequences which your Excellency fears, to prevent, if possible, any wrong impressions from fixing in the minds of ill-disposed persons, or remove them if already fixed.

You are pleased to say that the stamp act is an act of parliament, and, as such, ought to be observed. This house, Sir, has too great a reverence for the supreme legislature of the nation to question its just authority: It by no means appertains to us to presume to adjust the boundaries of the power of parliament; but boundaries there undoubtedly are. We hope we may without offence, put your Excellency in mind of that most virulent sentence of excommunication solemnly denounced by the church in the name of the sacred Trinity, in the presence of King Henry the Third, and the estates of the realm, against all those who should make statutes or observe them, being made contrary to the liberties of *Magna Charta*. We are ready to think those zealous advocates for the constitution, usually compared their acts of parliament with *Magna Charta*; and if it ever happened that such acts were made as infringing upon the rights of that charter, they were always repealed. We have the same confidence in the rectitude of the present parliament; and therefore cannot but be surprised at an intimation in your speech, that they will require a submission to an act as a preliminary to their granting relief from the unconstitutional burdens of it; which we apprehend includes a suggestion in it far from your Excellency's de-

sign, and supposes such a wanton exercise of mere arbitrary power, as ought never to be furnished of the patrons of liberty and justice.

Furthermore, your Excellency tells us, that the right of the parliament to make laws for the *American* colonies, remains indisputable at *Westminster*: Without contending this point, we beg leave just to observe, that the charter of this province invests the General Assembly with the power of making laws for its internal government and taxation, and that this charter has never yet been forfeited. The parliament has a right to make all laws within the limits of their own constitution; they claim no more. Your Excellency will acknowledge that there are certain original inherent rights belonging to the people, which the parliament itself cannot divest them of, consistent with their own constitution: Among these is the right of representation in the same body which exercises the power of taxation. There is a necessity that the subjects of *America* should exercise this power within themselves, otherwise they can have no share in that most essential right, for they are not represented in parliament, and indeed we think it impracticable. Your Excellency's assertion leads us to think that you are of a different mind with regard to this very material point, and that you suppose we are represented: But the sense of the nation itself seems always to have been otherwise. The right of the colonies to make their own laws, and tax themselves, has been never, that we know of, questioned; but has been constantly recognized by the king and parliament. The very supposition that the parliament, though the supreme power over the subjects of *Britain* universally, should yet conceive of a despotic power within themselves, would be most disrespectful: And we leave it to your Excellency's consideration, whether to suppose an indisputable right in any government, to tax the subjects without their consents, does not include the idea of such a power.

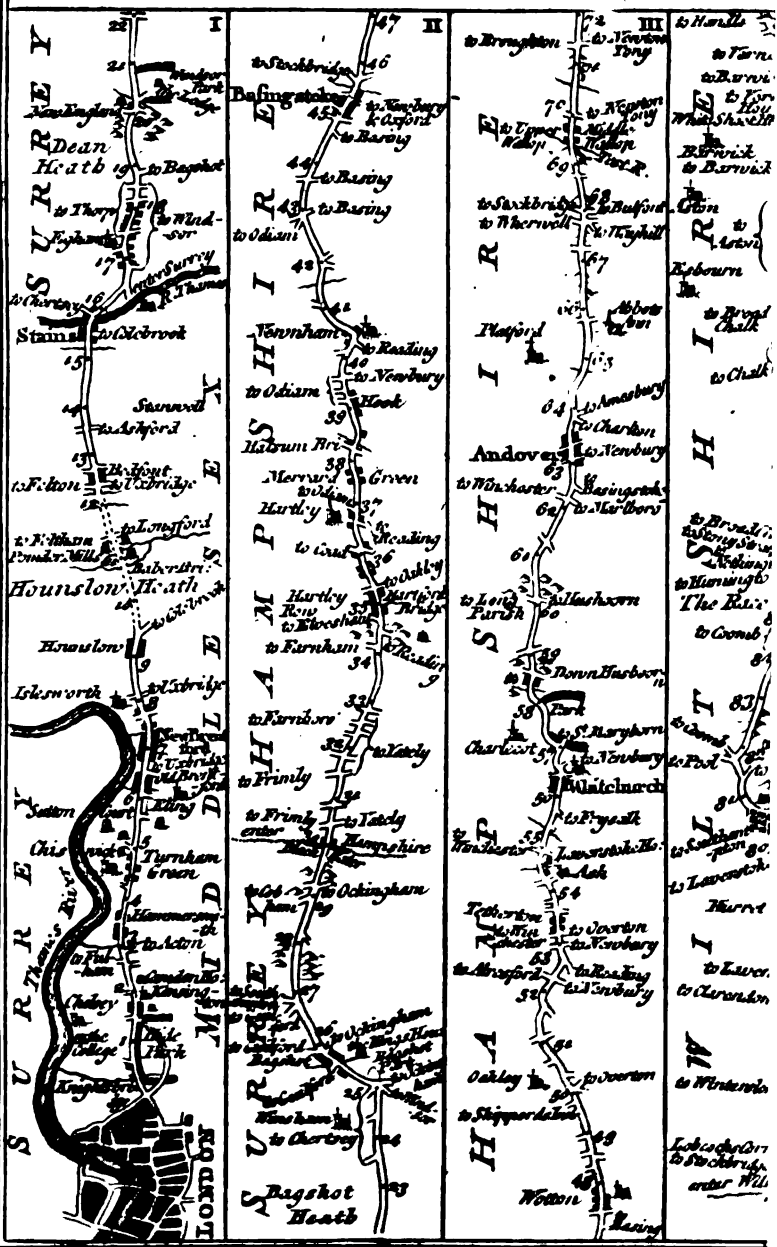
May it please your Excellency,

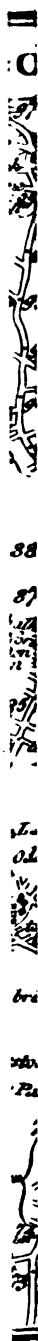
Our duty to the King, who holds the rights of all his subjects sacred as his own prerogative; and our love to our constituents, and concern for the rarest interests constrain us to be explicit upon this very important occasion. We beg that your Excellency would consider the people of this province as having the strongest affection for his Majesty, under whose happy government they have felt all the blessings of liberty: They have a warm sense of the honour, freedom, and independence of the subjects of a patriot king: They have a

love for those inestimable rights which are derived to all men from nature, and are interwoven in the *British* constitution: They esteem it a violation of their rights

to give them up; and rather than lose them, they would willingly part with every thing else. We deeply regret it, that the parliament has seen fit to pass such an act as the stamp-act. We flatter ourselves, that the hardships will shortly appear to them in such a point of light, as will induce them in their wisdom to repeal it. In the mean time we must beg your Excellency to excuse us from doing any thing to assist in the execution of it. Were we, in order to avoid assertions, to resolve what we have to say on this head, into mere questions, we should with all humility ask, whether it would be possible for us to add any weight to an act of that most august body, the parliament. Whether it would not be construed as arrogance and presumption in us to attempt it? Whether your Excellency can reasonably expect that the House of Representatives should be active in bringing a grievous burthen upon their constituents? Such a conduct in us would be to oppose the sentiments of the people whom we represent, and the declared instruction of most of them. They complain that some of the most essential rights of *Magna Charta*, to which, as *British* subjects, they have an undoubted claim, are injured by it: That it wholly cancels the very conditions upon which our ancestors settled this country, and enlarged his Majesty's dominion; with much toil and blood, and at their sole expence: That it is totally subversive of the happiest frame of subordinate, civil government expressed in our charter, which amply secures to the crown our allegiance, to the nation our connection, and to ourselves the indefeasible rights of *Britons*: That it tends to destroy that mutual confidence and affection, as well as that equality which ought ever to subsist among all his majesty's subjects in his wide and extended empire: That it may be made use of as a precedent for their fellow-subjects in *Britain* for the future to demand of them what part of their estates they shall think proper, and the whole if they please: That it invests a single judge of the Admiralty with a power to try and determine their property in controversies arising from internal concerns, without a jury, contrary to the very expression of *Magna Charta*, that no freeman shall be amerced but by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage; that it even puts it in the power of an informer to carry a supposed offender more than a thousand miles for trial; and what is the worst of all evils, if his Majesty's *American* subjects are not to be governed according to the known stated rules of the constitution, as those in *Britain* are, it is greatly to be feared that their minds may in time become disaffected; which we cannot even entertain the most distant thought of without the greatest abhorrence. We are sensible that some

An Accurate MAP of the ROAD from LOND





Excellency has never made it a part of your business to form any judgement of this act; especially as you have long known what ungrateful the most distant prospect of it gave to his Majesty's good subjects in America, and of this province, of which you are constituted to be the head and father. Had your Excellency thought it proper to have tamely entered into a disquisition of the policy of it, you would, we doubt not, have seen that the people's fears were not without good foundation; and the love and concern which you profess to have for them, as well as your duty to his Majesty, whose faithful subjects they are, might have been the most powerful motive to your Excellency to have expressed your sentiments of it early enough to those whose influence brought it into being.

We cannot help expressing our great uneasiness, that after mentioning some violences committed in the town of *Bessa*, your Excellency should ask this house whether such proceedings are consistent with the dutiful, humble, and loyal representations which we propose should be made. We are sure your Excellency will not expressly charge us with encouraging the late disturbances; and yet, to our unspeakable surprise and astonishment we cannot but see, that by fair implication it may be argued from the manner of expression, that an odium was intended to be thrown on the province. We inherit from our ancestors the highest rights for civil liberty, but we hope never to see the time when it shall be expedient to countenance any methods for its preservation but such as are legal and regular. When our sacred rights are infringed, we feel the grievance; but we understand the nature of our happy constitution too well, and entertain too high an opinion of the virtue and justice of the supreme legislature, to encourage any means of redressing it but what are justifiable by the constitution. We must therefore consider it as unkind in your Excellency to cast such a reflection on a province whose unshaken loyalty, and indissoluble attachment to his Majesty's most sacred person and government, was never before called in question, and we hope in God never will again. We should rather have thought your Excellency would have expressed your satisfaction in passing over to loyal a people, who in that part of the government where the violence were committed, before there was time for them to be supported by the arm of civil power, and even while the supreme magistracy was absent, by their own motion raised spirit and defended it through all ranks, successfully to intercept and put a stop to such dangerous proceedings.

Your Excellency is pleased to recommend a compensation to be made to the sufferers by the late disturbances. We highly dis-

approve of the late acts of violence which have been committed; yet till we are convicted that to comply with what your Excellency recommends, will not tend to encourage such outrages in time to come, and till some good reason can be assigned why the losses those gentlemen have sustained should be made good, rather than any damages which other persons on any different occasions, might happen to suffer, we are persuaded we shall not see our way clear to order such a compensation to be made. We are greatly at a loss to know who has any right to require this of us, if we should differ from your Excellency in point of its being an act of justice, which concerns the credit of the government. We cannot conceive why it should be called an act of justice, rather than generosity, unless your Excellency supposes a crime committed by a few individuals, chargeable upon a whole community.

We are very sorry that your Excellency should think it needful to intimate that any endeavours have been, and may be used, to lessen your credit with this house. Your Excellency cannot but be sensible that when the popular pulse beats high for privileges, it is no unusual thing for a clamour to be raised against gentlemen of character and eminence. We can assure you that our judgment of men, especially those in high stations, is always founded upon our experience and observation. While your Excellency is pleased to make your duty to our most gracious sovereign, and a tender regard to the interest of his subjects of this province, the rule of your administration, you may rely upon the readiest assistance that this house shall be able to afford you. And you will have our best wishes that you may have wisdom to strike out such a path of conduct, as, while it secures to you the smiles of your royal master, will at the same time conciliate the love of a free and loyal people.

A LIST of the Persons, with their Offences and Punishments, who came out of the Inquisition in Lisbon, at the late Auto da Fe, on the 27th of October, 1765.

Persons who died Prisoners, but judged innocent, and were brought up in life.

G *JOHN* Da Cunha, Friar of the order of barefooted Carmelites, accused of having conceived ill-opinions of the proceedings of the *He's Office*.

John Pereira Da Cunha, knight of the order of Christ, accused of having been guilty of idolatrous crimes.

Persons who did not abjure their Offences.

Francisco Goncalves Lopez, sectary priest and confessor, for crediting and spreading false and dangerous

606 *List of Criminals and Punishments At the late Anti-Slavery*

certain person under his religious direction and confession.—Suspended for ever, as a confessor and exorcist, and banished for five years to *Castro Marim*.

Joaquim Teixeira, position, for assuming the authority of the *Holy Office*, in order to rob a person.—Whipping and five years slavery in the galleys.

Emanuel Antonio Arranha, alias Francisco Morreira Bandeira, a shaver or impersonator, for pretending to be of the brotherhood of the *Holy Office*, and acting as such in behalf of that tribunal, without licence for so doing.—Whipping, and five years banishment to *Castro*, with a saving of right to the injured party to sue for losses and damages.

Antonio Joseph Cesario De Azevedo Coutinho, peruke-maker, for swearing falsely against a certain person.—Whipping, five years slavery in the galleys, and branding, as a false evidence.

Francisco Lewis Favares, Frier of a certain order, and Francisco De Santa Theresa, Frier of a certain order, for giving false evidence at the tribunal of the *Holy Office*.—Deprived for ever of certain privileges, with suspension of the functions of their orders for ten years, and actual slavery in the galleys for the same space of time, and afterwards imprisonment during pleasure in the cells of the *Holy Office*.

Antonio Leitao, Lay brother of a certain order, for the same offence.—Imprisonment during pleasure in the cells of the *Holy Office*, and afterwards actual slavery in the galleys for life.

Dojo Antonio Xavier, Frier of a certain order, for the same offence.—The same punishments as the two preceding the last mentioned.

Persons who did abjure their offences.

Francisco Barboza, alias Pascoal Mertins, a shepherd; Francisco Cayro-glover; Miguel Rodrigues Curto, husbandman; John de Oliveira, or Teixeira; Joseph Fernandes, a soldier; Vital Ferreira Machado; and Antonio Joseph Marquez, alias Joseph Ribeiro, labourer; all for bigamy.—All these sentenced to whipping, and five years slavery to the galleys.

Antonio Da Costa Ramos, for bigamy; and Francisco Antonio Pimentel, or Antonio Joseph, labourer, for the same offence.—These two were sentenced to whipping, and six years slavery in the galleys.

Antonio Francisco, shepherd, for crimes of superstition.—Banished for two years to *Castro Marim*.

Bernardo Joseph Loueyra, labourer, for pretending to work miraculous cures by means of his great piety.—Whipping, and five years slavery in the galleys.

John da Costa Dias, for holding blasphemous tenets, and seeking to obtain riches by superstitious practices.—Banished for three years to the bishopric of *Mina*.

Joseph Antonio da Silva Pereira, notary public, Boaventura de Grijago, and Anastasio Dos Santos, secular priest, for speaking ill of the proceedings of the *Holy Office*.—Banished for five years to *Angola*.

Jacinto Joseph Coelho, secular priest, an officer of the *Holy Office*, for speaking ill of the *Holy Office*, and revealing certain proceedings of that tribunal.—Deprived of his employment in the *Holy Office*, and banished for seven years to *Angola*.

Bernardino Joseph De Andrade, bachelor of law, for scandalous and heretical opinions, not paying due reverence to the holy sacrament, and for speaking ill of the proceedings of the *Holy Office*.—Perpetual imprisonment in the cells of the *Holy Office*.

Emanuel Ribeiro, alias D. Emanuel Xavier, alias Sebastian Xavier, a clergyman in minor orders, sentenced at Coimbra, at an Act of Faith, on the 26th of September, 1745, for having said Mass, and confessed people without being qualified; for not complying with the banishment to which he was then condemned, and afterwards for being guilty of the same offences.—Stripped of his religious habit, whipping, and ten years slavery in the galleys.

Gabriel Nunes, a liver by his wife, for crimes of Judaism.—Confiscation of his effects, with imprisonment and the habit of ignominy during pleasure.

Daniel Nunes, for the same offences, his punishment the same.

Antonio, Francisco Layte, secular priest and confessor, for atheism.—Imprisonment and habit of ignominy during pleasure, incapacitated for any kind of office, deprived for ever of his religious orders, and banished to the city of *Seena*, out of which he is not to go.

Antonio Carlos Monteiro, secular priest and confessor, for Atheism.—Imprisonment and habit of ignominy during

during pleasure, with suspension of religious functions.

W. O. M. & N.

Catherine Marguer, in effigy, having died, in confinement, accused of Judaism.

Joseph, Theresza Freire, for bigamy.

—Banishment for three years to *Guadalupe*.

Luzia Francisca, for the same offence. — Banishment for three years to *Para*.

Angelica Carvalho, for crimes of Superstition, and pretending she had held conversation with the soul of a certain deceased person. — Banishment for three years to *Para*.

Joseph de Jesus, for crimes of Superstition. — Banishment for three years to *Para*.

Margaretta Joseph, for disrespect shewn to the image of a saint. — Banishment for three years to *Cape Martin*.

Amadore Marianna Ignacia De Se Miguel, nun of a certain order, for feigning visions and revelations, for spreading and writing erroneous doctrines. — Deprived of privileges, imprisonment during pleasure in the cells of the Holy Office, and afterwards, for life in the convent of *Calvaria*.

Aguimar Nunes, for crimes of Judaism. — Imprisonment and the habit of ignominy for life.

An Account of the Island of Newfoundland, with the Nature of its Trade, and the Method of carrying on its Fishery; with Reasons for the great Decrease of that valuable Branch of Trade. By Capt. Griffith Williams.

NEWFOUNDLAND is inhabited along the sea shore only; and few people know any thing of the interior part. The country, for several miles from the sea, is covered with woods; in which are deer of a prodigious size, vast quantities of partridges, wolves and foxes. In the lakes and rivers are beaver, otter, trout, wild ducks, and geese, in abundance.

It is surprising, that no care is taken to improve the Newfoundland fishery. This trade for many years, remitted, in specie, near a million sterling, to the mother country; but at this time does not remit one sixth part of that sum.

This trade (both of cod and salmon) was never so extensive as when the government shewed a desire of protecting the merchants and inhabitants. In the year 1745, when that

noble resolution was taken of augmenting the garrison with a battalion of troops, and erecting batteries at such places as appeared most necessary for the protection of the merchants and inhabitants of the island: had those forts and batteries continued on the footing then established, the fishery would not have dwindled away in the manner it has done.

Unfortunately for the government, as well as for those concerned in the Newfoundland trade, soon after the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, several of the forts were dismantled, and most of the troops taken from the other garrisons, and sent to the continent of America. By this means the traders and inhabitants were left without troops to support the magistrates in the execution of justice. At this time great numbers of Irish Roman Catholics were in the island as servants; but no sooner were the troops sent away, than they became the most outrageous set of people that ever lived. Robberies were committed almost every day in one place or other, the magistrates insulted in the execution of their office, and the chief justice murdered; the West of England people were deterred from going over; many Newfoundland men left the island; and the Roman Catholics came over by hundreds from Ireland. So that when the French took the country, the Irish were above six times the number of the West countrymen and Newfoundlanders. In short, they were in possession of above three fourths of the fish-rooms and harbours of the island; into which they received the French with open arms, and while they remained in possession, the merchants and inhabitants suffered more from the Irish and French Catholics, than they did from the declared enemy.

The fisheries of Newfoundland were originally carried on by ships only, and none allowed to fish but such as cleared in Great Britain. But in time this trade was more advantageously carried on by boats along the shore, in consequence of which, they found it necessary to remain in the island during the winter, in order to build boats for the ensuing season, and to get materials from the woods, for their sitting rooms, &c.

This branch of the fishery should be taken particular notice of, and the greatest encouragement should be given to those who reside there in the

winter, as they often begin fishing a month before the ships can come from Europe.

A great deal has been said concerning the best situation for carrying on the Newfoundland fishery, but we need not be jealous of all the cod fisheries in the world, had we all to the Northward of Cape Race in Newfoundland. The French, however, have by far the greatest part.

No one took more pains than Mr. Alderman Jansen, to push the fishery at Halifax, but to no purpose; the same may be said of *Charlottetown*, &c., &c.

The great staple for fish, is from Cape Race, all along the Eastern Coast of Newfoundland to the freights of *Bellefleur*, and from thence to point *Ricbe*, (the part inhabited by the English) which begins in *Placentia* bay, and continues all along shore to *Trapasset*, *Formosa*, *Roseland*, and as far Northward as Cape Bonaville.

The French, when in possession of Cape Breton, had a small fishery at *Louisbourg*, and at several other places, cracks and coves; but their greatest was from Cape Bonaville to point *Ricbe*.

This was the fishery which we lament the loss of to this day; the fish in those parts being better, & plentier, and the fishery carried on at half the expence; because the fish do not go so far Northward, as the fermentation escapes. Many times when the ships have left the more southerly banks, with a fine loading of fish, upon opening their hatches to dispose of their cargoes, they have found them all turned into maggots.

No doubt of the quantity from Cape Race, in the bay of *Fundy*, to Cape Race, in Newfoundland, is worth one fish being to England, otherwise than the troops kept there, are a check upon the French and Indians.

We have now an opportunity of establishing that most valuable branch of the fish trade; and there is nothing wanting but proper encouragement to make the returns double to what they ever have been.

It is therefore proposed, that a government for the whole island should reside at St. John's, which should be the capital, as the center of trade; that St. John's, *Fariland*, *Carboniere*, and *Trinity* harbours, should be put on the footing intended in 1745.

St. John's, from 1745 to 1750, was well garrisoned and well supplied with manner of stores, and defended by 10 pieces of cannon.

Fariland, *Carboniere*, and *Trinity* harbours, had at many cannon, with all manner of stores, and about 100 small arms for the use of the inhabitants.

None but the inhabitants of *Grand Britain*, *Newfoundland*, *St. John's*, and *Guernsey*, (being Protestants) should be permitted to possess any fish ponds, or plantations in the island of Newfoundland. The Irish *Romish Catholics* are useful as servants, but very dangerous when in power.

Every thing for carrying on this immense trade, is the product of England, except beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland; rum, sugar, and molasses, from the *West Indies* and *New England*; bread and flour, from *New York*, *Philadelphia*, *Boston*, &c. Salt and olive-oil, and a mere trifle of wine from *Portugal* and *Spain*; oil is what the fishermen cannot do without to eat with salt fish; & as the oil must first be brought to England, tho' it leaves but the meekest trifle at the custom house, yet the double freight, and other expences, make it come 75 per cent dearer than if bought at first hand, which should be prevented.

There is an illicit trade carried on from *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, for French brandy, canvas cordage, and sundry other commodities, which should be prohibited.

Every two boats will require of stores and necessaries from England to the amount of 108 £, besides clothing for the persons employed in the fishery; these added together Cape *William* calculates at 405,66 £ annually exclusive of the wear and tear of shipping. This calculation is founded on a supposition that 1000 boats are employed in the fishery, and as one hundred

He is convinced that if this trade was carried on as it ought to be, and proper settlements made to the Northward, 4000 people might be employed in it; and consequently, the exports and returns, to and from England, would be double.

The yearly returns for fish and oil, at the calculation made on this account, will be, for fish, 5,031,000 £ and for oil, 92,850 £.

To this account given by his friend, Capt. Cole adds some observations of his own, and says, that the Newfoundland fishery may be made of greater consequence to this nation, than the mines of *Pern* and *Mexico* are to Spain; that at this time seems more proper, than the present, for accomplishing this end.

That a sure protection to our fishery

they are alone wanting, in order to oblige the people to keep their proper distance, and thereby to exclude them from going on any part of the coast prohibited by treaty, which will effectually prevent their ever being able to bring up feathers to man their boats. That at present, (by means of their hunters on the North coast of New-Holland) they carry on a great trade with the *Esquimaux* Indians on the vast coast of *Labrador*, which is not above ten leagues distance, across the straits of *Baffin*, for furs, deer, elk, buffalo skins, &c. and that on the coast they have a great whale fishery, and also bring home great quantities of masts, yards, spars, &c. for building ships of war; and they saw vast quantities of plank, from the red *Wine*, for their ship and boat building, being the best in the world for that purpose. Both the North part of *New-Holland*, and the coast of *Labrador*, *Esquimaux*, abound with these materials.

An Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions.

(Continued from p. 668.)

ART. X. *SOME observations on the Scorpion of North America,* collected by Mr Peter Collinson.

There are two species of the *Grada* in North America, one small and one larger, the smaller has a black body with golden eyes, and remarkable yellow veined wings; the larger are of a dark brown colour with four singly veined transparent wings; this species is the object of Mr Collinson's observations.

About the end of April the grubs come near the surface of the ground, which is known by the huge rooting after them, and some time after they creep out of the ground near the roots of trees, in such numbers, that the earth looks like a honeycomb.

This grub is ill shaped, and has six feet; and this is the middle or nymph state of the animal; they creep up every thing near them, and fix them selves by their claws to the shrubs and barks of trees; then the skin on the back bursts open, and the fly comes forth, leaving the case in the same shape that it was before. At first coming out the *Grada* are all white, with red eyes, but the next day are brown.

The male calls the female by a singing noise, which he makes by giving a tremulous motion to two blades under his wings that are filled with

air. They are never seen together, but as they have a long pretence, it is probable that they seek each other on the surface of flowers.

The female has a dart near half an inch long fixed to the middle of her body on the under side. This she scatches when not in use, and with this she pierces the small twig of trees and deposits an egg in the hole. The perforation always reaches to the pith, that the infant progeny may find tender food; when they are mature they descend & make their way into the ground, where they have been discovered two feet beneath the surface; here they pass from a maggot to a hexapode; and then come forth and change into a fly. At certain periods of about 14 or 15 years, they appear in such numbers that people have given them the name of locusts, but they are the food of so many animals, and their duration by the order of nature is so short, that they quickly disappear; the very locusts grow fat upon them, and the *Indians* pull off their wings, boil them, and think them good food.

ART. XI. An account of the plague at Constantinople, by *Mehmed Mehemmed M. D.*

To reconcile the different accounts which different authors of reputation have given of the plague, the Doctor observes that this disease has different appearances in different countries, and even in the same country, in different years. But he observes, that several of these authors mention plagues, which kill the same day, in a few hours, and even instantly, which he thinks impossible. He accounts, however, for the mistake, by remarking that all who are seized with the plague conceal it as long as they can for fear of being abandoned, and at last fall down and die in the streets; their death being thus sudden, it has been imagined that they have died as soon as infected, though they died only as soon as they were known to be infected, and long after the emission of *fluvia* mixed with the blood, as this effluvia could not at once produce a fever, much less such general putrefaction in the blood and other fluids as stops the circulation and kills the patient.

Dr Mehemmed also observes, that the notion of the plague's seizing persons but once is a mistake, for that he knew a *Greek* who superintended the hospital at *Seyra* that died it twelve times, and at last died of it.

are brought to depend upon their voluntary exertion and their age. No mouth is to be seen but a deep furrow at the upper part of the breast; two extremely dark points seem to be the eyes; they have two horns of the length of the breast, which are twisted like a screw, and end in an obtuse point; they have six legs, with sharp black incurved claws, the two fore-legs are twice the size of the rest; it is impossible to distinguish the sex. They creep about a plant a week or two, often going underground, but are not perceived to eat. At last they make themselves a deep cylindrical hole, the bottom of which they cover with a kind of fine white silk that grows upon their bodies; here they lie down on their backs; the silky hairs that cover their bodies grow very fast, and at length are an inch and an half long; these hairs the insect twists all round its body, so that the whole resembles an heap of cotton, and in this heap they lay their eggs, from 50 to 100, and then die. The eggs are very small of a crimson colour, transparent, and oval.

In about a week, the young insects creep out, and in about a fortnight bury themselves in the ground. This article is illustrated by a cut representing the insect, the cotton, or coque, and the eggs.

XVI. Observations on two ancient *Etruscan* coins, never before explained; by Mr Swinton.

These coins Mr Swinton also calls weights, and says they are *unciae*, an *uncia* being the sixth part of an *as*. The weight or value appears by a single globule on the reverse.

On the first is a diademed head of rude workmanship, and a slip of metal projects from the edge, which shews it to be cast, an indication of its great antiquity. On the reverse are two letters, *T. V.* which, with the globule, shew it to have been a *stipe uncialis* of the *Tudertes*, or people of *Tuder*, a name given by *Strabo* to the ancient city of *Italy*, now called *Todi*. There is also on the reverse a rude figure, supposed to be intended for the prow of a ship, a symbol very frequent on such coins. The writing that is upon this coin is to be read from the right hand to the left, and Mr Swinton makes no doubt but that this coin was current in *Etruria* before the people of that country were subjugated by the *Romans*.

On the other piece there is the head

of a *Heracles*, with the lion's skin; and behind the head, a fish resembling the *Tyrus*, or dolphin, with three *Etruscan* letters, not ill preserved. On the reverse are a globule, a dolphin, part of an anchor, and another fish; part of the anchor and second fish have been defaced. The *Tyrus* seems to allude to the most ancient name of the *Etruscans*, whom the *Greek* writers before *Polybius* call *Tyrrhenians*.

The form of the letters on this medal is *Etruscan*, and they answer the *Roman* E. A. J. pointing out *Fasula* in the proper *Etruria*, a city which stood at the foot of the *Apennines*, and was the most ancient and considerable in the country, and formed one of its 12 *Lucumoniae*, or free states. This piece is supposed to have been coined before the final subjugation of *Etruria* by the *Romans*, about the year of *Rome* 444, not less than 300 years before the *Christian era*.

Mr Swinton is of opinion, that the custom of adorning some of the lesser weights with the head of *Heracles*, was originally *Etruscan*, and adopted afterwards by the *Romans*.

To this article belong two copper-plates, one containing five figures, and the other ten; both, however, are numbered XI. so that a reference to Table XI. might be a reference to either. There is not, however, a single reference to any one of the 15 figures in these plates through the whole article. There is one general reference to Tab. XI. and one to Plate:

XVII. XVIII. XIX. XX. XXIV. XXV. XXVI. XXXI. XLV. Observations of the eclipse of the sun, April 1, 1764.

The eclipse, as observed by Mr Short in the Strand, began at 9 h. 4 m. 33 l. by Lord Mordaunt at the same place 9 h. 4 m. 34 l. They could not see the end for clouds. By Dr. Brewster, it does not appear where, 9 h. 3 m. 3 l. the end he could not observe for clouds.

By James Ferguson at Liverpool, 8 h. 39 m. of. ended 11 h. 50 m. 45 l. the sky being quite clear. At Hampton Park, one mile from Hyde Park Corner, by Mr Dunn, 9 h. 4 m. 21 l. He thought he saw a little dull tremulous vibration obtrude itself on the limb of the sun at 9 h. 4 m. 29 l. which became gradually more sensible till 9 h. 31 l. when he was sure the sun's limb was

of the moon. The observation was time before the sun, and not observed.

clouds. By Mr Rowe at Greenwich, 9 h. 5 m. 3 f. apparent time, and not visible. At Lord Macclesfield's, *Sherborne Castle*, 9 h. 0 m. 48 f. and doubtful, but set down at 11 h. 36 m. 10 f. By Mr Hurnby at Oxford, 8 h. 59 m. 38 f. A apparent time; the end 11 h. 54 m. 20 f. By Matthew Raper, Esq; at *Thorley Hall*, lat. 51 d. 50 m. 45 f. N. long. 38 S. E. of Greenwich, 9 h. 7 m. apparent time; ended 12 h. 1 m. 45 f. or 48 f. By Mungo Murray at Chatham, at 9 h. 8 m. by a watch set by a good vetical sun-dial at 9. At half an hour after 10, the eclipse was barely annular; at 55 minutes past 11 it ended. By the *Jesuits at Rome*, 9 h. 49 m. 8 f. Ended 12 h. 52 m. 49 f.

XXI. An account, that, on the 2^d of November 1763, just before sun rise, the thermometer by *Fahrenheit's* scale was as low as 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, at *Cardington* in *Bedfordshire*.

XXII. Some remarks on the first part of the *Abbe Bartholemy's* memoirs on the *Phœnician* letters, relative to a *Phœnician* inscription in the *Ile of Malta*. By *J. Swinton*.

This inscription, with a *Phœnician* alphabet deduced from two transcripts of it, is exhibited in a copper plate, numbered Tab. XII, but referred to as Tab. XI. The article cannot be abridged. The inscription which is a mixture of *Hebrew* and *Syriac*, as translated by Mr *Swinton*, is as follows:

"*Abdassar* and his brother, *Afferim Hammar*, who (also) is the son of *Afferim Hammar*, the son of *Abdassar*, have made a vow to *Molochibus* (or *Hercules*) the (tutelary) God of *Tyre*, the metropolis; in their turnings and windings, (or in their crooked navigation) may he bleis (or prosper) them"

XXIII. [See XXIV. XXV. XXVI. above.] A catalogue of 50 plants from *Chelsea* garden, pursuant to Sir *Hans Sloane's* will.

XXVII. A table of the places of the comet of 1764, observed at *Paris*. This cannot be abridged.

XXVIII. XXIX, and XXX. Contain various astronomical observations which those who wish to see at all, must, to be satisfied, see at large.

XXXI. See above.

XXXII. Observations and experiments on different extracts of hemlock by *William Morris*; M. D.

Dr Morris, an eminent physician at *London*, communicated to the *Philosophical Transactions* the following account of his experiments.

prepared at *Columbia* in *Peru*; had been given with success, though extracts prepared at *Lisbon*, and by Dr *Storr's* apothecary at *Vienne*, had been unsuccessfully administered, in various disorders, for three years. Dr Morris thought an experimental enquiry into the component parts of these extracts might produce some useful knowledge; he, therefore, made several experiments, the result of which was as follows: The extract of *Columbia* is not so moist as other extracts; it contains one 5th soluble in spirit of wine, three 4ths of which consist of an oily essential salt, the remainder being a resin; it contains a far greater quantity of an essential oily salt, and resin, than the other extracts.

Dr Morris concludes this paper with the following queries, and observations: As the oils, salts, and resins, are the most active parts of vegetables, may not the salutary effects of the *Columbia* extract, be owing to its retaining these parts in greater quantity, having been given to the quantity of a drachm and an half, twice a day. As these active oily salts, and resins, are soluble in spirit of wine, we have the means of obtaining them from the extract of our own hemlock in sufficient quantities for use, without fatiguing the stomach with the senseless inactive part of the extract. But as experience only can shew whether the virtues of hemlock reside in the whole extract, or in the saponaceous parts soluble in spirit of wine, he leaves the question to be determined by experiment.

XXXIII. An essay on the use of the ganglions of the nerves, by *James F. Johnston*, M. D.

In this essay Dr Johnston endeavours to prove "that ganglions are the instruments by which the motions of the heart and intestines are rendered uniformly involuntary; that to answer this purpose is their use, which they subservise by a structure unknown to us, no less than that of the brain, though it seems not improbable, that the first may be analogous to the last."

That the determinations of the will are, as it were, intercepted, and prevented from reaching certain parts of the body, by the means of ganglions in all nerves; that have a ready communication with the soul, either by affecting it with perceptions, or by its commands; and that the

optic, or auditory nerves, any more than upon the nerves and instruments of voluntary motion.

XXXIV. An account of three meteors seen in *North America*.

These meteors were luminous bodies, of globular shape, which exploded with a noise like thunder, heard to the distance of 80 miles in one instance, and 200 in another.

XXXV. Some new properties in conic sections, by *Edward Waring M. A.* These cannot be abridged.

XXXVI. An account of the effects of lightening, at *South Weald, in Essex*; by *Dr Heberden*.

South Weald is about 18 miles from *London*, situated on a considerable hill that overlooks the adjacent country, and having the church nearly in its center. At the West end of the church is a tower, and in one corner of the tower a round turret, about four feet wide and eight feet high; in the top of the wall which was leaded, were several iron bars so bent as to meet in the middle, and support a weather-cock.

On Monday the 18th of June, 1764, between twelve and one o'clock, there was a storm at this place, attended with some uncommonly loud thunder, and on the same day, about three hours afterwards, the lightening happened in *London*, which damaged *St Bride's* steeple, and some houses in *Essex Street*.

The lightening at *South Weald* struck the weather-cock, and passing along the iron bars, rushed against the wall of the turret, in which it made a breach about four feet wide from the top of the leads of the tower. The building was also damaged in other places, near the iron bars of the windows, and a wooden frame within the church that served to support a canvas on which the commandments were written, was damaged in a direction from an iron hold-fast, by which it was secured. And the whole appearance of the damage done, favours the conjecture of the ingenious *Dr Franklin*, that by metallic rods, reaching from the roofs of buildings to the ground; the effects of lightening might be prevented.

No. XXXVII. XXXVIII. XXXIX. are wanting, No. XXXVI. ending with p. 200, and No. XL. beginning p. 201. (To be continued.)

MR URBAN,

IN your Magazine of Oct. last p. 486, you have very judiciously en-

industrial poor, and to reconcile them to the circumstances of the times, and the severity of the seasons, which, for some years past, have been very unfavourable to vegetation; and though the people of *England* have felt less of the fatal consequences that have attended this general calamity, than almost any other *European* nation, yet such is the temper of mankind, that they are prone to murmur on the least interruption in the ordinary dispensations of Providence; and more so, perhaps, in this kingdom, than in any other upon earth. It is not true, that, notwithstanding the advanced price of all sorts of provisions, the industrious poor* have felt any real distress for want of subsistence; but it is very true that the *lazy* poor have. There are thousands in and near this metropolis, and a still greater number dispersed throughout the kingdom, who make the high price of provisions a pretence for their idleness, and who, rather chuse to complain and to beg, than apply themselves to honest labour and to work one hour more in the day to make up the defect; and this evil is countenanced by speculative writers, who have no real tenderness for the poor, but affect a great zeal for the popular side of any question; a zeal without knowledge, as is manifested from their almost total silence on the only essential points that deserve a parliamentary regulation; and these are, the vast consumption of bread-corn in the distillery, and in making starch.

The writer of this has been credibly informed, that *one house* only, in the West of *England*, consumes more corn

* By the poor, the writer would be understood to mean, the lowest class of laborious poor who either receive alms, or pay nothing to the poor's rate; the second class of poor, by which is meant the meaner tradesmen, shopkeepers, manufacturers, and persons of narrow incomes, have undoubtedly suffered, and do suffer much by the present high price of provisions, because a greater proportion of their scanty incomes is taken from them for the support of the former class of poor, than in years when provisions are cheap; consequently when they want it most they have the least to support themselves; whereas the industrious labourer, by exerting his diligence in proportion to his demands, makes his earnings correspond with his wants, by which means he suffers nothing; for no one pretends that there is a real want of provisions in the kingdom, but, on the contrary, it is sufficient stock of all sorts, to have money to purchase.

in one year, in the former of those branches, than is produced in the same time in the whole *Vale of Evesham*, the most fertile spot, of the same extent, of any in this kingdom: And he has been farther well informed, that the house here alluded to, is but *little* in comparison of other capital houses in and near this metropolis. This is no speculative assertion; but what may be proved by the books of excise, whenever those books shall be thought of consequence enough to be consulted by that power which alone can redress the grievance.

It is a known truth, that the growth of potatoes is of infinite consequence to the maintenance of the poor, in a neighbouring kingdom; but it is as well known, that, were the poor of this kingdom to be driven to the use of them as a staff of life, their complaints would be grievous; and yet the nourishment they afford is both pleasant and salutary. No one can complain of the price of these; they have been plenty even to surfeiting.

Far be it from me to advance any arguments to the disadvantage of the *industrious* poor. I am as sensible of their importance to the public as the most zealous of their advocates, and would point out every means my weak understanding could suggest, to administer to their comfort and real happiness; but it never can contribute to either, to fill their minds with imaginary evils, and to anticipate their distress, when no such distress, perhaps, will ever overtake them.

I have been told, that a starch, equal in goodness, if not better than that made from corn, may be made from potatoes, but that there is a law to prevent it. If this should be fact, surely that prohibition may be taken off, without injury to any body; and the potatoes that now are a dead commodity, may be used in the room of bread corn that is so much wanted, to the mutual advantage of the starch maker & the community. This alteration, *if it should be suffered to take place*, would most undoubtedly lower the price of wheat; but that can by no means operate to any considerable degree upon the rate of other provisions; nothing but kindly seasons can make cattle fat; nothing but plenty of grain, more than sufficient for man's use, can make the use of it general in feeding other animals; and nothing but the kindly use of every vegetable can o-

to reduce the price of all

kinds of provisions in every part of this island.

Murmuring, scheming, reproaching, prosecuting, abolishing the bounties, nor any other means that man can devise, will do much towards promoting plenty, when the seasons are unfavourable. This seems to be fighting against the decrees of Providence. All that man can do upon these occasions is, to lay down such rules, and contrive such regulations as to make the advantage resulting from them as general as it is possible. Opening our ports to receive such supplies as our neighbours can afford us, stopping any unnatural consumption of grain among ourselves, and giving all fitting encouragement to the importation of every necessary of life, from whatever country it may be sent us, are regulations that bid as fair for alleviating the weight of this heavy calamity, as human prudence can devise. But aiming at impossibilities by idle and impracticable schemes, and endeavouring to lower provisions, by persecuting those who make it their livelihood to furnish them, are strange methods of proceeding. I would ask those worthy magistrates who have tried the experiment, What mighty effects have been produced by prosecuting butchers, biglers, graziers, dealers in cattle, or other engrossers, by what denominationsoever stigmatized? Has this exertion of the magisterial authority lowered the price of any of the necessities of life, in the places where the laws against these people have been carried into execution with the utmost force? I declare I know of none; but I know where these proceedings have had the contrary effect.

I know a city of no inconsiderable note, where the magistrates carried the laws into execution with such rigour against those they deemed engrossers, &c. that, though a plentiful market before, none of those people who used to supply the neighbouring villages, dared to come to it to buy their little stock, the consequence of which was, that most people who were wont to furnish them, ceased to bring in their provisions to sell, by which means the course of the market was diverted to another channel, and the price of provisions was advanced upon the inhabitants at least one third. In this corporation the zealous governing magistrate, lest the man who bought four pigs on a market-day should cause a scarcity, made seizure of the monopoly, and distributed the

number very equitably; the informer had one, the constable had one, the serjeant the third, and the fourth was dressed for the magistrate's own dinner. This is a notorious fact that can be attested by numbers. And are these the laws that are likely to operate so as to reduce the necessaries of life to a moderate price for the poor? Surely not.

The regulations for the production of plenty are of a deeper reach; they must take their foundation from the nature of things, and must rise into act by slow degrees.

The depravity of manners among the lowest class of poor in and near this metropolis, is notorious; their idleness, debauchery, insolence, inhumanity, and brutishness, but, above all, their roguery appear more and more glaring every day; inasmuch that cheating and over reaching among them is approved and applauded as a proof of genius, pilfering is encouraged, and thievish unaccompanied with acts of violence, is scarcely attended with any reproach; nor is the company of the thief thought disgraceful among his poor neighbours. To such a pitch of wickedness are the poor of this kingdom arrived!

If, for these things, the divine displeasure is poured forth upon us, and famine should ensue, it will be in vain to cry to man: Relief must come from a superiour Being. Let us, therefore, instead of increasing their complaints, endeavour to awaken their understandings, and convince them, if possible, that it is for their crimes that they are justly punished. Could this be effected, (which is the end of all divine chastisements) the calamity that is now complained of will be productive of the happiest consequences. The honest industrious poor will then no longer groan under the intollerable burthen of supporting the lazy, wicked, and abandoned poor, and every one will then bear his own burthen with patience and resignation.

How many thousands are there now in this metropolis, and in many other parts of the kingdom where the grievance is still more severely felt, who, when the money is drawn from them for the use of the poor (as they are called) have no money left for the use of their own half naked families. This is a fact well known to those who hold the office of collecting this most oppressive rate. Here then lies the

begin. A reformation of manners among all degrees of people, particularly the lowest class, who are notoriously the most profligate, must be earnestly endeavoured; some necessary regulations for the comfortable support of infancy and old age, the lame, infirm, and the distressed, must be established; some punishment for the idle, sottish, and sturdy must be devised; and some reward appointed for the sober, industrious, and modest, such as are employed in the lower offices of life, as day labourers in husbandry, or labourers in the cultivation or improvement of any kind of land; and these duly attended to, and well administered; would probably be productive of much good.

A reward of *5l.* a year, or more, to a poor industrious family, to be obtained by certificate at a full vestry in the parish where they reside, where the character for good morals, honest principles, and laborious diligence should be the only considerations to obtain it, would operate more to encourage industry, than any proportion of poor's money, as now assessed and applied, that could be appropriated.

A fund for this purpose might easily be raised, and many other ways devised for the encouragement of labour and good morals among the poor. Suppose that after a certain period, for instance 20 years labour in the service of the public, with fair characters, and in their own parish, every such poor husbandman's family should have a certain proportion of waste land allotted them, which they might either sell or occupy in any of the un-cultivated forests of this kingdom, which are now a burthen to the crown, and of little use to the public. One forest

might be appropriated without injury for that purpose, by way of trial, as the present great officers who hold it, and derive no inconsiderable emoluments for so doing, would probably be at rest before the first claimants would be entitled to their proportions of it. The hope before these poor families of being one day made freeholders in their native country, would inspire many with the spirit of industry and activity, who now are groveling under the weight of dejection and dissipation, as hopeless of ever mending their condition, or being any thing better than day-labourers, during course of their painful lives. Such excitements as these to i

generate race of poor in this kingdom, from that sullen and untractable humour into which they are fallen, which not only threatens poverty and want to themselves, but universal distress to the community.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. Y. D. A

Sequel of Observations and Conjectures on some Passages in Shakespeare. (See p. 582.)

TIMON. *Act IV. Scene 4.*

TIMON to Alcibiades.—Let not the virgin's cheek

Make soft thy trenchant sword; for those milk paps

That through the window barn bore at men's eyes,

Are not within the leaf of pity writ.

READ.—Nor those milk-paps That through the widow's barb bore at men's eyes,

Are not within the leaf of pity writ.

This author, in defence of his alteration, says, that he thinks *Shakespeare* would not have chosen to give *milk paps* to a virgin: That the double negative is common in *Shakespeare*, and that *barb* is a kind of veil. But, if by *milk-paps* *Shakespeare* meant paps that contained milk, he could not, with more propriety, give them to a widow than to a maid. If he meant paps intended for milk, he might give them to a maid with the same propriety as to a widow. If it is allowable to call widows breasts *milk-paps*, because they had contained milk, it is allowable to call virgins breasts *milk paps* because they might contain milk.

As to the double negative, though it should be allowed here as an inaccuracy common to *Shakespeare*, the sense of the passage is, notwithstanding, wholly destroyed by reading *nor* instead of *for*.

The sentiment which *Shakespeare* intended to express, is this:

"Let not the looks of the virgin induce thee to spare her, for her breasts, though intended for the purpose of suckling infant innocence, are, notwithstanding, destitute of pity."

The reason for destroying the virgin is not assigned, if, instead of *for*, we read *nor*; neither has the last verse, "Are not within the leaf of pity writ," the least connection with those that go before.

That *Shakespeare* intended to assign the reason of the injunction in this instance, appears from his having done it in others:

Pity not his honoured age for his white beard.

He is a sinner,

Strike me the matron

It is her habit only that is honest,

Her life's a bawd.

As he proceeds,

Are not the virgin, for though

How has this author here justified the exclamation with which he concludes his piece, *Alas, poor SHAKESPEARE!*

A C T II. SCENE 2.

One of the servants who are waiting for *Timon*, says to another,

Good even Varro.

This *good even* appears to have been before dinner. The passage, therefore, has been supposed faulty; but this author shews that *good even*, or *good den*, was the usual salutation from men. [See *Romeo and Juliet*, *Act II. Scene 4.*]

Good even occurs in *Hamlet's* greeting to *Marcellus*, *Act I. Scene 1*, which has, upon a false supposition of its impropriety, been altered by some editors to *good morning*.

HAMLET. *Act IV. Scene 6.*

A messenger speaking of *Laertes* to the king, says,—The rabble call him Lord, And, as the world were now but to begin, Antiquity forgot, custom not known, The ratifiers and props of ev'ry word, They cry, "Chufe we *Laertes* for our king."

For word read *work*.

HENRY VIII. *Act II. Scene 6.*

Queen Catherine says to *Wolsey*, You have by fortune, and his highness' favours,

Gone slightly o'er low steps, and now are mounted

Where powers are your retainers; and your words

Domestic to you, serve your will, as't please Yourself pronounce their office.

For words, read *wards*.

"The Queen rises naturally in her description; she paints the powers of government depending upon *Wolsey*, under three images; as his retainers, his wards, and his domestic servants."

First part of *Hen. VI. Act I. Scene 8.*

The Prince's 'spials have informed me, The *English*, in the suburbs close entrench'd, Went through a secret grate of iron bars, In yonder tower, to over-peer the city.

For went, read *want*, were accomplished.

Went seems to be better than *went*. The gunner says that he has been informed by spies, that the *English* went to overlook the city, through a secret grate in a certain tower, and that hoping they might go thither again for the same purpose, he had planted a piece of ordnance against it, but had watched three days for their going thither again, without success. This does not look as if they were *went* to go; (i. e.) went frequently. The sense seems to be, having heard that they went once, I have conceived hopes that they may go again.

Henry the Vth. Chorus, in *Act IV.*

The country cocks do crow, the clocks do

New Illustrations of Shakespear.

67

And (the third hour of drowly morning
and d)

Proud of their numbers, and secure in soul,
The confident, and over lusty French,
Do the low-rated English play at dice.

For *nam'd* read *name*; remove the paren-
thesis, and begin a new sentence with *read*.

WINTER'S TALE; *last Scene*,
Paulina seeing Leontes much moved, says,

— Indeed, my Lord,
If I had thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have wrought you (*for the stone*
is mine)

I'd not have shew'd it.

For *the stone is mine*, read, *for the stone i' th'*
mine, and remove the parenthesis.

TWELFTH NIGHT. *Act. II. Scene 8.*

Febea.] Tho' our silence be drawn from us
With cares, yet, peace.—

For *cares* read *cables*.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

ACT I. SCENE 3.

Parolles.] It is not politic in the common-
wealth of

Nature to preserve virginity. Loss of vir-
ginity is

Rational increase.

For *rational* read *national*.

SCENE VI.

Clown.] I am one of friends, Madam, and I
hope

To have friends, for my wife's sake.

Countess.] Such friends are thine enemies,
knave.

Clown.] Y'are shallow, Madam, in great
friends;

For the knaves come to do that for me
which I'm weary of.

For *in*, read *my*.

ACT II. SCENE 5.

Lafau.] I may truly say, it is a novelty to
the world.

Parolles.] It is, indeed, if you will have it
in shewing,

You shall read it in, What do you call that.

Lafau.] A shewing of a heavenly effect in
an earthly act.

For *in shewing*, read *a shewing*.

ACT IV. Scene 8.

The Countess says of the clown,

He has no pace, but runs where he will,

Read,—*place*, no office or station in the
family.

(To be concluded in January.)

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 11, 1764, to December 10, 1765.

Died under 2 Years of Age	8073	30 and 30	1927	60 and 70	1638	100 - - 2	107 - 0
Between 2 and 5	1875	30 and 40	2212	70 and 80	1166	102 - - 1	108 - 0
5 and 10	825	40 and 50	2269	80 and 90	473	105 - - 1	110 - 0
10 and 20	914	50 and 60	1774	90 and 100	80	107 - - 0	—

DISEASES.

DISEASES.		Fever, malignant	Fever.	Pilly	64	CASUALTIES:	
Abortive & Stillborn	758	Scarlet Fever, Spot-	ted Fever, and Pur-	Pleurisy	27	B IT by mad Dogs	0
Ague	1550	ples	3921	Polypus	0	Broken Limb	4
Ague	7	Fistula	10	Quinsy	13	Brutal	2
Apoplexy & Sudden	109	Flux	12	Rash	0	Burnt	9
Asthma & Tiffick	434	French Pox	63	Rheumatism	13	Choaked	0
Bedridden	9	Gout	65	Rickets	2	Drowned	137
Bleeding	3	Gravel, Strangury, and		Rising of the Lights	1	Excessive Drinking	5
Bloody Flux	7	S'one	22	Scald Head	0	Executed	73
Bursten & Rapture	11	Grief	5	Scurvy	0	Froze to death	0
Cancer	43	Headach	1	Small Pox	2498	Found Dead	5
Canker	4	Head-malshot, Hor-		Sores and Ulcers	23	Kill'd by Falls, and	
Chicken pox	0	shred, and Water		Sore Throat	8	several other Acci-	
Chilblid	249	in the Head	11	St Anthony's Fire	2	dents	68
Cholick, Grips, Twis-		Isandies	150	Stoppage in the Sto-		Killed themselves	54
ing of the Guts	45	Imposhome	2	mach	11	Murdered	4
Cold	2	Inflammation	74	Sorfeit	3	Overlaid	4
Consumption	4116	Itch	2	Swelling	0	Posioned	1
Convulsions	5933	Leprosy	3	Tooth	8.0	Scalded	2
Cough, and Hooping		Lichargy	3	Thrush	72	Self-Murder	0
Cough	225	Lustick	63	Tympany	2	Smothered	0
Droopy	1013	Mallies	54	V-omiting and Loos-		Strawed	2
E.ii		Milcarriage	1	acis	6	Suffocated	0
		Mortification	191	Necre	0		

Total	
-------	--

Total 904

Christened 16374 } Males 8431 } Buried 12235 } Males 11489 } increased in the Burial

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and historical Passages, 1765.

See also the CONTENTS of each Month.

See the Index to the Occurrences at the end of this Index.

- A**
ACT for the preservation of fish 255. for insolvent debtors 262. regency 279. coals, East-India goods, and white calicoes. Stamp-duties 281
Act of union, its advantages 476
Akiba, Uriel, his history 162
Address, the Lords to his Majesty 32. his Majesty's answer 33. from the *Granadians* 285. Lord Mayor of London's on the birth of a prince 424. answer *ib.* letter on this address *ib.*
Adolphus, memoirs of him 220, 345
Admiralty, Vice-Adm. *Burnaby's* letters to it about logwood cutters 205
Adventures of an English officer in America 111. of a Dominican Friar 134
Advertisement, remarkable one at *New-York* 123
Administration, new, reasons for declining it 331. its merits stated 428
Agriculture, improvements in it 14, 15, 25, 26, 165, 284
Letter to Madame de Pompadour on the subject 29. essays upon it 464
Ex-la Chapelle, an odd adventure of a Dominican friar there 134
Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, and Caesar compared 13
Amson, Mr., arguments of his council against his attachment 282
America, the regulations respecting her trade fatal to Great-Britain 7. British manufacturers invited thither *ib.* Gen Gage's peace with the Indians *ib.* terms of it 8
American custom respecting projectors 123. timber, its defect 352
Americans, their proceedings on the commencement of the Stamp-act 473. their grievances 562. claim of privileges considered 588
Right of taxing them 588-9
Anecdotes of *Christina, Q.* of Sweden 12. of *Salmafus* 113. of *Des Cartes* *ib.* of Mr *Garrick* and Dr *Johnson* 450. of *Shakespeare* 475. of the King of *Prussia* 525. of Sir *R. Walpole* 596
Ancona hemp, its use 196
Anna Bona island 403
Antimony, its virtues in fattening pigs 15
Antiquities 72, 156, 525
Anna Luisa Durbach, a German poetess, account of her and her writings 5
Apis, Voltaire's account of it 469
Apoplexy, observations on it 509
Appian, his ridicule of *Hannibal* 7
Aristotle, his account of tragedy 462
Armada described 560
Arms of France, how first quarter'd with England 523
Assembly of the church of Scotland, his Majesty's letter to it 256
Astronomical allegory 376
Attachment, arguments of *Almon's* council against it 282
Auto-da fe, persons at Lisbon punished at one 605
B
Ballads, antient, a collection of them 179. remarks upon one of them 320
Bank-note, remarkable *Scots* one 136. observations upon it 16
Barley, directions for raising it 15
Barometer, account of a wheel one, with a cut 272
Beauty, *Voltaire's* definition of it 470
Bengal, *Holwell's* account of it 413
Bill for amending the highways, remarks on it 157
Bill of mortality for *Sheffield* 322
Bishops, their defence for not altering the Liturgy 28. answered 83
Bisson, speech of Gov. *Bernard* there 600. the assembly's answer 602
Boufflers, Dutchess, her case of inoculation 496
Bouquet, Col. his military character 8
Bradley, Dr. his life 362
Bradly, Cooper, and *Wright*, their robberies 16
Bread-corn, the disorders incident to it 161
Brown, Dr. his *Thoughts on Civil Liberty* reviewed 71. his principles epitomised *ib.* his notions of religious establishment fallacious 53. extracts from his book 69
Banyan, John, his life 168
Burnet grass, its culture 266
Bute, E. letters to him 305, 351
Butler's case at Moscow 364
Byron, Lord, narrative of his trial 227
C
Calicoes, white, act concerning them 281
Cambridge, physic-garden there 222
Candles, experiments about their expense 87
Cannibals, *Voltaire's* account of them 470
Carrel, Barny, his wicked life 378
Cases, physical, of a disorder in the ear 301. of the stone 56, 156. of another disorder in the ear 69. of a sea-dragon's wound 524
Cable of Windsor, account of it 452
Castor-oil, its virtues 61
Cathedral Singers, rules for them 217
Catholics, letter of *Q.* of Sweden's concerning them 260
Cattle loved, their cure 265
Causes of the mortality of infants 547
Cavene, Dr. his account of the *Osium Christi* 68
Cave, a wonderful one in *Sweden* 213
Caelestial houses, directions to them 366
Caesar with *Alexander, Etc.* compared 67
Chain of created beings 479
Changas

INDEX to the Essays, &c.

Changes, ministerial, examined 447
 Chapel at *Market-Harborough* described 243
 Character of *Cromwell's* grand-daughter 357. of *Henry V.* by *Villaret* 550
 Chevalier, young, an account of him 367, 407
 Children, causes of their mortality 547
Cibittick, Dr, his medicine investigated 56
Churchill, his life 128
Claireau's claim for longitude 202
 Clergy, their grievances from one alteration in the marriage-act 106
 Clover, its varieties 166
 Coals, act concerning them 181
 Coal owners, dispute with their pitmen stated 430
 Cochineal, *Pelisso*, account of 610
Cocheran, Capt. murdered 545
 Colonies, *American*, their grievances 561. their importance to *Great Britain* 525. their claim of privileges considered 568
 Collection of antient monuments of the *Greek* church 278
Collinson, Mr, his account of the fascinating power of the rattle-snake 511
 Comedy, new, 557
 Commissary, a new dramatic piece, by Mr *Foots* 253
 Common-council of *London*, letter to them on their address 424
 Comparison of antient heroes 6, 7. of the advantages of the union to *England* and *Scotland* 476
Conde, Prince, account of him 541
 Conduct of the late ministry examined 496
Constantinople, account of the plague there 609
 Convents, &c. Popish 563
Cooper, *Bradley*, and *Wesley*, their robberies 16. remarkable manner of discovery 18, 19
 Cricket, an account of the field species 261
Cromwell, *Oliver*, character of his grand-daughter 357
Crofs, Queen's, in *Northamptonshire* 124. inscription upon it *ib.* other crosses *ib.*
Culloden, the Pretender's escape from it 367
Cumberland, Duke, his life 543
 Curate's carechism 506
Cycada of *North-America* described 609

Cyder-act, reasons for its repeal 8. excise-laws grievous *ib.* their extension to be dreaded 26

D

D AIRTUPLE, on entails 109
 Defence of the minority 25. of the bishops for not altering the liturgy 26. statute of *Q. Anne*, to secure it 27.
 Demonstration of the composition of forces 259
Dictionnaire Philosophique 469
 Diseases, directions for treating them 214
 Discoveries, new, at *Herculanum* 268. on the *South-Down*, *Suffex* 525
 Dream of *Iras* 323
 Druggs, *Oleum Palmae Christi* 61
 Duels, narratives of Lord *Kilmear's* and *Ld Byron's* 226-7
 Dung, when best to be laid on land 10
Darabab, *Anna Daulis*, her amazing genius 5
 Dutch inn-keepers, practice among them 114

E

E AR, an uncommon disorder in it cured 29. occasioned by the sting of a fly 30
 Eclipse solar, at *Parfsmarsh*, 375. at *Norwich* 375. of the sun 612
 Engine, centri-fugal, *Erskine's* 555
 Entails, law, against them 109
 Equivocal generation, maintained 31. denied 67. singular case of worms 67
Erskine's machine for raising water 559
Erysac coins, two antient ones 611
 Existence of invisible forewarners of events asserted 599
EXTRACTS. Revival of *Shakespeare's* text 65, 110. letter concerning epic poems 69. from thoughts on civil liberty 81. state of the nation in defence of the *Budget* 103. of a letter on *French* painters 107. of letters on the *E. India* election 108. of *Dartruple*, on entails 109. from an odd will 137. from a collection of ballads 179. from *Tissot's* advice to the people 217. of the register at *Krym* 253. from an antient monument of the *Greek* church

271. moral letters from the heart 319. an honest man's reasons for declining the new administration 331. letter to the Earl of *Bute* 305, 351. from *D. Swift's* thoughts on religion 372. from the new treatise on tythes 399, 457. from *Dr Lewis's* philolophical commerce of arts 401. from the *Lecture on beads* 403. from *Holwell's* account of *Bengal* 413. from the comparative view of the state and faculties of man 417. from the principles of the late ministerial charges, examined 447
 from essays on husbandry 464. from the *Dictionnaire Philosophique* 469, 516. from the conduct of the late ministry examined 496. from *Pott's* of the *Fistula is ano* 514. from the trial of *Catherine Nairne* 518. from *Villaret's* history of *France* 550. from the grievances of the *American* colonies 568. of *American* papers 568, 582, 583-9

F

F AIFAX, letter to him from *Fr. Charles*, afterwards (king *Charles II.*) relative to peace 37
 Famine from drought not to be dreaded 380
 Farms, effects of visiting them 85
 Fascinating power of the rattle-snake 511
 Fish, a venomous sea-dragon 524
Fistula is ano, account of it 514
Florida West, proclamation for letting it 75
 Fly in sheep, cure for it 14
Foxe's Commissary, 253
 Forces, mechanical 259
Formosa, *Psalmannasar's* account of it 10. a japan projected under that title 25.
 Fruit trees, directions for pruning them 26. and transplanting 87

G

G AGE, Gen. his peace with the *Indians* 2
 Ganglions of the nerves, essay on 612
Garrick, Mr, anecdote concerning him 450
German poets, her genius 5
Glofs, Mr, murdered at *Am* 585

INDEX to the Essays, &c.

Case, the situation of 308
Circumstances of the *American colonies* 560
Cresthill and *Pitt* compared 308
Clood ivy, fatal effects of it 305. further account of it 473
Crafts-famils, how to be improved 165, 167
Cristina, clover, 166. *Burner* 167
Crate stones, antient 72
Clients, for 1765, 206
Cranada, French, inhabitants address to his majesty 285
Cassius *Adelphe*, memoirs of him 220

H

HABEAS CORPUS, the great remedial writ of freedom 24. the judge, criminal who delays it 15.
Hampden, against the crown 21
Hannibal, his success 6. 11.
Uiculed by Appian 7
Hardwicke, Earl, chancellor, vindicated 35, 36, 37
Harrington, Ld, robbed 16
Harrison's discovery of longitude objected to 34. proceedings upon it 78
Hay, how to prevent heating 14
Hemlock, experiment and observations on it 612
Hemp, *Ancona*, its use 166
Henry IV. of *France*, his letters 501. remarks upon them 548
Henry V. *Villars*'s character of him 550
Heraculum, account of discoveries therein 268
Highways, remarks on the bill for amending them 157
Horaces 271
History of *Uriel Acosta* 162.
Villars's of *France* 510
Hotrod's account of *Brugal* 413
Hook, Dr Robert, his invention of a wheel-barometer 272
Hornets to destroy 328
Horses, ground ivy fatal to them 365
Hospitals, particularly the *Middlesex*, their utility 54. defect 187. complaint against their foulness 475
Honest man's reasons for declining the administration 331
his, extracts from his anecdotes 213

Husbandry, good 14. various improvements of it 16. prejudices for the advancement of it in *France* 20. *Letter* to *Madame de Pompadour*, on the subject 14. essays upon it 464. implements of it 469.

I

JAMICA? number of acres in it 15
Jaculator, or shooting, described 620
Yew, sufferings of one 166
Jampannow of husbandry implements now of husbandry 469
Incest, trials for it in *Sweden* 518
Infants, causes of their mortality 547
Innoculation, progress of it in *France* 496. dutchels of *Bluffert's* 16.
Indians, make peace with *Gen. Ogle* 211. 212. 213.
Ins, method of making 402
Insolvency, abstract of the act 262
Inquisition, a *Roman* one 268.
in Vauxhall gardens 355
Johnson, Sir William, his instructions to treat with the *Indians* 8.
Jurists, Dr Samuel, his first setting out 450. his account of *Shakespeare's* plays 481, 499, 554
Intelligences, new species of it 478

J

Journal of a nobleman in 1765
Jerome, a difficult passage 262
answered 322
Jerome, Lord lieutenant's speech 451
Juries, their importance 287, their rights asserted 24. objections to this doctrine 25. the duty of the judge and of the jury distinct 16.

K

KETH, Lord Marshal of Scotland, anecdote of him 529

L

LAVA of mount *Vesuvius* 3, 4.
Laws, unprophesied; Lawyers respectable 24. of juror and libels 25. plan, of a new one for the poor 55
Letter upon Heads 403
LETTER, on libels, warrants, and seizure of papers 19. to *Madame de Pompadour* on

the subject of husbandry 18. from *Pr. Charles* (*Charles* 11.) 66. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* M.S. 37. concerning epigrams 69. from *Penelope* concerning longitude 32. on the death of *K. Charles I.* 109. on chastity 127. of the *Marquis de Roselle* 125. from *Churchill* 130. from a gentleman at *Naples* 156. from *Clairaut* on longitude 208. on *Theron* and *Aspasie* 209. Vice adm. *Barnaby's* to the admiralty about legation-cutters 255. Gov. of *Fuzar's* 16. his majesty's to the church of *Sweden* 256. of *Q. Christina* of *Sweden* on toleration 260. on *Sandiman's* writings 209, 265. to the Rt Hon. E. *Bate* on the changes of the ministry 305. on an important crisis 351. *Glennius* to *Trinius* 319. from the university of *Cambridge* to Lord *Hardwicke* 329. answer 16. from a gentleman describing the island of *Anna Bonu* 462. to the common council of *London* on their address 424. From a *Son of Candour* to the *Public Advertiser* 447. two concerning Mr *Garrick* and Dr *Johnson* 450. from *Henry IV* of *France* 105. remarks on them 548. of the existence of spirits 599
Libels, letter concerning them 19. differently considered 29. essence of libels 29. law of distinctions 16.
Life of *Psalhazzar* concluded by account of his writings 10, 11, 12. of *Leibnitz* 33. a *Cartesian* M.S. 16. account of his writings 34. of *Charles II* 128. of *Wicliiff* 153. of *Uriel Acosta* 162. of *Bunyan* 168. of *Moliere* 203, 257. of Dr *Stukely* 211. *Gustavus Adolphus* 220. of Dr *Bradley* 361. of two notorious felons 378. of the late Duke of *Cumberland* 543
Linnaeus, his *Systema Naturae* epitomized 57
List of popish seminaries 563
Literary Article concerning *Henry IV.* 501
Liturgy reasons for not altering it 28
Longitude, remarks on *Harrison's* discovery of it 34. proceedings relative to its discovery 87. *Clairaut's* claim 208. minutes of the commissioners for settling Mr

I N D E X of the Essays, &c.

Harrison's reward 303.
 port of the artists 412
 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his
 speech 451
 Ludlam's report to the board
 of longitude 412

M

MACHINES 172. Er-
 shine's 355
Maid of the Mill 77
 Manure, when best to be laid
 on land 18. how improved 285
 Manufacturers, in *Yorkshire*,
 their distresses 367
 Maps of the roads, their use 8
 Maple, [*Sycamore* erroneously
 printed] or Eastern plane-
 tree 156
Marlborough, his success 6
Marmont, a tale from him 213
 Marriage act, remarks upon
 it 106. a case stated *ib.*
Maryland, table of its con-
 tents 15
 Medicinal papers, of the *Pul-*
ma Christi 61
 Merits of the new administra-
 tion stated 428
Mexico's account of the
 prince of *Cordoba* 548
Middlesex hospital, objections
 to it answered 54. Plan
 for enlarging it 55
 Millennium, a passage of *Ire-*
man alluding to it 262
Milton, remarks on passages in
 by *Voltaire* 567
 Ministry, the late, their con-
 duct 496
Moliere, his life 203
 Monuments ancient 72. of
 the *Greek* church 271
 Mortality of infants accounted
 for 347
 Mummy, critically inspected 453
 Murder, *Tbo. Ogilvie* in *Scot-*
land 376. trial of the cri-
 minals 318. horrible one
 of half a ship's company 545
Murray, Earl, his murder 330
 Muscles, their poison 707. a-
 nother account of the cause
 of it 172
 Music, rules for cathedral
 fingers 213

N

NARRATIVE, *Catherin*, poi-
 sons her husband 376.
 her trial 518
 Narrative of the murder of
 capt. *Cochran*, &c. at sea 545

News, 200 years hence 322
Newcastle, coal-owners, dif-
 ference with their pitmen 430
Newfoundland, island, account
 of the fishery there 607
North Britain extraordinary
 130. on the abuse of the
Ston 131

O

OPATS, direction: for cut-
 ting them 15
 Observations on the apoplexy 579
Ogilvie, *Tbo.* his murder 376.
 reasons for respecting his bro-
 ther 449
 Oil, expense of burning it 87
Olum Palma Christi, its virtues
 examined 61
 Operas, *Pharmacia*, story of it 55.
Maid of the Mill 77
Oxford, description of it 73.
 remarks upon it 122, 366

P

PAINTERS, *French* 107
 Parliaments and Juries,
 the pillars of the constitu-
 tion 23
Professors, letter from it 77
Pharmacia inscriptions, remarks
 on 612
 Philosophical commerce of
Paris 402
Philosophical Transactions 564
Pharmacia, a new opera 55
 Physic garden at *Cambridge* 212
 Pitmen, *Newcastle*, their case
 stated 430
 Pigs, antimony helps to fatten
 them 15
Pitt and *Graville* compar'd 308.
Pitt's means of ob-
 taining intelligence 324
 Plague at *Constantinople* 609
 Plane tree, eastern account of
 it 159
 Plan for providing for the poor 84
Plato, his observation on pec-
 tial inspiration 4
 Poets, a celebrated *German*
 5. specimen of her extem-
 pore productions *ib.*
 Policies of insurance, act con-
 cerning them 281
 Poor, plan for a new law for
 maintaining them 84. their
 distresses 567
 Poor their distresses considered
 in a new light 613
 Popish seminaries 563
 Portrait of posterity 322
Pott's Mr., account of the fis-
 tula in ano 514. of a her-
 mia 560

Pratt, L. O. J. his speech on
Wilks's affair 851
Pretende, young, his escape
 from *Scotland* 367, 407
 Principles of the late ministe-
 rial changes examined 447
 Projectors, how treated in
America 123
 Provision, causes of their
 dearth 85. effects of it in
 manufacturing countries 567
 Pruning, directions for it 86
Pfaffmanazur, *George*, his life
 9. curious particulars con-
 cerning him 79
 Pump, new improvement in
 it 472

R

RATS, parish, statutes for
 regulating them 156
 Rattle snake, its fascinating
 power 512
 Reason, a definitive faculty 54
 Recipes for distillers in sheep
 14. dry belly-ake 62. se-
 vers *ib.* bilious disorders 64.
 thrush *ib.* tetanus 64.
 calcaulous complaints *ib.* 10
 make beer without malt 89.
 for stone and gravel 196.
 for destroying caterpillars
 194. a remedy one 208. for
 various complaints 215.
 for making ink 402
 Remarks on the plan for a
 new poor's law 56. on
 two curious grave stones 72.
 on some emendations of
Shakespeare 128. on errors
 in the magazine *ib.* on the
 description of *Oxford* 128.
 on the bill for amending the
 highways 157. on the
 letters of *Tbo. a* and *Alpato*
 209. on *Sp W-n's* post-
 script 224. upon the tale
 from *Marmontel* 359. on
Mr Sandiman's writings 405.
 on the comparative view of
 the state and faculties of
 man 417. on *Henry IVth's*
 letters 548
 Regency bill 279
 Register at *Kew* 233
 Resurrection illustrated 423
 Roads, maps of them 108, 217
 Robberies, Lord *Harrington's*
 16. how discovered 18
Rosale's letters 125
 Rules for distinguishing liberty
 from licentiousness 81. for
 cathedral fingers 213
 Rye, its noxious qualities in
 bread 162

SANDI-

INDEX to the Essays, &c.

- S**ANDMAN, Dr, observations on his writings 265, 405
 Scarcity, not to be apprehended 380
 Scheme for a new poor's law 56 for regulating weights and measures 89
 Scipio with other hero's compared 6, 7
 Scots, a defence of them *in a North Briton Extraordinary* 130. — bank note 136
 Sea dragon, venomous 524
 Seminaries, Popish 567
Shakespeare, revival of his text 65. Passages explained 128, 229. Anecdote concerning him 475. *Johnson's* account of his plays 594
Shakespeare, observations and conjectures on some passages in his plays 616
 Sheep, cure for their distempers 14
 Ship-news, a new species of intelligence 474
 Silk-worms, their changes 423
 Small-pox, taken in the natural way after inoculation 495
 Speech, his Majesty's, *Jan. 1765*. 32. *L. C. J. Pratt's*, on delivering *Wilkes* 251. the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland's* 451. of Gov. *Bernard*, to the assembly at *Massachusetts Bay* 600. The assembly's answer. 602
 Stamp-act, proceedings upon it in *America* 493
 Stars, numbered 123
 State of the nation 103
 Stone, case of it, and cure 56
 Stories. of *Parnassus* 55. Maid of the mill 77. of *Jeanot* and *Colin* 118. of *Uriel Acosta* 162. of an event at *Aix la Chapelle* 134. of *Ruffin* 174. of *Foot's* Commissary 253. trial of friendship 273, 309. dream of *Irus* 323. of *Barney Carr's*, &c. 378. for a new tragedy 463. *Summer's* tale 557
Strutley, Dr; his life 211
Stuart, Charles, his escape from *Scotland* 367
Sullivan, Mr, letters relative to his election into the *E. Ind. company's* direction 108
Summer's tale, a new comedy
- Supplies voted 106
 Swedes, strange notions among them 113
 Swiss, Dean, remarks on his thoughts on religion 372
Systema Naturæ of *Linnæus*, an account of it 57
Sycamore, read *Maple* 159-60
- T
- T**ables of *English* money 70. of candles 87
 Tale from the *French* 118. from *Marquise* 273. remarks upon it 358. of *Irus* 323
 Teeth, some surprisingly large discovered 450
Tiberon and *Alpago*, remarks on the letters 209
 Tide, remarkable at *Bristol* 610
 Timber, *American*, imported, its defects 352
 Toleration of religion 260
 Tonkin and elephant 31
 Tragedy, *Rôty* for a new one 463
 Travellers to the celestial houses, directions for them 359
 Trial of Friendship, a tale 273, 309. of *Catharine Nairn*, and *Patrick Ogilvy*, for murder 185
 Trial of Lord *Byron*, narrative of it 227
 Turnips, their management 15
Tyff's account of the disorders of bread corn 161. his advice to the people 214
 Tythes, new treatise upon them 399, 457
- U
- U**nion, the advantages of it to *England* and *Scotland* and balanced 476
- V
- V**AUXMALL gardens, description of them 353
 Verdigrise with aqua-fortis, its effects 564
Vesuvius, eruptions of it 3. a monthing height to which stones were projected from it 4. effects of the burning lava 10
Voltaire, story of *Jeanot* and *Colin* from him 118. of *Ruffin* 174. account of his *Discours Philosophique* 469
- Voltaire*, M. epigram on 598
 Vulgar phrase, a mouth's mind to do a thing, illustrated 137
- W
- W**Aggon, improvement in them 155
Walpole, Sir Robert, his behaviour to the *Americans* 588
W-b-n, 8p, remarks on his P. S. 224
 Warants, letter concerning them 19. considerations on the legality of general 25. 314
 Wasps and hornets to destroy 328
 Wasp swallowed 456. cure for it 457. *American* wasp described 565
 Ways and means 207
 Weaver, or sea-dragon, its venom 524
 Weights and measures, scheme for regulating them 89
West, Es. robs Lord *Harlington* 16
West-Florida, Gov. *Johnson's* proclamation for the settlement of it 75
 Wheat, various ways of managing it 24. smutty 25
Wickliffe, John, his life 151
Wilkes's hard treatment 19. the example dreadful 20. resolution of a House of Commons contemptibly treated 21. stir in the house on his expulsion 22. the privilege of the house the life of the commonwealth 23. law in the hand of a man formed in a prerogative mind 23. Tory declines advancing it. saying of an honest financier 10.
Windsor-Castle, an account of it 452
Winkelman's account of *Hoculaneum* 870, 593
 Worms in the ear 31. reasoning upon the case 68
- Y
- Y**—x, the Hon. C—s, censured 23. applauded 37
Yorkshire, number of acres in it 15. distresses of the manufacturers there 567

INDEX to the OCCURRENCES, &c.

A
Academy, military, at *Woolwich*, examination there 297
Abberdeen, boys saved by a dog there 390
Accidents, an *Alicant* ship run down in the *Thames* 44.
 the "Boat" at *Gullball* 45.
 to a poor man at *Winchcomb* 144.
 to Mr *Poulsen* 246.
 at *Oxford* 199.
 to a boat's crew at *Portsmouth* 243.
Schulenburg, shot by a lady 190.
 a fellow tried for a rape on his grand mother, drowned 394.
 to a well dressed lady 441.
 to eight persons in *Bishop's Hat-street* 588.
 a well dressed lady taken in labour 583
Acts passed 43, 94, 95, 144, 197, 243
 post office 16.
 244, 245. *Scots bank* 16.
American act 294. fish-act how it affects the citizens of *London* 295.
 shipping spirituous liquors 345
Addresses of the antient *Britons* to the Prince of *Wales* 142.
 answer 143. of parliament to his majesty 197. of *Ld Mayor* 394. lords and commons 589. answers 16.
Admiralty sessions, trial of *Lorbo* 345
 devices from the *Philippine Isles* 241. from the *Ile de St* 241
Austerity, punishment of it in *Russia* 197
 venture, odd one 95
Africa, white men found there 193.
Dutch enterprizer there 242
Abany, *Indiaman*, her quicker return 145. advices by her 16
Albion, *Indiaman*, lost 44
Algers, Dey of, assassinated 343
Amos, motion against him 45
 tried 248
America, divisions of it 148.
 stamp-act 293. resolutions 389
Americans, their oppressions 486. their proceedings on the stamp-act 533-4, 538, 585
 imal voided by a child 41.
 a remarkable one described 93
 antiquities washed out of the *Tyber* 41
 antiquity of the works of *Osian* 241

Anniversaries. of King *Ch.* martyrdom 94. of *Oxen* benefactors 344. of their majesties marriage 440.
 musical, at *Salisbury* 488.
 feast of tabernacles 488.
 accession to the throne 490
Arabian, Pr. his present of *MSS*, to his majesty 344
Arrivals, of the *Devonshire*, *Indianas* 298, of the *Lord Clive*, *Petoche*, &c. 344. of the *D. of York*, Pr. and *Pris.* of *Brunswick* 450. *Lincoln India men* 489. *Carnarvon* 490. *Cakutta* 535
 Arrow, shot for at *Harrow* 344
Artists, their charter of incorporation 94
Assembly of *Jamaica*, their remonstrances 194. the Governor's answer 294
Abrop-Wells, 1101 Bear 441
Asylum, anniversary 442
Assembly-room, in *Pall-Mall* opened 95
Assize-news 145, 195, 197, 391, 392, 393, 440
Attorney punished, for arresting a lady's coach 97
Ayre, river, strange alterations of it 43

B

BACON, *NICHOLAS*, his character 390
Banbury, riot there 448
Banditti, *Virginian*, 448
Bank, dead cash in it 142. agrees to circulate exchequer bills 589
Banker's clerk, his loss 144
Baptism, the young prince's 441
Barley corn, incredible increase of one 42
Baron, Mr, his quarrel with *Dr Chandler* 486
Bastardy, a critical law case on it 242
Bath Easton, rape there 244
Battles in the *E. Indies* 241, 293
Bears-foot, baneful 534
Benefactions, *Ld Townsend* 1, for the poor of *Gloucester* 144
Mr Southwell's 16. to the small-pox hospital 197
Birth of a Prince 393
Birth-days, his majesty's 44, 296. the *K. of Spain* 94. of the *Pr. Royal of Denmark* 95. *K. of Prussia's* 97. *Princess Louise's* 144. *D. of York's* 145. *Princess Amelia's* 297. *Caroline Ma-*

ilda's 346. *Princess of Brunswick* 392. *Prince of Wales* 16. of the *Bo of Offenburg's* 393. *Pr. Wm Han-* 537. *Princess of Wales* 587
 Bite of a mad-dog, cure for it 439
Blake, declines the fishery 244.
 the Society accepts the money left 297
Black friar's bridge, a foot way over it opposed 95. center of one of its arches struck 346
Bonds, *E. India*, interest on them reduced 442
Boys, a nursery for training them to thievery, detected 145
Bread, high price of it accounted for 486
Bristol, collection for sons of the clergy there 440
Broker's bill proposed 243
Brussels, learned *English* youths there 390
Brice, *Ld*, his prize medal to *Winth* school 393
Brunswick, Pr. and *Princess*, their arrival 440. gold box voted 489. presented 589. invested with the order of the garter 580
Byrne, printer of *Dublin*, commitment by parliament 537
Byron, *Ld*, his duel 45. preparations for his trial 443

C

CADIE, an *English* boat lost there 142
Calas, the great cause of that family decided in *France* 143
Cambridge, a royal mandate there 243
Cambden, *Ld*, decides the suit against the messengers 537
Campbell, *Ld*, *William*, his humanity 390
Canada bills, their price 144
Canadians, their emigration 92
Cayenne, *French* settlements there 533
Candidates for the *India* direction 145
Canton, prize medal adjudged to him 587
Cargo of the *Vanfuiters* 439
Carr, story of his dog 392
Carr, *Libbison*, and *Co*. prosecute custom-house officers, 345
Chandler, *Dr*, his paper was 486
 Chapel, near *Wbury* 43
Chesworth, his death 45. his will 143
Chelsea pensioners, committed to murder 344

INDEX to the Occurrences.

Chamoignons, poisonous 439
 Cheek shields, their reception
 in England 95. their in-
 troduction 143. quarrel with
 them 390
 Child, an odd way of disposing
 of one 99
 Chimney sweeper, his remar-
 kable family 242
 China, a liquid for joining it
 194
 Choirs, collections at *Hereford*
 440
Cleopatra, statue of her, wash-
 ed out of the Tyber 42
 Clergy at *Sion* college, their
 resolution in favour of wi-
 dows 43, 44. annual meet-
 ing at *St Paul's* 243. at
Bristol 393. at *Newcastle*
 440
 Clock, a remarkable one 296
Clove, *Ld.*, loses his passage 42.
 arrives at *Ble de Janeiro*,
 246. sails 294
 Cocking, a remarkable im-
 muration at one 298
 Cod-fish, a ring found in one
 242
 Coin, a counterfeit of it 95,
 193. discovered 296. 295
 Collections, charitable 245, 440
 College of physicians at *Edin-
 burgh*, their resolutions 243
 Collar, new in *America* 194.
 fired at *Newcastle* 145
 Comedians, *French*, their treat-
 ment at *Culais* 193
 Commitments, two *Chelsea*
 pensioners, for murder 345
 Company, a new *Turkey* one,
 in *Pussia* 293
 Conquered islands, order con-
 cerning them 242
 Congress of the colonies 439
 Convention with the *French*
 court 245
 Convictions for false weights
 44. of *Gravesend* boatman
 196
Corfu, *French* arrives there 47.
 take possession of the fort
 96. a revolt there 241.
Jesuits settle there 439
 Conspiracies of the negroes at
Jamaica 293
 Court martial at *Portsmouth*
 344
 Coop, a surprising one of oats
 442
 Cod bear, recommended in
 dying 242
Cumberland D. his political ne-
 gotiation 245. proceedings
 on his death 535. his
 in his coat-pocket 24.
 erment 536
 proclamation for re-
Smollett's regiment

to rank 42. her letter to
Pr. Henry of Prussia's con-
 fort, with the order of *St*
Katharine 295

D

DANES, war against them
 194. their learned tra-
 veller returns 293
Dauphin of France, his death
 539
 Death of an *English* shipper
 at *Naples* 259
D'Eon, conspiracy against him
 243. his law process 194.
 surrenders 248
Denmark, *Pr.* of, confirmed
 195
 Deserter, a remarkable one at
Portsmouth 143
 Day of *Algiers*, assassinated 343
Diamond, *Buffy's* 245
Discoveries, by *Russians* 241.
 of a *Swedish* island 390 of
 treasure in the island of *Blanco*
 id. of valuables in the
 gully hole, near *Holborn*
 bridge 393. of an ancient
 coffin 394. a copper mine
 438. a golden cup 440.
 an island id. of making
 sugar 439. of a bank of
 iron in *America* 427
 Dispatches extraordinary 143
 Dividends, *South Sea* 45. bank
 144. *Dutch E. India* com-
 pany 194. bank increased
 242
 Distillery, a private one in
Clapham 294
 Dog, boys saved from drown-
 ing by one 390. *Cave*
 dragged to shore by one 392
 one taught to speak 427
Dover, *French* ribbands burnt
 there 394
 Draught, a forged one 590
 Drawback on sugars reduced
 242
 Drowning, man saved 399
 Drummen, good fortune of one
 392
Dry, Jennie, his legacy paid
 442
Dublin goal breakers 392. his
 majesty's order concerning
 them 442. grand jury's
 enquiry 585
 Duels, *Chambers's* and *Byron's*
 45. Between two ladies
 293. two brothers 344.
 a dismissed officer and his
 successor 392. on *Kening-
 smore* common 442
Dunbar, the *English* ordered
 to depart 94. *Jetties* de-
 molished 394, 442
 Dyers, cod-bags recommend-
 ed to them 240

E

Eagle, a golden one 440
 Earthquakes; at *Lisbon*
 94. effects of one near the
Elbe 143. at *Dominica* 253,
 295-6. on the *Ganges* 390.
 a flock like one at *Long-
 Benton* 537
East-Florida, red wood there
 390
 Electricity, its modern power
 439
 Elections, for Chamberlain of
London 44
 Elopements, a lady of fortune
 with her valet 394
 Embarkations of troops for
New-York 298
Emden, *East India* company
 there 439
 Emperor of *Germany*, his death
 394. his interment 440
English gentlemen at *Naples*,
 his catastrophe 195
 Enthusiastic murders 342
Erskine, his machine tried 244
 Executions; at *Tyburn* 44, 196,
 392. at *Whitehall* 243. *Priches*
 for robbing the *E. India*
 company 244. of a desert-
 er at *Portsmouth* 296. *Tur-
 bot's*, &c. at *Tyburn* 439.
Richardson's, at *Tyburn*, &c.
 536. Lieut. *Ogilvie's* in
Scotland id. his dying
 speech 537. *Martin's*,
Rogers, and *King*, at *White-
 Hall* 528

F

Ear, strange effect of it 439
Fixes, in *Mackinburg*
 41. an intended one oc-
 curred at *Wapping* 44. at
 an alchouse in *St. James's* 143,
 244. at *Kilkeny* 195. at
Shadwell 244. at *Kensington*
 245. Lady *Effingham* *How-
 ard's* id. the city of *Bol-
 grade* 246. at *Robertville*
 296 in the *Strand* 297.
 at *Wapping* 298. wilful
 defeated 343. at *Henley*
 393. at *Roscliff* cross 394.
 in *Theobald's-court* id. in
Germany 440 in *Chesham*
 id. on ship-board id. in
Leadenhall street 535. his
 Majesty's bounty to the suf-
 ferers 537
 Fire-balls at *Rome* 293
 Fish, a foreigner punished for
 poisoning them 297. mon-
 strous one 389
Florida, *East*, red wood there
 390

INDEX to the Occurrences.

Floods in Ireland 94. in *Worcestershire* 242. at *Naples* 346. in *Yorkshire* 439
Frost, Mr, threatened with a prosecution 237
Forgiveness, an American's 346.
Pittington's 487. *Mary Cackburn's* 537. *Gibson's*, the attorney 538
Forefallers convicted 95
Franklyn, Gov. his advice to the colonists 342.
Freedom of the city voted to the D. of *Gloucester* 144
*Free British*illery company, their application to parliament 341
French, incendiaries suspected at *Portsmouth* 42. their scheme for distilling molasses *ib.* pay part of their prisoner's debt 43. cede *Louisiana* to the *Spaniards* 94. encroach on the *Newfoundland* fishery 393. edict in favour of their *East-India* company 394. in favour of *English* navigation 438. memorial on the right of trading to *Africa* 439. schooner taken 533. their project for a new settlement 534

G

GENOA, passage demanded for the *Spanish* princes 203
Giants, two in *Yorkshire* 596
Gibson, the attorney, his forgery 588
Girl purchased of her parents, refused 41
Gloucester, D. receives the freedom of *London* 297. visits *Tunbridge* 441
Coal breakers at *York* castle 196. at *Maidstone* 392. at *Dublin* *ib.* at *Winchester* 394
Gordon, Lord *Adam*, his report of the *Americans* 537
Gravensend boat owners punished 196
Grain of barley, its incredible increase 42
Grants of lands 93. by parliament 345
Grenada, *isle*, its progress 141
Guadalupé, the *French* governor of it redrest'd 241
Guards, foot, orders about their wives 588
Guerchy, Count, leaves *England* 301
Guinea, ships of war sent thither 43
Gully-hole near *Holborn* bridge things of value found in it 393

H

H And-hill, a remarkable one 94
Harrow, silver arrow shot for there 444
Harrison's reward voted 444
Hardwicke, Lord, High-Steward of *Cambridge* university 243
Hawkins, *John*, elected chairman 441
Havannah, its fortifications 342
Herford, Earl, his arrival in *Ireland* 490
Hops, their price at *Worcester* 440. reasons against the use of them 486
Horie, little one from *India* 389. from *Siberia* 533
Horie sold by weight 196
Hospitals, state of them 196. the small-pox hospital, collection for it 197

J

JACKSON, *Samuel*, his surprising crop 442
Jamaica, conspiracy there 197. quarrel with the Governor 294. trade at a stand there 487. assembly dissolved 534
Janssen, Alderman, elected Chamberlain 45. sworn *ib.* instance of his great honour 97. legacy sold for his creditors 443
Jesuits, briefs concerning them 141
Jew Rabbi, a venerable one arrives from *Palestine* 41
Importation of foreign grain forbid 394
Impostors, two married in *France* 41. in *England* 42. 344
Incendiaries defeated 342. successful in *Poland* 343. a girl at *Paddington* 588
Indian's information of the practices of the *French* 41. chiefs arrive in *England* 95. a quarrel with the *Eboreans* 390. their cruelty to six *Englishmen* *ib.*
Infirmary, *Westminster*, forfeitures for falls weights apply'd to it 295
Inoculation, state of it in *France* 198, 487
Insurrections; at *Cyprus* 42. on board an *Indian* 44. at *Braintree* 45. at *Drunce* 94. in the *Granville* *Indian* 449, 96. on board the *Speaker* 196. apprehended at *Pennsylvania* 242. of the weavers 244. in *Ireland* 439

medal of the Bp of *Oxford* 393. on a *Dutch* medal 538
Inundations; at *Cleves* 43. in *Ireland* 94. in *Portugal* 97. at *Naples* 346. in *Italy* 389. in *France* 535
Inventions, an *Indian* story 194. an instrument for measuring depths at sea 390. *Dingwell's* for ascertaining the variations of the compass 438. a machine for printing calicoes 439. machine for grinding corn 539
Johnson, Sir *Wm.* his negotiation with the *Indians* 294
Irish ship plundered of pigs 243
Isle of Man, donations for promoting the faith there 43. *English* colours hoisted on the castle 344. soldiers there well pleased 394. revenues *ib.*

K

KHAN of the *Tartars*, his audience at *Constantinople* 390
Kearsey, his sentence mitigated 45
King, a *Maidstone* goal breaker, an account of him 588
Konigsberg, petition from it for relief 346

L

LANE, *Thomas*, resigns his chair 441
Law-cases, a critical one in *bastard* 242. on the property of engravers 243
Lepages, Mrs *Wolfe's* 241. Mr *North's* 394
Letter from *Jaffier* *Crown* to his Majesty 296. from *Pennacola* 343. from the *Empress-Queen* on the death of the Emperor 486 the Emperor's *ib.*
Letters, threatening to Mr *Mugrow* 43. a remarkable one handed about *Lisbon* 241. to the clergy against *Papists* 534
Library, Mr *Diderot's*, sold to *Russia* 242
Lightening, effects of it 391, 537
Lists of *E. India* directors 195
Liverpool, a fray there 194. magistrate's notice to *Irish* captains 439. piazza falls

Look, a curious one
London hospital encumbered the D. of *York*

INDEX to the Occurrences.

— bridge, toll of it 197
Longitude. *Witchell's* lunar
tables considered 146. *Har-*
riſon's watch approved 394.
440. receives his certificate
490. his money 487. *Sar-*
danian ambafador's offer to
him 590
Lord Clive *Indiana* arrives 344
Lottery voted 144
Louifiana ceded to Spain 94

M

M Achine for raising water
244. for grinding
corn 439
Macpherson, Mr. his report of
the works of *Offham* 241
Mad-man apprehended 44
Maidstone gal broke 392.
Some of the felons pardoned
442
Mangoli, the finger, his profits
141
Manufacture at *Farres* in *Scot-*
land 333-4
Male ſugar made from it 439
Male, little one 381
Marriage celebrated at *Berlin*
147. double marriage of
the *Infanta* & Prince Royal
of *Spain* 391
Maffre of the Proteſtants,
anniversary of it in *France*
194
Match, great one at *Newmar-*
ket 345
Medals adjudged at *Cambridge*
294. iſſued on the election
of the Bp of *Quinburg* 293
Memorials in favour of the li-
berty of the preſs in *Sweden*
439
Mercury, its fudden fall in a
thermometer 142
Merchant, an *Engliſh* one at
Naples dies 295
Meſſage from Mr. Sec. *Conway*
to the *Canada* merchants 345
Mexicans, revolts of them 389
Milford-Haven, ſhip launched
there 294
Military academy at *Woolwich*
examination there 297
Miniftry new appointed 345
Mobbs, at *Braintree* 45. at
Devizes 94
Money paid by *France* for the
maintenance of priſoners
145. cheſt found off *Pad-*
ſlow 197
Morocco, K. of, declares war
againſt the *Dan* 194
Murders, cruel one in *France*
93. another 141. in *Tran-*
ſylvania 194. at *Coventry*
at *Roxdale* ib. at
of 196. at *Wyſt-Pen-*
ib. at *William-green*
at *London* 194

at *Stone Leigh* 245. of in-
nocent children 342. bar-
barous one at *Hunſlow* 344.
in *Northumberland* 391. of
Stephens, keeper of *Man-*
ſtone goal 392. at *Streatham*
440. near *Bruton* ib. Mr
Wedd's 536. of Mr *Farley*
589

N

N Abob's preſent to his
Majeſty 515
National debt in *Ireland* 588
Navigations, projects for new
ones 142
Navy-bills, deficiency in filing
the ſubſcription 145
Negroes rebell in *Grenada* 533
Negro, a commercial diſcovery
made by one 41. one or-
dained by the Bp of *Exeter*
145
Newcaſtle, collection of the
ſcrip there 440
New York, plan of a ſociety
there 43
Newfoundland, expreſs from
thence concerning the en-
croachments of the *French*
393. warlike ſtores for it
394

O

O AK, remarkable verdure
of one at *Chaddesley Cor-*
bett 43
O'Hara, Capt. charge againſt
him 480
Old-Bailly ſeſſions 45, 143,
197, 245, 345. *Carroll's* ib.
442, 496
Order for the *Engliſh* to leave
Dunkirk 94
Orleans, *Nero*, ceded to the
Spaniards 41
Oſſian, his works authenti-
cated 243
Owl, furious attack of one 294
Oxford, high borlace there
393. price day there 489

P

P ALISETT, Gov. his letter
to the government 393
Pardons, his Majeſty's to
Stringer 243
Parents, aged, to be maintain-
ed 440
Parliament, progations of it
344, 490
Parſons, father of the *Cock-lane*
impoſtor diſcharged 96
Paſſes revoked 96
Paving, quick 242
Penſacola, an account of it 343
Perſian Prince, charity to him
588

on the dearth 45. peruke-
maker's 95. hummocks on
ib. from the colliers at
Sbields 141. againſt Sir R.
Philips's election 143. from
Koningſberg 146
Phænomena of the river *Bo-*
deaux 132. of the mercury
in a thermometer ib. of the
Coquet 193. of the tide
193, 344. of the water at
Warmen 340. of *Wick-*
bride 442. a ball of fire at
Chicheſter 459
Pick-pockets, a nursery of
them 145
Pike, a large one 145
Pittington, for ibidery, released
487
Pillory, *Williams* the book-
ſeller ſtands on it 396
Pipes, leaden, diſcovered in the
Strand 344
Pitt, Wm. preſent to him with
an addreſs 390. charged
with ignorance in geography
487
Plague in *Dalmatia* 94
Poilon, attempt with it at
Wincheſter defeated 144. on
Scotland, ſucceeded 295
Politics, a ſingular poſition in
93. national affairs under
conſideration 442
Poliff ambafſador at *Berlin*
143
Popiſh meetings 97
Popiſh prieſt bailed 589
Porcelain manufactory in *Prus-*
ſia 487
Porter, nice deciſion in law,
between a linen-draper and
one 393
Portugal, remarkable letter
handed about there 241.
conſpiracy againſt the King
346
Poſt office act 243. taken
place 439
Potatoes, ſtarch not to be
made of them 142
Premiums, for dyeing red 42.
for cementing broken china
194. for paintings 241.
for lighting the ſtreets of
Paris 293. for reſtoring to
life a drowned perſon ib.
for refining ſugar 534
Preſents to the prince of *Wales*
295
Prince *Frid. William's* death
599
Priſon, whether a ſpunging-
houſe be one 489
Prizes annual adjudged 255,
193
Prize medal adjudged to Mr
Canon 587
Prize queſtions 293

INDEX to the Occurrences.

Procession of the Lord Mayor
&c. to mark the city bounds
391. Mr. *Trale's* 589
Proclamation respecting the
ill of man 295. of a West
country mayor 439
Prorogations, 344, 440, 490
Prophecy, a *Podolian* 342
Provisions their high price 486
Prussian regulations as to
septs 293. demands 345.
letters patent for an E.
India company 439
Pyracies, in the channel 442,
and to it 293, 394, 443

Q

QUAKER's, desire to see his
majesty 344
Quebec, many regulations
there 141. its critical situ-
ation 194. petition from
its inhabitants 439
Quilting, a new way of doing
it in looms 93

R

RABBI, a venerable one
from *Palestine* 41
Ramsgate harbour surveyed 246
Rapes near *Bath* 244. near
Whitchapel 391. one at-
tempted 392
Recipe, for the bite of a
mad dog 439
Red-wood of *East Florida* 390
Relation of a friendly *Indian*
relative to some *French* pre-
sents 41
Remittances to the *East India*
company 394
Rents in *Prussia* regulated 293
Reports, of *French* designs on
Portsmouth &c. 42. of
Jewish regulations in *Pe-
land* ib.
Resolutions of the colonists
319. of the *Philadelphia* 538
Respects 195
Revolt of the *Mexicans* 389
Reward for killing the wild
beast in *France* 43. for dis-
covering a *Swedish* author
93. for tanning with saw-
dust 97. for apprehending
a *Popish* priest 141
Riots at *Devizes* 94. at
Agincourt 45. proclamation
against them 245. at *Tj-
vorton* 344. in *Suffolk* 362.
in *Northampton* 391. at
Walkworth 441
Ring found in a fish 143
Road-waggons, plan for al-
tering them 93
Robberies, Mr. *Gurson's* ship
94. a ship in the *Thames*

113. the *India House* 145.
the robber seized near *Ply-
mouth* 196. an *Irish* dealer
248. of capt *Stranover* 298.
of Dr *Tarborough* 440
Roussau's letters condemned
43. himself persecuted 241.
his narrow escape 488. set-
tled in *Prussia* 590. a pam-
phlet against him ib
Rumour against the *French* 42
Russian purchases, *Diderot's*
library, *Buffy's* diamond 242

S

SALMON presented to Mr
Pitt 390
Santissima Trinidad declared a
Jawful prize 392
Scheme for regulating the *In-
diana* 93
Sea, an instrument for mea-
suring 390
Seal, new, issued 298
Sea-officer's complaint 487
Sea water, how to make fresh
45
Seizures, wines and embroide-
ry 95. brandy &c. 241.
of ships in *America* 293. of
tea 391
Senegal, advices from thence
489
Sentence of *Williams* and *Kear-
ley* 45
Serjeant whipt to death 489
Sessions news at the *Old Bailey*
46. 143. 197, 245, 345,
443, 588
Sheriffs for 1765 96. of *Lon-
don* 298
Sharlock major, account of his
regiment 296
Ship news, 243
Shipwrecks, of the *Eagle* 41.
of the *Albion* 44
Silk-worms, their increase in
Carolina 194
Singers, *Italian*, their profits
141

Slaughter-houses at *Paris* re-
gulated 43
Small-pox, inoculation for it
in *France* 193. hospital,
collection for it 197
Smithfield, *Leiseman* there find
441
Smugglers, a battle with them
195
Snow, remarkable fall of it 44
Salisbury, notorious fraud there
589
Society, a new one of sits at
New-York 43. of christian
knowledge, takes subscrip-
tions for the *Isle of Man* ib.
of *Ancient Britons* their ad-
dress 141. the answer 143.
in the *Grand*, accepts money

from Mr *Flake* 297. may-
or of *Liverpool's* letter to it
345. art of dying purple
and crimson laid before it
488
Spaniards obtain *Louisiana* 94.
trouble some to the *English*
193. tried 'or their council
at the *Havannah* 194. their
boastings 246. their re-
served behaviour 342. their
offers to *England* 341.
their fleet in the *West India*
438

Speech, remarkable expression
in one 94. his majesty's
197. 246. on opening the
sessions 586
Squadron, *English*, off *Cuba* 241
Stapens, Kreyer of *Maidstone*
goal, his murder 392
Stephenson William is thanked
by the common council 537
Sirbridge fair 488
Storms 144, 293, 297. at St
Mary Gray 298. at *Sand-
wich* 391. on the east and
west coast 535
Streich, marquis offended with
the *Swedes* 193
Sugar, new duty in the *Au-
strian Netherlands* 141.
new way of making it 439
Snickles, a lad at *Birmingham*
64. a farmer in *Lincoln-
shire* 197. a monk at *Rome*
342. a late supervisor of
excise at *Newcastle* 392. a
gentleman on the point of
marriage 440. a young
lady at *Witch* 535. a fol-
dier at *Plymouth* 536
Swift, *Dick* apprehended 144.
transported 197
Superstition, instances of it
487

T

TARTARS, *Khan* of, his
audience with the
grand seignior 390
Tavern keepers fined 145
Teeth, monstrous 342
Thanks of the common coun-
cil to the Lord Mayor 587
Tide, effect of a high one in
Barking Creek 95. uncon-
mon one at *Bordeaux* 193.
low one in the *Thames*
344. high at *Canton* 489
Timber, *Franklin's* regulations
concerning it 143
Toll of *London* bridge farmed
197
Tooth-ach, cure for it 194.
439, 524
Townsend, Lady, punishes an
affront from an attorney 97
Tree a medical one in *Sweden*

I N D E X to the Occurrences.—List of Plates:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Traveller, a learned <i>Dant</i>, his return home 293</p> <p>Tyrral, admiral, dispatches from him 174</p> <p>Trials, of a disesteeming teacher 45.</p> <p>of a soldier against his officer 96. of <i>Dick Swift</i> 196.</p> <p>Lord Byron's <i>ib.</i> of <i>Simons</i> attachment 243.</p> <p>a tradesman's for promoting a malicious prosecution against a military officer 246.</p> <p>between Dr <i>Blair</i> and <i>John Cushman</i> Esq; for tythe 298.</p> <p>on a policy of insurance 344.</p> <p>of Capt <i>Lorath</i> 345.</p> <p><i>Carr and Co.</i> against <i>Custom house</i> officers <i>ib.</i> of goal-breakers at <i>Dublin</i> 441.</p> <p>against a farrier 490.</p> <p><i>Leach</i> against the messengers 535.</p> <p>midshipman against his captain 558.</p> <p>a militiaman against his officer <i>ib.</i></p> | <p><i>Viper Mustapha</i>, his fortitude 342</p> <p><i>Voltaire</i>, his equivocal declaration concerning the <i>DuChonairre Philosophique</i> 41</p> <p>Voyage, an incredible one, from <i>Senegal</i> 242</p> <p>Vulture, his majesty's ship, her boat lost 242</p> | <p><i>Willis</i>, Mr, leaves <i>Paris</i> critically 97</p> <p>Will, a lady's, to pay her nephews debts 241</p> <p>Wheat, price of it at <i>Banbury</i> 95, 195, 245.</p> <p>increase of a grain of it 97</p> <p>Whitfield, his black preacher 97.</p> <p>obtains a grant of lands 123</p> <p>White boys, in <i>Ireland</i>, their ravages 459</p> <p>White men from an unknown country 253</p> <p>Windsor infirmary, benefitted by false weights 295</p> <p>Winchester, <i>Ld Bruce's</i> prize medal adjudged there 398</p> <p>Wolf an enormous one 93</p> <p>Worcester, strange instance of the effects of fear there 457</p> |
| V | | |
| <p>VAN NECK, fir <i>Jobua</i>, a forged draught as from him, passes the bank 590</p> <p><i>Venna</i>, the court of, jealous of the <i>Turks</i> 142</p> <p><i>Vry</i>, baron, his audience of his majesty 536</p> | <p>Wager of 1000 guineas decided 344.</p> <p>riding from <i>Tork</i> 488</p> <p>Waggons, proposal for altering their construction 93</p> <p>Warrants, general 94</p> <p>War declared between <i>France</i> and the <i>Sallytines</i> 343</p> <p>Warms, water there changes colour 390</p> <p>Weaver's petition, 44. new invention of quilting 93.</p> <p>improvement for them in <i>Scotland</i> 533</p> <p>Webber, <i>John</i>, insulted by troopers 344</p> <p>Weights and measures at <i>Richmond</i> 196</p> <p>Weyhill fair 490</p> <p>Williams, pilloried 96</p> <p>Wild beast in <i>France</i>, rewarded for killing it 43.</p> <p>an allegory 93. killed 489</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Y</p> <p>YARMOUTH, <i>Connecticut</i> her will 534</p> <p><i>Yarrowood</i>, Dr, robbed 440</p> <p>Yeoman, Mr, his plan for supplying water 534</p> <p>Yatches sail for the D. of <i>York</i>, &c. 334</p> <p><i>York</i>, D. his tour into <i>Garnsey</i> 297.</p> <p>reception at <i>Burke</i> 345.</p> <p>visits <i>Tisbury</i> 491</p> <p>YOUTH, a distinguished English one, at <i>Brussels</i> 310</p> |

COPPER-PLATES in Volume XXXV.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>JANUARY. A Map of the Road from <i>London</i> to <i>Chester</i>.</p> <p>FEBRUARY. A Representation of the <i>Cassio Plant</i> p. 64</p> <p>Two remarkable Grave-stones p. 72</p> <p>MARCH. A Map of the Road from <i>London</i> to <i>Bristol</i>.</p> <p>APRIL. A Delineation of the several <i>Paris</i> of a new Pump-bucket p. 172</p> <p>MAY. A Map of the Road from <i>London</i> to <i>Devon</i>, &c.</p> <p>JUNE. Improvements in the Wheel-harometer p. 472</p> <p>View of the Chapel at <i>Market Harborough</i> p. 284</p> <p>JULY. A Map of the Road from <i>London</i> to <i>Portsmouth</i>.</p> | <p>AUGUST. A View of the grand Walks in <i>Vauxhall-Gardens</i> p. 356</p> <p>SEPTEMBER. A Map of the Road through <i>Worcester</i>, to <i>Aberystwyth</i> in <i>Wales</i>.</p> <p>OCTOBER. A View of <i>Windfor Palace</i> 452</p> <p>— The <i>Lucerne Plant</i>, &c. 468</p> <p>NOVEMBER. A Perspective View of the Duke of <i>Cumberland's</i> Lodge, in <i>Windfor Park</i>.</p> <p>DECEMBER. New invented Centrifugal Engine for extracting Water out of Ships 556</p> <p>SUPPLEMENT. A Map of the Road from <i>London</i> to the <i>Land's End</i>, in <i>Cornwall</i>.</p> |
|--|---|
- * The Maps of the ROADS will be continued from Time to Time, till the whole Series is completed.

INDEX to the POETRY.

A

APRIL, verses to 186
 Apothecary, verses addressed to one on his birthday, by his horse 432
 Advice from the country, an American song 575
 Anthony, Mr H. to, on his birthday 432

B

Bacchus and Venus, sung at Marybone gardens 383
 Ballad, a new one 334
 Baib, rhapsody on leaving 431
 Bee, the prophetic 431
 Beau, the metamorphosis of 477
 Bird-cage, verses on presenting one 186
 Bride cake, verses on 231
 Butterfly, on one burnt 433

C

Castle-top, the 232
 Cantata, one sung at Vaux-hall 383
 Character, one 186. of a happy life 239
 Christmas, hymn to 577
 Clivia, ode to 528
 Contrast, a theatrical one 438
 Cupid, an anacreontic 91

D

Damen, verses to 383
 Death's final conquest 230
 — sudden, thoughts on 334

E

Epicure, the British 433
EPGRAMS. On learning 138-9. on the death of a Friar 140. on the death of a person remarkable for drinking 288. the doctors outwitted 478. on Quin 528. on a late promotion 576
 Epilogue, spoken at Drury-lane theatre 232. to Tunbridge verses 433
 Epithalamium on a marriage 335
 Epitaphs on the D. of Cumberland 236
 Evening, lines on 383

F

Fate, the power of 91
FABLE. The boy and nettle 92. the grumbler corrected 140. the prophetic bee 431

Fishing, ode applied to 184
 Flanders, tour through 286, 333, 381
 Friar of orders gray 230

G

Garrick, Mr, to, on the report of his leaving the stage 138
 Garters, verses on presenting 288
 Gentle is my Damen, a song 140
 G—y, Ld, verses to 383

H

Happy man, the 575
 Henry, Pr. of Brunswick, ode on the death of 185
 Horace, ad epode of translated 92

Hollis, Mr, verses by 383, 527
 Hymn to Christmas 577

I

Isabella; or, the Morning; a fable 38
 Indian's speech to his countrymen, in imitation of an Idler 526
 Journal of a tour thro' Flanders, &c. 286, 333, 381

L

Lamentation of Venus over Adonis 90. — the 433
 Lady, on the death of one 90. to a young one 232. to one with a fine ear for musick 287. to one who sent the author a pair of garters 288. to one with ten daughters 528

M

Marriage, epithalamium on 35
 Metamorphosis of a beau 477
 Mirth, in praise of 382
 Maria, to, on inviting the author to her wedding 140
 Monkey, parrot, and lap-dog, from an old MS 38
 Morning, the 527
 Munday, the misses, on 433
 Muse Anglicanae, passage in, imitation of 138. translation of Dr Ford's imitation of Beatus ille, in the first book 184

N

New year's ode 39

O

Ode to the New Year 39.
 odes translated from the German of Burbach 184. on his majesty's birth-day 287.
 to Clivia 528
 October, song for 478

P

Play-house, description of 139
 Pank, Miss, stanzas on 140, 288. verses addressed to 288
 Peter triumphant, or split-bottle defeated, a tale 477
 Physicians, on the consultation of four 432
 Prologue, spoke on opening the theatre at Richmond 286
 to Much ado about nothing, spoken before the king 576

Q

Quin's soliloquy 433

R

Race, a poem, extract from 40
 Recipe to soften a female heart 92
 Redman, Dr, verses by 432, 477-8
 Reliques of English poetry, extracts from 230
 Rhapsody on leaving Baib 431
 Rhubarb, in the praise of 478
 Rivals, the 185
 Riddle, one 231

S

Sheriffs, on their waiting on his majesty relating to lord-mayor's day 528
 Smith, George, landscape painter, verses to 91
 Songs, Bacchus and Venus 383. for October 478. from the Summer's Tale 576
 Spring, a poem 335
 Stage-coach, the 335
 Strelitz, Prss, on the departure of for England 184
 Summer's Tale, songs from 576
 Surprise, the 240
 Sun-dial, thoughts on 527

T

Tale, one 477
 Thoughts on a sun-dial 527
 Tour through Flanders 286, 333, 381
 Tring-Park tragedy, on the death of two bucks 482
 Tunbridge verses 433

V

Valentine, St, to Venus envious 92
 Vernon, Henry, Esq; on the death of 287
 Verses handed about as her m—y's 140. to Miss E. S. 383

W

Will, copy of an old batchelor's 382

Y

Young, Rev. Dr, on the death of 231

INDEX

Traveller

ret.

Tyre

iron

Trial

45.

officer

106.

Alin

traded

a mail

gainst a

between

Coolmoy

on a post

of Capt

and Col

officers

ers at Du

a farther

gainst the

midshipman

win 158.

gainst his oth

V

VAN NEE

a forged

from him, &c.

Vienne, the court

the Turks

Vry, baron, his

his majesty

C O P

JANUARY. A M

London to Chesh

FEBRUARY. A M

Castor Plant

Two remarkable

MARCH. A Map

London to Bristol

APRIL. A Deline

Paris of a new P

MAY. A Map of t

don to Dover, &c.

JUNE, Improvement

barometer

View of the Chap

borough

JULY. A Map of the

don to Portsmouth.

*† The Maps of th

11

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. XXXV.

199, 200, 299	Dickenson 98, 396	Ellison 540, 592	Forster 346, 492	Greathed 346, 492
47	Dickson 147, 539	Ellm 299	Portrey 147	Grecubow 200.
491	Digby 348	Elmes 491	Fosset 444	248
299	— Lord 396	Emerson 46, 98	Folley 590	Green 99, 147, 348
396	Dighton 540	Empson 299	Foster 300, 491	Griffith 198
247	Dilkes 348	Embley 200	Foulkes 47	Greenward 395
147	Dixey 590	Errington 443	Fouracre 590	Gregory 98, 149.
98, 346	Dixon 47, 346, 443	Errikine 199, 395,	Fowel 298	591
299, 443	Dobbs 299	539	Fowie 247	Grenville 47, 300
299	Dobson 396	Esckricke 146	Fowkes, Gen. 198	Greville 539
247	Doddington 591	Eitcombe 491	Fowler 98, 299	Gretnam 298, 347.
98	Dodgson 300	Eton 147	Fraigneau 300	591
540	Dodley 199	Evans 298, 395	Franks 346	Gretton 147
200	Dodson 248	Everett 444	Frafer 248	Greg 299, 538
199	Doge 247	Evetts 199	Free 248	Grieve 147
146,	Dolben 348	Euklen 346	Freemantle 58,	Griffin 299
491	Donegal, Cfs., 45	Ewing 540	247, 300	Griffith 146, 200
492	Dorifley 47	Exeter, Cfs. 247	Freke 299	Griffiths 540
592	Dorkin 539	Eyre 99, 199, 346,	French 540	Grimstead 147
346	Dormer 491	540	Frew 98	Grisby 590
and, D. Dorfer, D. 491			Frost 247	Groffet 348
539	Douglas 247	F	Fuller 98, 538	Grosvenor, Ld 298
247	Dowdell 47	FAGG 443	Parling 199, 348	Grove 97
443-4	Dowdewell 347	Fairclough 590	Purcell 590	Gulfie, Gen. 299
98,	Dowler 99	Fairfide 592	G Ach 539	Gulsten 300
396	Downe, Lady 146,	Fane 590	Gage, Ld 348	Gunning 539
538	590	Fanthaw 591	Galendo 492	H
592	Dowthwaite 395	Fanton 298	Gallitzin 497	Apley 590
247	Doyme 47	Farfusom 200	Galway, V. 348	Hake 247
444	Drake 198	Farley 147	Garden 346	Haldane 46
	Drax 590	Farquharson 46	Gardiner 46	Hale 492
	Driffield 147	Farrer 540	Gardner 346	Hales 348
	Drummond 395,	Farrier 146	Garman 540, 591	Halkertoun 346
499	538	Faunce 97	Garner 538	Hall 47, 97, 146,
198	Ducket 146	Fawcett 248, 346	Garth 47	299, 443
199,	Duff 199	Fawkener, Lady 395	Gascoigne 46-7	Hallifax 540
591	Duke 540	Fellowes 247	Gaultier 199	Halton 538
147	Dummer 491	Fernes 299	Gerver 490	Hambley 395
147	Duncan 47	Fettiplace 98, 395	Gibbisom 539	Hambroke 147
199	Duncombe 346	Feverham, Lady 395	Gibbs 98	Hammersley 540
24,	Dundas 395	Field 395	Gibbons 99, 540,	Hamilton 45, 247-
206	Dunkin 590	Fiogal, Cfs. 443	591	8, 348
45	Dunn 539	Finch 199, 539	Gilbert 47	Harnmet 539
2	Durant 300	Fincher 592	Gildart 47	Hammond 248
2	Durham 146	Fisher 47	Gill 299, 444	Hanbury 46, 299,
1, 6	Dwight 395	Fiske 147	Gilmour 348	591
2	Dyson 395-6	Fitcharding 146	Gines 247	Hanchet 299
7		Fitarcy 444	Gladwin 98	Hancock 147
8		Flooming 247	Glandwell 443	Hanham 590
9		Fletcher 146, 247	Glasfe 199	Hankney 146
10		591	Glover 47, 395	Harcourt 47
11		Flood 299	Goddard 98, 443	— Cafe 47
12		Floyer 444	Godfrey 299, 395,	Harding 146
13		Foley 146	538	Harford 499
14		Kathelone, F. 395,	Godsalve 590	Harland 57
15		444	Golding 300	Harrington 28
16		414	Gordon 300, 347,	Harriot 147
17		414	559	Harris 45, 147,
18		414	559	248, 348
19		414	559	46, 57-8,
20		414	559	146, 247, 300
21		414	559	247
22		414	559	247
23		414	559	247
24		414	559	247
25		414	559	247
26		414	559	247
27		414	559	247
28		414	559	247
29		414	559	247

INDEX *of* NAMES *to* VOL. XXXV.

A	BEL	247	B	Aber	147	Biddley	47	Brooks	47, 97-9	Chapel	443
A	Abbercom-	bie	B	Backwell	98	Binns	147	Brooks	299	Chapman	97
Abdy	491	Bacon	395	Bird	247	Bishop	443	Brooks	248	Chappel	493
Abraham	300	Badenhuft	444	Bisson	346	Blades	98	Broom	200	Chester	247, 490
Adams	47	Bagnall	198	Blackshaw	346	Blair	200	Brown	47, 146	Chetwyn	246
Adanson	146	Bagnet	47	Blagden	538	Blair	247, 300, 346	346	346	Chevalier	200
Addison	247	Baister	248	Blaitwaite	395	Blair	443	Chilton	347	Christian	539
Agar	199	Baily	248, 299, 444	Blake	299	Blair	395	Churchill	199	Churchill	199
Ainsley	490	Baker	47, 99, 247, 298, 395, 444	Blanc, le	539	Blair	46	Clara	248	Clara	248
Aislabie	97	Baldwin	299	Blanchard	247	Blair	348, 396	Clargison	247	Clargison	247
Alcock	98	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clark	98, 248, 396	Clark	98, 248, 396
Alker	539	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clavering	98, 591	Clavering	98, 591
Alexander	300	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clavey	395	Clavey	395
Althanson	97	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clayton	98, 298-9	Clayton	98, 298-9
Allicroft	158	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cleave	198, 346	Cleave	198, 346
Allogh	395, 492, 540, 590	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clegg	590	Clegg	590
Almon	591	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clement	47	Clement	47
Amas	99	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clements	299	Clements	299
Amcotts	347	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clerk	590	Clerk	590
Amherst	46, 300	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clifton	248	Clifton	248
Amphett	199	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Clofe	443	Clofe	443
Amick	191	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Coates	346	Coates	346
Amysand	98	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cobb	199	Cobb	199
Anderson	47, 247, 347, 590	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cockayne	396, 540	Cockayne	396, 540
Andrew	199	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cockrane	47	Cockrane	47
Andrews	299	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cocks	248	Cocks	248
Anhalt	299	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Code	348	Code	348
Bernborg	299	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Coker	248	Coker	248
Annelley	299	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Coldham	548	Coldham	548
Anfrutther	395	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Colebroke	348	Colebroke	348
Appleton	47	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Collins	47, 300	Collins	47, 300
Apthorp	348	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Collison	47	Collison	47
Arbuthnot	198	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Colombine	46	Colombine	46
Archer	197	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Colville	247	Colville	247
Armiger	148	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Combrane	97	Combrane	97
Arney	247	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Conolly	298	Conolly	298
Arnold	248, 590	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Constable	395	Constable	395
Arnot	247	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Conway	347	Conway	347
Arran	2, 299	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Conyngham	348	Conyngham	348
Arundel	538	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cooke	97, 443	Cooke	97, 443
Asgill	248	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cookes	97, 347, 395	Cookes	97, 347, 395
Asburnham	Cifs	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cooley	199	Cooley	199
—, Earl	347	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cooper	200, 248, 492, 540, 592	Cooper	200, 248, 492, 540, 592
Asburnham	492	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cope	198	Cope	198
Allicroft	147	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cope	198	Cope	198
Altherton	539, 591	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Copeland	146	Copeland	146
Althurst	247, 492	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Copper	146	Copper	146
Aspenon	395	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Copson	99, 147	Copson	99, 147
Asplan	247	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cork	Cifs, 247	Cork	Cifs, 247
Asple	590	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cornwall	395	Cornwall	395
Atley	492	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cornwallis	Earl	Cornwallis	Earl
Atton	199	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Atkins	98, 491	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Atkinson	46, 146	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Atterbury	347	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Atwood	490, 591	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Averal	47	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Avery	539	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Aufiere	47	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Ayerst	247	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
Avleway	444	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299
	549	Ballant	99	Blind	348, 396	Blair	395	Cowley	299	Cowley	299

INDEX of NAMES to Vol. XXXV.

Cox 199, 200, 299	Dickenson 98, 396	Ellison 540, 592	Forster 346, 492	Greathead 393
Crabb 47	Dickson 147, 539	Ellm 299	Portrey 147	Greenhow 200,
Craddock 491	Digby 348	Elmes 491	Fosset 444	248
Cran 299	— Lord 396	Emerson 46, 98	Folley 590	Green 99, 147, 348
Craven 396	Dighton 540	Empson 299	Foster 300, 491	Greenfield 198
Creed 247	Dilke 348	Emley 200	Foulkes 47	Greenward 395
Crew 147	Dixey 590	Errington 443	Fouracre 590	Gregory 98, 199,
Crespigny 98, 346	Dixon 47, 346, 443	Erskine 199, 395,	Fowel 298	591
Crispe 299, 443	Dobbs 299	539	Fowle 247	Grenville 47, 300
Crocket 299	Dobson 396	Esckricke 146	Fowkes, Gen. 198	Greville 539
Crooke 247	Doddington 591	Eitcombe 491	Fowler 98, 299	Gresham 298, 347,
Crosby 98	Dodgson 530	Eton 147	Fraigneau 300	591
Crossing 540	Dodley 199	Evans 298, 395	Franks 346	Gretton 147
Crowford 200	Dodson 248	Everett 444	Fraser 248	Greg 299, 538
Crowle 199	Doge 247	Evetts 199	Free 248	Grieve 247
Crumpton 146,	Dolben 348	Eufden 346	Freemantle 68,	Griffin 199
491	Donegal, Cfs. 45	Ewing 540	247, 300	Griffith 146, 200
Cruwys 492	Borlsey 47	Exeter, Cfs. 247	Freke 299	Griffiths 540
Cudden 592	Dorkin 539	Eyre 99, 199, 346,	French 540	Grimstead 147
Cullum 346	Dormer 491	540	Frew 98	Grifby 590
Cumberland, D. 539	Dorset, D. 491	F	Froft 247	Groslet 348
Cumberlege 247	Dowdell 47	FAGG 443	Fuller 98, 538	Grosvenor, Ld 298
Cummings 443, 4	Dowdeswell 347	Fairclough 444	Parling 199, 348	Groves 97
Cunningham 98,	Dowker 99	Fairfide 592	Furrl 590	Guife, Gen. 299
300, 396	Downe, Lady 146,	Fane 590	G Ach 539	Gulsten 300
Cunyngham 538	Dowthwaite 395	Fanthaw 591	G Gage, Ld 348	Gunning 539
Curril 592	Doyle 47	Fanton 298	Galendo 492	H
Curson 247	Drax 590	Farguson 200	Gallitzin 492	Agley 590
Cust 444	Driffield 147	Farley 147	Galway, V. 348	Hake 247
D	Drummond 395,	Farquharson 46	Garden 346	Haldane 46
Aintre 492	538	Farrer 540	Gardiner 46	Hale 492
Dale 198	Duckett 246	Farrier 146	Gardner 346	Hales 348
Dalrymple 199,	Duff 199	Farne 146	Garman 540, 591	Halkertoun 346
591	Duke 540	Fawcett 248, 346	Garner 538	Hall 47, 97, 146,
Dalton 147	Dummer 491	Fawkner, Lady 395	Garth 47	299, 441
Dampier 147	Duncan 47	Fellowes 247	Gascoigne 46, 7	Hallifax 510
Darby 199	Duncombe 346	Fernes 299	Gaultier 199	Halton 538
Dartmouth, Earl, 396	Dundas 395	Fettiplace 98, 395	Gerver 490	Hambley 395
45	Dunkin 590	Feverham 395	Gibbison 539	Hambroke 147
Dathwood 346	Dunn 539	Field 395	Gibbs 98	Hamerley 540
Davenport 490	Durand 300	Fingal, Cfs. 443	Gibbons 99, 540,	Hamilton 45, 247,
David, Bp. 146	Durham 146	Finch 199, 539	591	8, 348
Davidson 590	Dwight 395	Finsher 592	Gilbert 47	Hammet 538
Davies 247	Dyson 395, 6	Fisher 47	Gildart 47	Hammond 248
Davis 198, 347	E	Fiske 147	Gill 299, 444	Hanbury 46, 299,
Davison 98, 300	Ames 47	Fitzharding 146	Gilmour 348	591
Deere 198	East 590	Fitzarcy 444	Gines 247	Hanchet 299
Deering 45	Eastman 199	Fleming 247	Gladwin 98	Hancock 147
Dempster 396	Eaton 396	Fletcher 146, 247	Glandwell 443	Hanham 590
Deasley 347	Eddowes 395, 491	Flood 299	Glasf 199	Hankey 146
Delaval 47	Eden 247	Floyer 444	Glover 47, 395	Harcourt 47
Delap 592	Edgcombe, Lord, 347	Folkestone, V. 395,	Goddard 98, 443	— Cfs. 47
Denham 97	Edgell 248	444	Godfrey 299, 395,	Harding 146
Dennis 491	Edmonds 443	Folliot 47	538	Harford 499
Dennison 443	Edwards 299, 443,	Fonsequa 146	Godfave 590	Harland 592
Dent 98	539, 401	Foot 299, 540	Golding 300	Harrington 48
Derby 199	Egerton 539	Forbes 146, 199,	Gordon 300, 347,	Hart 147
Derley 347	Egglestone 248	444	539	Harris 46, 146,
Desaguliers 443	Egmont, Cfs. 298	Ford 247	Gore 98, 300	248, 348
Desley 299	Elkins 247	Foreham 300	Gorges 199	Harrison 46, 97-8,
Deverell 299	Elldridge 97	Foreman 300	Gorst 146	146, 247, 300
Devert 441	Elliot 97, 99, 298,	Forfar 247	Gossling 199	395
Devey 346	300	Forrester 46, 200,	Gould 45	Harvey 347, 443
Devisme 443	97	444	Grafton, D. 347	Harwood 46
Devon 298	97		Graham 147, 539	Harker 199
Dewing 390	97		Granard, E. 346	Haskins 448
Dicken 97	97		Grant 299, 590	Hatton 146
			Grantham, Ld 347	Havard 347
			Gray 299, 540	Hawke, Adm. 200
				Hawkeby

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. XXXV.

Hawkins 97	Hughson 396	Knightbridge 590	Lukyn 146	Montolien 98
Hawley 444	Humble 300	Knowles 97, 492,	Luttrell 199, 395	Montiferrere 200
Hay 348	Hume 443	539	Luxmore 199, 147	Moore 46, 200,
Hazeland 97	Humphreys 443	Kolles 299	Lydden 98	298, 300, 347,
Heapy 47	Hunter 248, 348	Kylner 146	Lynch 47, 539	395
Heathcote 346,	Hurd 346, 540		Lions 443	390
510	Huffey 300	L	Lyfaght 46, 147,	390
Helmley 93	Hurt 247		247	Morant 443
Hellsham 399	Hutcheson 539, 40	L Ake 395		Mordaunt 490
Henderson 199	Hutchinson 247,	L Lambert 98	M	Moray 97
Henington 47	491, 591	Lampard 396	MAC Ardell	Mordecai 146
Henniker 347	Hutton 99	Lampson 590	299	Morchard 299
Heron 4, 3	Hyde 146	Langdale 46	M Adams 395	Moreton 539
Heitford, E. 396	Hyet 147	Langhorne 392	Macdonald 198	Morley 98, 395
Heflridge 146		Langley 492	Mackenzie 490	Morriett 247
Hetherington 492		Larken 540	Mackworth, 395,	Morris 99, 247
Heye 47	J	Laroche 299	247	Morrison 248
Hick 97	Jackson 98, 247	Lafcelles 299	Major 347	Morrit 98
Hicks 248, 299	591	Lavalette 99	Malcolme 490	Morry 299
Higgins 146	Jacobson 147	Law 47, 147	Mallet 199	Moseley 346
Hill 99	Jansen 98	Lawrence 440	Mahdy 539	Mois 46
Hillborough 299	Jbbot 492	Lawrie 248	Manners 444	Moultrie 490
Hillman 99, 443	Jebb 97	Lawson 199	Manning 47	Munkias 590
Hilmer 199	Jefferson 300	Lay 144	Manning 47	Munkley 98
Hilton 443	Jesse 147	Leach 300	Marcha 198	Murphy 592
Hinchingsbroke 99	Jenkins 396	Leake 274	Markham 98, 248	Murray 147, 348
	Jenkinson 299, 300	L'Dutins 540	Marleng 299	540
Hind 248	348, 395	Lee 45, 346, 539	Marriot 540, 300	N
Hinson 248	Jenny 97	Lechmere 347	Marfden 443, 540	N Aish 248
Hinton 444	Jerry 299	LeClerc 299	Marshall 248	Napier 147
Hitch 146, 247	Jesson 300, 348	Leeds 395, 492	Martin 146-7, 199	Neale 591
Hitchcock 347, 395	Ingoldby 98, 346	Legard 491	248, 395, 491,	Needham 147
Hobson 300	Ingram 200	Le Fevre 247	539, 590	Negus 299, 492
Hodges 247	Jones 97, 200, 348,	Legge 396	Mescaline 98	Nelson 246
Hodgson 199, 147,	491, 539-40	Leph 395	Maskell 199	Nettle 492
8, 346, 444	Johnson 97, 299,	Leigh 97	Maffey 443, 504	Nevinson 146
Hodson 99	395, 443-4, 540,	Leheup 47	Masters 47, 146	Newcastle, D. 347,
Hoff 346	Johnstone 147	Leislle 298, 491,	Mather 492	444
Hohenloe, Pr. 443	Joyce 146	540	Mawbey 347	Newcombe 46
Holderneffe, Earl 492	Irwin 299	Lethiculier 299	Maxwell 97-8, 248	Newdigate 443
Holdsworth 298	— Visits 247	Levinge 247	Mayo 200	Newnam 46, 490
Holford 247	Juvenel 348	Levinx 395	Mearns 540	Newman 592
Hollier 538	Juxton 538	Levy 300	Meath, Bp 300	Newton 247, 300
Holme 347	K	Lewington 99	Mellish 347, 443-4	Nicol 443
Holmes 199	Karrington 492	Lewis 490, 348	247	Nicholson 46
Horne 98	Kearney 539	Ley 592	Melmoth 247	Nielson 490
Hoker 443	Keck 397	Lightfoot 248	Meredith 492	Nithdale 347
Hooper 539	Kemp 300	Line 146	Messenger 395	Norton 47, 146
Hope 47, 146	Keys 248	Lisburn 346	Michell 147	Nunes 199
Hopeoun, Cfs 443	Kennet 146	Lifton 247	Micho 300	Nuthall 348
Hoptoun 590	Kerrick 396	Littleton 347	Middleton 443, 590	O
Hopkins 47	Keppel, Bp 492	Lloyd 98, 346, 443,	— Lady 538	O'Brien 591
Hopwood 247	300	300	Milbank 147	Offaley, E. 444
Horndon 248	300	Loader 540	Middlestoke 443	O'Hara 540
Horne 198, 347	Kent 98, 443	Lockyer 199	Mildmay 98	Ogilvie 348, 395
Horton 348, 590	Kettleby 147	Lockwood 98, 347,	Miller 348	Oliver 491
H. skins 443	Kew 490	444	Mills 47, 99, 346,	Oldsworth 395
Hotham 247, 444	Kibinton 209	Loftus 348	490	Olmius 299
Hough 592	Kilby 490	Londonderry, E. 46	247	Ongar 395
Houfeman 540, 591	Kildare, Bp 47	Long 248	Moffitt 47	Onslow 539
Howard 146, 395,	Killingworth 540	Lorn, M. 47, 444	Molcfworth 146	Orange, Pfs 199
540, 539, 590	Killbaw 395	Loten 346	492	Orlebar 591
Howe 298	Kilmorey 199	Lovegrove 99	Molyneux 198, 444	Orme 346
— Visc. 346	King 97, 146 299	Lovekin 540	Monkton 300	Ormsby 46
Howson 540	Kinnoul, E. 592	Lovel 46	Montagu 300, 346,	Osborn 540
Hubbard 247	Kirk 47	Lowth 540	443	Ottway 147
Hubbert 590	Kirke 443	Lubbock 443	Monk 443	Owen 146
	Knapton 300	Lucas 540	Monfich, Ld 539	
248, 492	Knight 539-40,	Luke 98		
	500			

INDEX of NAMES to VOL XXXV.

P	Pool 396	Rooke 247	Smart 98	Teynham 491
P Age 47	Poole 396	Root 98	Smith 146, 248,	Thomas 146, 248,
Pagget 491	Popplewell 591	Roscow 248	298, 395, 492,	540
Palanet 46	Porter 146	Rose 592	540, 591	Thomlinson 248
Palmer 97, 299,	Porteous 247	Rosenhagen 540	Smithies 98	Thompson 47,
540, 591	Portland, D. 347	Rofs 248	Smithfend 97	491, 539, 591
Pantling 592	Potts 147, 348,	Rounce 248	Smyth 492	Thouton 246, 300
Parker 98, 247,	590	Rowland 491	Snell 47	Thorpe 147
444	Potley 348	Rufane 300	Snelling 490	Thrale 592
Parkhill 348	Poulett 146	Rumney 47	Snellgrove 98	Thurby 299
Parkinson 348, 491	Poultney 540	Rushbrooke 299	Somerville, Ld.	Thynne 299
Parley 491	Poukon 299	Rushworth 347	Sparks 591	Tidmarsh 492
Patten 199	Powell 46, 98, 395		Spencer, E. 492	Timberlake 491
Pattersen 443, 592	Pownall 395	S	— <i>Viscis</i> 395	Timpson 539
Paulet 97	Powncourt 199	S ackville 591-2	Spike 395	Tirer 444
Pauncefort 247	Pratt 444	Sale 396	Spinder 98	Tisdale 540
Peachy 347	Price 146, 347,	Salmon 247	Spital 147	Todd 247, 395
Pearce 444, 591	491-2, 539	Salter 300	Squire 59	Toll 299, 591
Peard 46	Pringle 98	Salvin 98	Stainbank 539	Tooke 146, 248
Pearson 99	Pritchard 146, 592	Salisbury 198	Stanhope 199, 490	Tooker 395
Pebbles 200	Sanderfon 247	Sanderson 247	Stanley 246	Torkington 97
Peers 98, 539	Proctor 347, 538	Sargent 47	Stansfield 147	Torphichen 539
Pelham 347, 444	Pruff 539	Savery 247	Stranton 592	Tottrington, V.
Pemberton 47	Pynfent 47	Saunders 490	Scapleton 146,	Tossier 146
Pencock 492	Pynotte 492	Sayer 200, 4, 2	539, 590	Towers 47, 98, 540
Penfold 490		Scarfdale, Lady	Starkey 146	Towndrow 491
Pennant 539, 590	Q	Scarboro' E. 347,	St Clair 300	Towne 540
Pennington 146	Q UARRIL	Schrader 492	Steel 247	Townsend 98
Pennock 540	Quefne, du 539	Schram 247	Steers 248	Townshend 146,
Penton 97, 146	592	Scot 348	Stevens 298	248, 300, 538
Peppin 590		Scute 147	Stevenson 590	Travers 591
Percival 97	R	Scudamore 146	Stewart 247	Trevor 298, 491
— <i>Eord</i> 258		Seaman 147	Stiles 540	Trigg 299
Perkins 443, 539	R Amfey 300	Searse 47	St George 59	Trist 99
Perrin 347	Rand 539	Seeley 146	St John 490	Trollop 592
Petrot 347, 444	Randle 590	Sewell 540	Stoford 147	Trott 491
Perthore 347	Rannie 395	Selwigcke 591	— <i>Viscis</i> 395	Trueman 299
Perry 395	Rafly 47	Selby 98	Stottard 591	Truesdale 146
Petronel 208	Ratsey 47	Serjentfon 395	St Paul 18	Tryon 317
Pett 146	Ra-bone 248	Seymour 47	St Leger 592	Tucker 396
Peters 443	Rawlins 199, 247,	Shannon, E. 46	Stone 199, 248	Tuffnell 591
Pettus 348	492	Sharpe 147, 490	Stoner 539	Tull 590
Phillip, Don 395	Rawlinfon 298	Sheafe 199	Stracey 395	Tullie 395
Philipps 99, 540,	Ray 298	Shebbeare 300	Stuart 97	Turnay 144
590	Rayback 396	Sherrard 591	Stukely 146, 347	Turner 146, 347,
Pick 539	Read 299	Shelburne, E. 97	Styles 97, 492	540
Pickering 396	Rich 590	Sheldon 296	Summers 299	Twells 492
Pickford 539	Richardfon 199,	Shelly 396	Sunderland 539	Tyrl 45
Pierce 247, 443	247	Shelton 540	Sutherland 199,	Tyrell 46
Pierfon 444	Rickord 200	Shepherd 299, 348	348	
Pigott 248, 348	Riddel 247	Sherrade 300	Sutton 248, 300,	V
Pilkington 539	Ridge 591	Shipman 199	346	
Pincock 248	Ridler 199	Shirefon 592	Swanton 395	V alentine 590
Pinckney 396	Rigby 348, 396	Shirley 539	Sylvefter 146	
Pitchford 247	Roberts 300, 348	Shubrick 443	Symmonds 538	Vane 97
Place 146	Robertfon 444,	Sibthorpe 247	Symons 443	Van Noort 299
Placket 539	540	Simpkins 490	Symons 99, 146	Vardy 248
Plant 99, 540	Robins 98, 147	Simfon 47, 346		Veaitch 145
Plaxton 300	Robinfon 97 8,	Sinclair 45	T	Vernon 98, 298,
Ple-day 98	200, 346, 395,	Singleton 491, 540	Abbot 539	490-1
Plowden 146	443, 539	Skeffington 299	Tancred 98	Vere 491
Plymouth, Cfs. 590	Robfon 348	Skene 98	Tapfell 47	Vickrey 444
Pocock, Bp. 300,	Rockingham, M. 396	Skinner 492	Tayle 99	Villiers 347, 443
348, 444	Rodney 540	Slade 348	Taylor 539	Vink 300
Pole 147, 299, 444	Rogers 247, 395	Sleech 491	Taylor 98, 192,	Unwin 443
Pollard 200, 591	Rolle, Ld 97	Slingsby 47	591-2	Upfall 396
Pomfret 539	Rollo, Ld 299	Small 248	Tempest 590	Upton 538
Pontopiddan, Pp. 46	Ramney 57	Smallbrook 146	Temple 248, 299	Urmfon
				Usher

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

W	Warden	396	White	99, 299, ———	Ld	47.	Worrell	199
Wachtel	Wardle	299	Whitchurch	590	Wilfon	147, 198	Worthington	443
Wadham	Warner	347	Whitfield	46, 248, 299	Willy	248	Wray	97, 248, 346
Wadsworth	Warren	247, 500	Whitehurst	443	Willey	248	Wrench	199, 540
Wagner	Warrener	443, 492	Whitebread	247	Winstantley	539	Wright	47, 99, 592
Waide	Watson	146	Whitlow	444	Wince	591	Wrottesley	199
Wake	Wafey	98	Whitmore	491	Winchester	45	Wyat	248, 9
Wakeman	Waters	300	Whitridge	591	Wingfield	539	Wyckaurt	244
Walcot	Watford	200	Wickes	300	Winn	247, 395	Wynham	97, 247
Walden	Watkins	540	Widdowson	299	Wypne	248		
Waldgrave,	Watts	200, 247	Wight	298				
Wale	Waugh	199	Wigley	299				
Walker	Way	99	Wigmore	247				
Wall	Wayte	47	Wildman	512				
Walter	Weale	300	Wilkes	147				
Walford	Webb	443, 592	Wilkinson	395-6, 444				
Wallop	Wellington	347	Williams	98, 146, 199, 347				
Walpole	Welwood	247	Williamson	199, 248, 299				
Walth	Wemyss	395	Wills	491-4				
Walter	Weymouth,	248	Willis	98-9, 443				
Walton	West	146	Willmot	443				
Wanley	Westbrook	247	Willoughby	591				
Warburton	Westfield	591						
Ward	Weston	98, 348						
	Wetherall	247						
	Whart	396						
	Whitacre	590						

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

††† Those with this mark * have some account given of them.

A	B	C
Account of an unhappy affair 148	Bacon, Lord Chancellor, his works 530	Ceremonial of the D. of Cambridge and interment 531
Addenda to Dr Burn's Ecclesiastical History 530	* Balance, the political 188	Chinese Spy 436
Addresse to both parties 48	Baptism, infant, on 485	Christian revelation, advantage of shewn 48
— to the Coterie 148	Bengal, original papers relating to 148	— religion vindicated 148
* — to the good people of England 341	* — interesting events, by Holwell 384	Christianity, practical, illustrated 530
* — the, a fable 482	* Blood-letting, on 148, 192	Churchill, Mr, defended 48
* Administration, new, merits of 437	Botanical lexicon 531	— sermons, by 100
* Advice to people in regard to their health 192	British liberties, laws relative to 530	* — life of 148
Agriculture and arts, essays on 100	* Bucephalus, a burlesque tragedy 290	— poems by 193
— and commerce, a dialogue 234	* Budget, remarks on the 48	Chrysal, or the adventures of a guinea 148
— benefits received from that society 235	— merits of, considered 100	Collection of voyages, &c. 14
* Amara, a dramatic poem, 100, 234	* Bunyan, John, trial of 148	* College leases, letter on 190
* American colonies, grievances of 531	Byron, Lord, trial of 240	Coltrus, Mr, his poetical works and life 148
— rights and independence of proved 16		Colonies, tax imposed on them considered 100
Amusements, instructive for children 485		* — the mutual interest of, with Great Britain. 189
Angel and Curate, a poem 193		Commentaries on the laws of England 562
— against infidelity 435		* Commissary, the, a comedy 341
— ogy, political one 485		* Considerations on taking off the duty on raw silk 187
		* — on taxes, as they affect labour 187
		Constituents, the, a poem 48
		Constitution of England, on 48
		Contrast, the 192
		Cour-

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

Courtezan, the *ib*
Cressy, M. history of 292
Croup, the nature of 234
Currency, paper, of *Scotland*
 remarks on 148

D

DANLEY, history of *Indiana* 292
Daphne & Amintor, a comic opera 483
David, king, reflections on his character 48
Dialogue in the *Elysian Fields* 341
 — on the subjection of women to their husbands 590
Dialogues of the dead 289
Dissertations on the properties of the nervous fluid 387
 — on chronological difficulties 485
Duel, account of one 348

E

Elbow Chair, a rhapsody 482
Electra, a tragedy 240
Elegy on the death of the *Guardian outwitted* 48
 — to the memory of Lord *Bath* *ib*
 — among the ruins of an abbey 148
 — on the death of the D. of *Cumberland* 530
England, geography and history of 148
English poësie, miscellaneous pieces of 148
 — language, observations on 531
Entails, considerations on 100
Epponicæ, a dramatic essay 293
Essay on the eloquence necessary for the pulpit 191,
 233
 — on crimes and punishments 388
 — on a course of liberal education 434
Essays by Mr *Goldsmith* 290
Exchequer, rules and orders relative to 531
Exposition of the 9th article of the apostles creed 435

F

Faculties of men and the animal world compared 436
Favouritt, the, a poem 48
Female-barber, a tale 48
 — **adventurer**, a novel 529

Festoon, a collection of epigrams, &c. 582
Fistula, remarks on 414
Fortune, an apologus 100
Friend, on the death of one 193

G

GENESIS, book of 148
German Spa. amusements of 43
Grammar, new *English* one 240

H

HARMONY of the four gospels 435
Harrington, E. manner of his being robbed 16, 48
Health, advice concerning 192
Hemp, on two acts of parliament relating to 100
Heraldry, elements of 582
Hervey, Rev. Mr., eleven letters from, to Mr *Wesley* 48
 — answer to *ib* 99
Highways, on a hill, relating to 148
Hypothesis of a tri-une substance in the deity 582
History of *England* by *Carbarrine Macaulay* 48, 531
 — ecclesiastical, both antient and modern 191
 — of *Indiana Danley* 292
 — of the Marquiss of *Cressy* 292
 — of the academy of inscriptions in *Denmark* 388
 — of *Clarinde Catcart* 85
Hospitals in *Germany*, account of the diseases in 48
Husbands, on the subjection of wives to 530
Husbandry, essays on 485

J

JESUITS, historical account of 385, 485
Imagination, force of, in pregnant women 290
Improvement in the doctrine of the sphere 192, 436
Intermediate state, controversy about 148
Jonas, the conjuror, account of 192
Juries, letters concerning 100

K

KIMBOLTON PARK, a poem 384
Kingsford, account of the malefactors executed at 236

L

Ladies friend, the 537
Lamentations, book of 530
Laurent, the, a poem 100
Law, a key to 529
Laws of *England*, digest of 100
 — relating to trade 100
 — against engraving, &c. 148
Lecture on heads 436
Letter to C. *Townsend* 100
 — from Sir G. *Gamett* 148
 — to a member of parliament on forestalling 148
 — from *Voltaire*, on two tragical events *ib*
 — concerning the regency 220
 — to the Rev. Vicar of *Sevoy* on *Rousseau's* education 341
 — to the E. of *B—* relative to some late changes 342
 — to the Rev. Mr *Foster* 435
 — to the *Jews* *ib*
 — to Mr *Philips*, author of *cardinal Pole's* life 436
 — to the common council *ib*
 — to the Right Rev. the author of the divine legation 532
 — on the power of the *British* legislature over the colonists 578
Letters, eleven, to Mr *Wesley* 48, answer to 99
 — on the eloquence of the pulpit 292
Libels, postscript to the letters on 192
Liberty, temporal, of subjects 240
Liberty's last resource *ib*
Life of *Grace of Basingstoke* 148
 — of Mr *Brainerd*, a missionary 292
Lives of *Wickliffe* and his disciples 148
Longitude, particulars relative to 48
 — narrative of the proceedings relating to 100
 — minutes of the commissioners 342
Lucerne, treatise on 148
Luxury, modern, on 240
 — essay, on 531

M

MAD of the Mill, an opera 100
Malter and brewer, the compleat 99
Man of the mill 100
Mankind, equality of 584
Marriage, an ode 100
 Mar—

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

Marriage-act, reflections on 148
 — act, observations on 16
 Memoirs of A, B, C, 100
 — of a coquet 148
 — of *W. Goldsmith* 292
 — of the life of *Retrarch* 583
 — of *Cba. Searle, Esq;* 581
 • Midwife's pocket companion 191
 Mind, on the enlargement of 148
 Moderation, discourse on 240
 Moon, council in 584
 • *Moses and Bolingbroke*, a dialogue 530
 Mumbo chumbo, a tale 103

N
 Narrative of the life of 100
 — of a remarkable event 240
 Nation, on the state of 148
 • Navigation, advantages of an inland one 532
Newfoundland, account of the fishery there 582
 New Testament, the morality of 100
 • *North Briton*, extra. 148
 — one relating to *India* affairs 192
 • *North America*, concise account of 584

O
 ODE, on the Queen's birth-day 48
 — to the people of *England* 436
 Oppression, a poem 193
 Orat'y, a portrait of 191
Oratio anniverfaria, &c. 48
 Oriental apologies 48
 Orthography new modelled 16

P
 Painting and sculpture, on 240
 Parasite, the 100
 • *Paris*, the judgment of 234
Parthenia, or the lost shepherd-dels 100
 • *Pharnaces*, an opera 16
 Pigeons, treatise on 16
 • Plain dealer, a comedy 582
 Philosophical commerce of arts 338
 — d scourfes of *Maximus of Tyre* 389
 • — transactions, vol. ix. 485
 • — reveries 531
Pitt, Mr, candid address to 581
 • Platonick wife, a comedy 48
Pole, Cardinal, life of 16
 — letter relating to it 436
 — a review of it 434
 • Political logic displayed 337
 • — apology 485
 • *Pollio*, an elegiac ode. 584
 • Poor, on the misery of 237

Pre'ement, a satire 100
 • Principles of the late change- es 485
Psalms Smart's translation 48
Psalmodia Germanica 485
 Pulpit, eloquence in 291

Q
 Quadrille, supplement to the treatise on 100
 • Queries, georgical, &c. 435

R
 RACE, the, a poem 48
 Rational phyfic, on the art of healing 292
 Reading, introduction to 148
 • Reasons against taking part in the new administration 391
 Reflections on the repeal of the marriage-act 148
 • Refutation of the charge brought against the present ministers 530
 Register, the annual 240
 • Review of the life of Cardinal *Pole* 434
 • — of *Johnson's Shakespear* 529
 • Revival of *Shakespeare's* text 100
 • *Reliquæ sacre*, or remarks on several passages in the scripture 431
 • Remarks on the study of political pamphlets 437
 Revenue, hints relating to 48
 • Review of the new administration 581
Romans, private life of 48
 • *Regille, M.* history of 240
 Royal shepherds a pastoral 531

S
 Satire, inefficacy of 100
 • Scourge, the, a satire 584
 • *Shakespeare, Johnson's* 479
 • — review of 529
 • — observations on some passages in 582
 Shepherd's artifice, a dramatic pastoral 193, 234
 Sheriff, the under 539
 Ship building, treatise on 99
 SERMONS. By *Dr Sharpe*; by the Bp of *Carlisle*, before the H. of Lords; by *T. Hinde*, at a vifitation; thirteen by *T. Rowley* 100; by *Mr Romaine* at *Blackfriars* 148; before the French officer at *Hanau*; on the death of *Mr Louington* 193
 • Silks, raw, considerations on taking off the duty 187
 • Small-pox, account of the inoculation for in *Scot and* 336

Snow, account of the fall of a mountain of 240
 • *Spanish Lady*, a farce 235
 • Spectacles for short-sighted politicians 436
 • Spittle-fields weaver's letter 240
 • Stamp-act, American, necessity of repealing 580
 • *Summer's-Tale*, a comedy 58
 • *Swiss*, Dr, three new vols. of his works 238
 • *Switzerland*, description of 385

T
 Tale from *Xenophon* 193
 • Taxes, considerations on 187
 Temple-student, the 240
Tereus, comedies of 193
 • Thoughts on civil liberty and licentiousness 48, 82-3
 — on the immense territory acquired by the late peace 192
 — • trifling, on serious subjects 236
 — cheerful 530
 Treatise on the peace of the soul 485
 Tracts on the spiritual liberty of Protestants 148
 Tragedy, the temple of 48
 Treatise on cultivation 148.
 — on blood-letting 192
Trifram Sbandy, life of, vols 7 and 8 47
 • Trial of *Catbarino Nairs* 530
 Trials, remarkable, in the King's-Bench 148
 Tythes, laws relating to 400

V
 View of *England* relating to its trade, &c. 582
 Vindication of *St Paul* from a charge brought against him by *Bolingbroke* 435
 • of the Whigs 435. against the clamours of the Tories 485
 • of the present ministry's acceptance of the administration 579
 • *Voltaire*, a letter from 148
 192

W
 • Warrants, general, on the legality of 48
 • Waters, *Barb*, Dr *Linden* on 484
 • Whigs vindication of — against the Tories 483
Wickliffe's life, &c. 148
 Will of a Northern vicar 435
Wilsbirt Beau, a novel 142

Z
 Zoology, *Brius*, Part III, 154

